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# OUR TOWN

## JANUARY 1902

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Vol. V

No. 1

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**A** Monthly Magazine  
devoted to the interest  
of the Town of Wellesley  
Published and Printed at  
The Maugus Press which  
is at Wellesley Hills, Mass.

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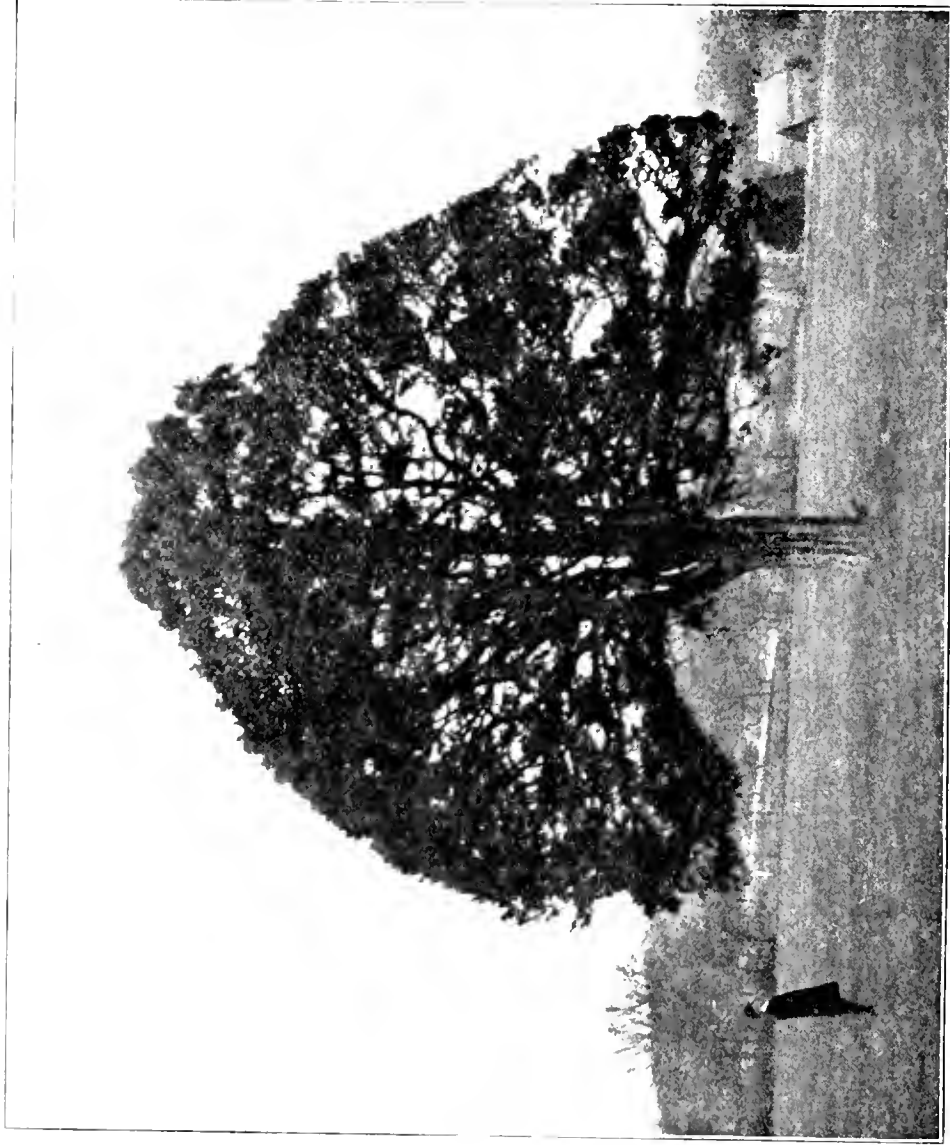
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For further particulars apply to the Principal,

HELEN TEMPLE COOKE, Dana Hall, Wellesley, Mass.







THE ABBOTT CEDAR

# OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

Volume V.

JANUARY 1902

Number I

## THE ABBOTT CEDAR

By F. H. GILSON



NEAR the centre of a level field belonging to the Abbott estate, on the southerly side of Forest street, opposite the end of Abbott Road, stands a red cedar of unusual size for this latitude. One does not realize the size of this specimen when viewing it from the road. Not until one stands beneath it does it dawn upon the observer that this is one of the largest red cedars in the state. It measures as follows:

Height, 34 feet.

Spread, 36 feet.

Circumference of trunk, 7 ft. 4 in., smallest part.

Circumference of trunk, 8 ft. 2 in., 5 ft. from ground.

So far as I have ascertained no red cedar in the state has so large a spread as this and only one (at Hingham) exceeds in diameter of trunk.

Finding that the "oldest inhabitant" could not remember when this tree was small, I selected a limb, which was more dead than alive, and sawed it off close to the trunk that I might count the annual layers and so determine the age. The live wood was on the top of the limb; the under side had died long ago, and the bark having peeled left the durable wood exposed. The annual layers on the live side counted 93, and since

the limb branched from the trunk twelve feet from the ground, would indicate an age for the tree of at least 110 years, dating it back to about 1790. This limb is probably an extension of a bud which has made an annual growth. Should it have come from a latent bud the tree is an indefinite number of years old.

The layers on the dead side of the limb numbered only 43, showing that way back in 1851 this limb made its last complete annual growth.

The cedar keeps open house for the birds all winter. With an eye to spreading its kind, the blue berries, which contain the seeds, are retained on the tree, while other bird food is buried beneath the snow, and the waxwings feasting thereon carry the seeds far and wide. Who can tell how many of the cedars in Wellesley are the descendants of this individual?

Many a farmer has rested beneath its shade in the bright noon day, and many a citizen of old West Needham has passed along the highway on his way to the old Needham Town Hall near by, now the Wellesley Town Farm, where twenty years ago the vote was passed which created the Town of Wellesley. At this time the land on which the cedar stands belonged to the Town Farm. Later it was sold by the Town of Wellesley to Judge Abbott.

The red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*) is one of the most widely distributed trees of the United States. It grows from Southern Canada to the Gulf and west to the Rocky Mountains. In the North it is usually a small tree, but in the South it attains a height of 60 to 90 feet and furnishes the best material for lead pencils.

It thrives in dry, rocky or gravelly soil, makes a compact growth naturally and will stand pruning. A row of them planted close together and extending from the Rockland street bridge along the railroad track

as far as the highway joins it would give our town a very pretty and unique feature, and serve to shield the highway from the noise and disturbance of passing trains. The red cedar possesses all the requirements for this location being suited to the soil, evergreen, compact, ordinarily not wide spreading, nor growing too high for wires.

The preservation of the Abbott cedar and the planting of a row of cedars along Washington street are two projects which are worthy the attention of the citizens of Wellesley.

## AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

By VICTOR J. LORING



THE story of the birth of our Country is being retold, the old histories, poems, songs and traditions are being revived and put in new forms. The colonial historical novel and play are bringing vividly before this generation something of the splendid heroism of the men and women who conquered the wilderness and the savage and builded the Republic.

It is an old, old story, and yet, read and re-read and sung by succeeding generations, it passes into boundless futurity, the quickening inspiration of millions yet unborn. And yet, how inadequate the picture and the realization of what the fathers and mothers of America endured! And because we are so unable to realize the cost of our heritage in pain and suffering, deprivation and blood, I conceive to be the reason we so little value it. For we do place small value upon what they wrought for us if our actions denote anything. The old maxim that "actions speak louder than words" has a deep significance here.

For the little band of noble men and women who braved an unknown sea to reach a land unknown and uninhabited save by

savages and wild beasts, seeking freedom to worship God; for their descendants, who, when their liberties were imperilled, defied the strongest government on the face of the earth and founded the Republic; for those, their children, who later yet dared everything to preserve the Republic for us their children; for all those generations; for what they did in life and what they left us dying, we profess the greatest veneration, love and gratitude, and yet when the call comes to exercise that high privilege which is the foundation of all our liberties, the keystone in the arch of American freedom, how many fail to exercise it. Why? There are an hundred reasons why. Ask anyone who failed to vote at the last election, and he will give you several good business reasons. Is it not one's duty to provide for one's family first and to accumulate something for a rainy day? There is a dollar to be made in town and one vote will make little difference. Such are the superficial and selfish reasons given for failure to perform the highest act of citizenship. And yet there *are* those who have never missed a vote since their majority.

Then in the matter of serving in office.

The "Massachusetts Bill of Rights" declares that "each individual of the society is obliged to give his personal service or an equivalent when necessary." A dead letter! Who ever heard of its enforcement? Who even knew of its existence? How difficult to get the men we want to serve; as difficult as to keep the other kind from serving.

And yet there are those who, fulfilling every duty, live up to the maxim of John Quincy Adams, "never to seek and never to refuse office." Such is the yeast that leavens the bread of political life; such are ideal American citizens. One such now leads our people, one who will never lower the American flag in the face of any nation. Another such we have so recently lost that the tearful eye and trembling lip of every man, woman and child in our town are yet eloquent of a grief too great for words.

More of the spirit which animates our

President; more of the spirit which animated our friend and fellow-townsmen is needed in our town today. For there is a work for us to do besides travelling along the dusty highway of life in our daily vocation or drinking deep at the fountains of pleasure. There is a work to do for the town in which we live, something for this grand old Commonwealth of ours, God save her! Something for the Republic, for the building of which our forefathers suffered untold agony and deprivation, and for the preservation of which our fathers shed their life blood. Something for society. Something for humanity.

And when a man realizes this ideal, when it has become regnant in every fibre of his being, *when self interest has been rebuked*, then, and then only, has he risen to the true height of American citizenship.

## THE RELIGIOUS LIFE AT WELLESLEY

By HELEN A. MERRILL



It is as difficult to analyze and describe the religious life of a College as that of an individual. The outward features may be commented upon, but the inner life, the hidden influences of which these are but the expression, can be truly known only by those who are in close touch with this side of the College life.

The services in the Houghton Memorial Chapel are so familiar to the friends of the College in Wellesley and its vicinity as to need hardly more than a brief mention. Many factors have contributed in late years to enrich these services. The Chapel itself, rich, beautiful, harmonious, is a fitting centre for the College worship. The surpliced choir adds much, not only to the beauty of the music, but to the dignity of the services,

while the added attractiveness of the Sunday vespers is attested by the crowds that fill the Chapel.

The daily Chapel service, simple but uplifting, is a constant reminder of the value of those things which are not to be found in books or gained by much study.

Here, too, on Sunday mornings, the church service is conducted by such preachers as Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dean Hodges and others who understand well the needs, the temptations and the aspirations of the College student.

A most helpful influence is also exerted by other guests who are entertained at the College from time to time, and give much of their time and experience to help the students. Such specialists in Christian

work for students as Miss Price, Mrs. Howard Taylor, Mr. Mott, Mr. Speer, bring inspiration for nobler living, as well as practical suggestion as to methods of work, the value of which can hardly be overrated.

The organized Christian work of the College is carried on by the Christian Association, which includes in its membership about half the Faculty and students. The work which it undertakes is so varied that it is impossible to give an adequate account of it in a short space. A student who has any desire to engage in Christian work can find opportunity here in whatever direction her interests may be. There is the pleasant task of welcoming the Freshmen, and helping them to feel at home in their new life. There are the Bible and Mission Study Classes which meet each week, groups of ten or twelve girls gathering informally to learn together more of the Bible teachings and their relation to every day life, or gaining some acquaintance with the needs of the non-Christian peoples and the methods and results of missionary work. It is no easy task that is laid upon the leaders of these classes, but to the faithful worker it offers great reward, not only in added knowledge, but in opportunities for Christian fellowship and genuine helpfulness.

Other opportunities to learn of missionary work are offered by the monthly meetings addressed either by a missionary or by some one familiar with the work. But the closest touch with the foreign missionary field comes through our own missionary, Dr. Julia Bissell, a Wellesley graduate, whose salary is raised by contributions from members of the College, and for whose hospital boxes of clothing and other supplies are sent.

The Student Volunteer Band unites those who purpose to devote their lives to foreign missionary work, and brings them into contact with students of like purpose in other colleges.

A very practical branch of the work is the Bureau of Exchange, which brings together those who wish to increase their pocket money by some of the many means well known to college girls and those who stand in need of such service. Work is also done in the interests of temperance reform, and the College Settlements Association finds many supporters and active helpers at Wellesley.

The weekly prayer meeting, held for a half hour each Thursday evening, is a source of help and inspiration to many lives, as are also the class prayer meetings, and the special meetings held each year in preparation for the Day of Prayer.

The great object of all the religious life and work at Wellesley is to help the students, to unite them in the Master's name in work for each other, to widen their knowledge of the great philanthropic and religious movements in the world and their interest in them. Hundreds of Wellesley girls will bear glad testimony to the value that work done at College along these lines has had for them, in training their executive ability, in broadening their horizon of duty, in deepening their spiritual life, and in bringing them into helpful fellowship with other workers. But beyond all other influences stands the influence of one life upon another, of friend upon friend, the daily personal contact with lives that teach lessons of sincerity and earnestness and courage and consecration, which could never be taught so effectively in any other way. Poor indeed is that student who does not count such helpful friendships among the treasures gained at college.

What the religious life of the College may mean to any individual Wellesley girl is for her to decide. It is possible to hold aloof from most, if not all, of the distinctively Christian influences. But the girl who needs help or counsel in difficulties, or who has an earnest desire to engage in Christian work, or who longs for Christian fellowship can always find what she needs at Wellesley.

## THE GARMENT TRADE AND THE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE

By KATHARINE COMAN



THE Russian Jew quarter of New York City—Hester street, Delancey street, Rivington street, and the rest—looks as foreign to the eye of the American born as Naples or Moscow. Hebrew signs hang in the shop windows, Yiddish newspapers are sold on the street corners. The sidewalks are thronged with strange, dark men in long beards and tall, rimless hats, while weazened old women with shaven heads and false fronts grin and chatter on the doorsteps. Only the children speak English and look as if they might, by any possibility, be denizens of New York. Some fifty years ago these streets were the abode of fashion, with fine, roomy residences and stylish shops. Tides of immigration, Irish, German and Hebrew by turn, have driven the old-time families elsewhere; mansions have been cut up into flats, two to a floor, and the trim gardens have been built over with tenement houses—huge double-deckers, six or eight stories high and boasting four flats to each floor. This quarter is now the most densely inhabited spot on the earth's surface. The tenements hardly afford sleeping-room for the crowded mass of humanity. At early dawn it overflows into the street and ebbs to and fro, a noisy, confused, gesticulating throng of men, women and children, far into the small hours of the night. Each of these great cliff dwellings is a veritable hive of industry where hundreds of would-be bread-winners spend body and brain in the service of one or another of the sweated trades. The sidewalk space is rented by a peddler of decaying fruit or shop-worn clothing. The basement is occupied by a junk dealer or the keeper of a

fourth-rate restaurant. One of the flats on the ground floor may be devoted to a synagogue; the others on that and the floors above are given over to the manufacture of ready-made clothing. The steady whirr of the machines is like that of a factory. Knock at door after door as you mount the dark and shiny stair, you see always the same thing. Two dirty rooms, the outer lighted by street or court windows, the inner a mere alcove bed-room provided with no opening for light or ventilation. Ten or a dozen men and women are crowded together in the lighted space, toiling at the sewing-machine or the press-board or with the needle as if life depended on completing a given task before the hour of doom. These are the sweater's victims—wan, emaciated creatures, who slave for ten or fourteen or eighteen hours a day, accomplishing the stint that shall entitle them to their meager wage. Young children are pulling basting threads or running errands, bringing from a neighboring dram-shop the drink that may stimulate jaded nerves to the necessary energy. Stifling steam rises from the hot irons, the stench of perspiration fills the air, the floor is strewn with scraps of cloth and refuse food. Unwashed cooking utensils are stowed away in corners, for the people eat and sleep as well as work within these narrow walls. On the beds in the inner room lie stacks of garments cut and sorted in rolls as they come from the merchant tailor, or finished and ready to send back to the wholesale house, where they will be packed for transportation to the great retailing centers. It must often come about that filth and vermin and contagious diseases are packed in the same deal boxes.

Such is the New York sweat-shop where are produced half the ready-made clothing and more than half the degrading vices for which our great metropolis is famous. By means of long hours and the task system, starvation wages, and the elimination of the rent charge, the New York clothiers are enabled to undersell the goods made in every other American city except Rochester and Chicago, where similar methods for reducing cost of production are in vogue. This pre-eminent success adds much to the wealth of the city, but it is won at heavy cost, for the sweat-shop destroys the home and that family life on which social soundness depends.

The degradation of human life involved in the garment trade has been described again and again in the reports of official commissions, but nowhere are the miseries of the sweat-shop so vividly detailed as in the pages of Morris Rosenfeld, the tailor-poet who for thirteen years kept body and soul together at this grinding toil.

"The iron machines in the shop roar so wildly  
I forget in the roar who I am, what I mean.  
I am lost in the terrible tumult around me.  
Identity passes. I am a machine.  
I work and I work and I work without ceasing,  
Labor on labor as link upon link.  
For what? and for whom? I know not, I ask not.  
How should a machine be able to think?  
There are no feelings, no thoughts and no reason.  
The bitter work, stained with our life-blood,  
destroys  
Man's noblest, most beautiful, deepest and highest.  
The tenderest sorrows, the holiest joys."

Who is responsible for this waste of human life? The boss is not to blame. He works harder than the miserable creatures whom he drives through their tasks, and he earns but little more. The price at which

he must get each garment made is set him by the merchant tailor. Yet the merchant tailor is not to blame. Ask any of the great clothiers in New York City. He will acknowledge that the amazing bargains displayed on his counters have cost heavily in human suffering, but what can he do when his competitors are offering the same or better bargains? The real responsibility falls upon the purchasers, whose demand for cheap goods forces the producers to a cut-throat competition.

What can we do about it—we, who look on from a safe distance, yet desire to help? Can we check the downward pressure of this grinding force? Is this the only way to get clothing made? The Consumers' League is an association of purchasers who are striving to find and to buy such goods as are free from the sweat-shop taint. There are clothing establishments where machines are run by electric power, working hours are limited by the factory code, where young children are not employed and where light and air and cleanliness militate against disease both of body and soul. The League has secured the services of Mrs. Florence Kelley, an inspector of experience, who makes personal investigation of reputable clothing factories and vouches for high-grade working conditions. Thirty different factories have now the endorsement of the Consumers' label. All kinds of muslin underwear, corsets, skirts, shirtwaists and children's wash dresses can now be obtained bearing this certificate of good character. Will not all women who care for the integrity of the American home use their influence as shoppers to encourage wholesome conditions of manufacture?





## SHALL THE TOWN COLLECT HOUSEHOLD REFUSE?

## (An Open Letter)

*To the Editor of Our Town :*

It seems to me of the first importance that some provision be made by the town for the regular and systematic collection of the ashes, empty fruit and provision cans, wrapping paper from fish, meat, etc., and in fact all that household refuse which is not now taken care of by the town. The residents of the town should not be put to the annoyance of hunting up someone to do this work. It is almost impossible to keep servants from using the cellar as a storage place for all sorts of refuse. In many cases there is no other place provided. I think that physicians agree that pneumonia, diphtheria and typhoid fever are all primarily filth diseases, and by filth the system is put in condition to contract them. I cannot understand the indifference of a community to this fact. Time and again our Board of Health has called attention to this source of danger. Still we do not adopt the best and cheapest way of getting rid of the rubbish, but we let it accumulate until, in desperation, anyone who can be found is hired to take it away, only to dump it too often on our side roads and disfigure them. We have but to look at one of these piles to imagine the condition

of the cellar from which it came. Our present method besides being unhealthy, unsatisfactory and unthorough, is very expensive, much more so than if the town had it in charge.

In a late report the Board of Health estimated that if the town were to collect this refuse the total expense would not exceed \$700. This amount would scarcely be noticed on our tax bills. In fact, the expenses of the town might be even decreased, for there is constant need of filling for various places, and much of this material could be so used. I have yet to hear of a sound argument against the town of Wellesley doing what other towns of our size are doing. If large owners of real estate find their own refuse convenient for filling, they will still be welcome to use it and need not oppose this improvement. We are spending a certain amount of time and energy looking into the sewerage system, and in the meantime are ignoring a source of danger and annoyance which can be remedied at once, and with a saving of money.

Yours truly,

J. J. E. ROTHERY.

## WELLESLEY HILLS WOMAN'S CLUB



THE regular meeting of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club was held Wednesday afternoon, January 1st, and was of particular interest to the members of the Club, as the papers were given by Miss Blount, teacher of Nature Study in the Wellesley public schools, and Miss Soper, teacher of drawing. Miss Blount spoke upon "The Child and Nature Study," and

gave an idea of what the children were learning in this department. Miss Soper's paper was entitled "How to Appreciate a Picture," and many photographs were shown to illustrate points.

Miss Eleanor Whitney, of Wellesley Farms, played several selections on the piano. After the papers a New Year's reception was given, at which the Club members were guests of honor and received

The charter members present were Mrs. Souther, Mrs. L. L. D. Richardson, Mrs. Warren Rodman, Miss Chesbro, Mrs. Nash of Plymouth, Mrs. M. W. Clapp and Mrs. H. F. Bradford. Refreshments were served and a very social hour was enjoyed. Guests were present from many of the Woman's Clubs of adjoining towns and from the Wellesley Education Association.

The next meeting of the Club will be held Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 15, at 2.30. Miss Maria L. Baldwin will speak upon "Harriet Beecher Stowe." Miss Baldwin is a colored woman, president of the Agassiz school in Cambridge, and a member of the Cantabrigia Club. Miss Baldwin is in great demand at teachers conventions and well

thought of in educational circles. Though not announced upon the calendar, tea will be served.

Gentleman's night of the Club will be held Feb. 5. Each Club member will receive one guest ticket free. Others may be obtained of the treasurer, Mrs. Frank G. Morse, or of Miss Peek or Mrs. J. D. Hardy for fifty cents each.

The State Federation has accepted the invitation of our Club, and will hold the spring meeting in Wellesley Hills. This meeting usually occurs in May, but this year may possibly be held early in June that delegates may give reports of the biennial to be held in Los Angeles.

## SLOYD IN WELLESLEY



**FRIENDS** of Manual Training will be glad to know that increased facilities for obtaining this part of a liberal education are to be provided in Wellesley. Mr. Edward A. Benner, who has for several winters maintained a Sloyd class in the village, is now making especial and adequate preparations for a good class during the coming months. He is erecting a substantial two-story building next to his school building. On the upper floor in this new structure will be one large room, well lighted, heated by steam, and containing

benches and furnishings for twenty pupils. The instructor, Mr. Frissell, will come from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to instruct such classes as are formed and will have an assistant if necessary. Many boys from all parts of the town have enjoyed the opportunities offered by Mr. Benner in past winters. There will be room enough for more in the new building. We heartily recommend this undertaking to the notice of all parents who desire to give their boys not only some added manual skill, but also the valuable moral and mental stimulus which such manual education provides.

## NOTICES

From the 13th to the 15th of February, the large and interesting exhibition of photographs, suitable for schoolroom decoration, recently exhibited at the Boston Art Club, is to be held in the High school drawing-room, Wellesley Hills.

This exhibit is one of unusual merit. It contains two hundred and fifty photographs of paintings and scenery, many of them from original negatives made in Europe and this country.

A small admission fee will be charged. 10 cents for children, 25 for adults. It is hoped that enough money will be raised to

buy a reproduction of a master piece for every schoolroom in Wellesley, as well as to give the school children and the residents of Wellesley an opportunity to see a collection of pictures seldom seen outside a large city.

A meeting in the interest of the Consumers' League will be held in College Hall chapel on Monday evening, Jan. 20. Morris Rosenfeld will read. The Glee Club will sing one of his poems set to music, and there will be interesting addresses. All are cordially invited.

# OUR TOWN

January, 1902

Published on the first of each month by C. M. Eaton  
Managing Editor, P. T. Farwell, Wellesley Hills

Entered at the post office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter

## Editorial

A Happy New Year to all the citizens of our town and a cordial greeting to all our readers.

The publisher of *Our Town* promises for 1902 a volume equal in beauty to that of the past year, with some practical improvements, including a larger space devoted to reading matter. Arrangements are being made for a series of articles on town affairs which will be of considerable value. Subscriptions in encouraging numbers have already been received. It is hoped that all who wish to subscribe will indicate the fact as soon as possible.

In his helpful speech before the Unitarian Club, Rev. George Batchelor spoke a timely word upon the relation of the business man to the Church and the minister. He urged a closer acquaintance of each with the other's duties, trials, problems and ideals. It is astonishing how little each knows of the other's inner life. A minister is apt to live largely in his books. His intimate associates are apt to be men of his own profession. The men of his congregation are busy, and so his parochial duties bring him most intimately into contact with the women and children. The results are mutually disadvantageous. The business man thinks that the minister can have but little sympathetic knowledge of the trials, temptations, doubts and difficulties that beset his life. And the minister is apt to preach about problems in the solution of which few are interested; to answer doubts which nobody but himself ever raises; to slay giants which only infest his own study.

"One can begin so many things with a new year," says George Eliot. "If with a new year why not with a new friend?" says John Chadwick. But what better friend

than a new year? Astronomically, the old earth whirling about the sun, makes no distinction in days. He does not stop to count the mile-stones or century-stones, or to mark the countless times his sentinel feet have trodden the same well-beaten path through the heavens. But to the human soul the new year is the solemn reminder of many things. The old year has gone to his grave with "all his imperfections on his head." No tears, regrets, repentance or remorse can awaken him to a glad resurrection. All the mistakes we have made, the sins we have committed, the promises we have broken, the good we have neglected are buried with the irreparable past. Nothing can make that not be that has been. A great English preacher says: "Have you ever seen those marble statues in some public square which art has so finished into a perennial fountain that through the lips or or through the hands, the clear water flows in a perpetual stream, on and on forever; and the marble stands there—passive, cold—making no effort to arrest the gliding water! It is so that time flows through the hands of men—swift, never pausing till it has run itself out; and there is the man petrified into a marble sleep, not feeling what it is which is passing away forever. It is so that the destiny of nine men out of ten accomplishes itself, slipping away from them, aimless, useless, till it is too late." It is worse than folly to mourn over the irreparable past. "The year is dead. Long live the year!" should be the heart's exultant cry. Have we been lazy, idle, selfish during the year just dead? Here is a glad new year just born. Every day of it is open to us for new resolutions, new ideals, new sacrifices, new labors. Here is the time for re-cementing the sweet bonds of domestic affection. The time for the generous for-

givenness and forgetfulness of old injuries. The time for the larger grasp of spiritual things. How bitter must Paul's memory have been of the year in which he cruelly and bigotedly persecuted the church; how the blood-stained face of the martyred Stephen must have been stamped with the bitter hand of sorrowful remorse upon his

penitent heart. But how few are the traces in his written word of those sad memories. He turns his face from Memory to Hope and cries out, in one place, "I look not at the things which are behind. I press forward." A golden text for the glad new year. The work of penitence should be short; the work of amendment unceasing.

## NEW BOOKS

**THE EXPANSION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE: SOCIAL AND TERRITORIAL.** By Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph. D. Assistant Professor of American History at the University of Chicago. [Scott, Foresman & Co. 450 pp. Illus. \$2.00.]

This comprehensive work begins with the search for a new world and comes down to the present time. The illustrations form a valuable collection, being taken from a great variety of sources and including copies of old drawings, old maps, old portraits, old handbills, etc. It is good for the New Englander to try to grasp American History from the Western point of view: to take Bunker Hill for granted, and journey with new heroes to the Ohio country or the Southwest region. He will lose none of his local pride, but he will add a new sense of the abounding life and vigor which have gone into the making of a great nation. Just such information as this the average student has heretofore had to pick up bit by bit with much toil. Each chapter amounts to a monograph on some one phase of the history, and a remarkable quantity of facts is compressed into small space. Yet the book is not at all encyclopedic in its effect, but would be enjoyable to read aloud in the family circle. The narrative is sprightly and the style smooth and clear. The two adjectives of the title are worked out with good balance. A chapter on the Louisiana Purchase is followed by one on The Assimilation of the French Frontier Element. Other chapters are on The National Seat of Government, The Cumberland Road and the Erie Canal, Steamboats and Railroads, The Intellectual Growth of the Middle West, American Reforms and Reformers. The author does not believe that "whatever was was right" in our history, but he does believe that expansion was the inevitable destiny of the English colonies founded on these shores. He concludes: "The success of the past is the hope of the future."

**TO GIRLS: A BUDGET OF LETTERS.** By Heloise Edwina Hersey. [Small, Maynard & Co. 16mo. 247 pp. \$1.00 net.] A double series of letters to a college girl and a girl not wishing to be a "college woman." Together they constitute an admirable treatise on the Conduct of Life for the educated woman. There are no dull chapters and the book abounds in masterly common sense. To read and absorb such ideas

would go far in educating any girl. There are three divisions: 1. About Education. 2. About Social Relations. 3. About Personal Conduct. The subjects treated range from "The Reading of Fiction," "A Criticism of the Theatre" and "The Manners of the Modern Girl" to "Suffrage for Women," "Civic Opportunity for Women" and topics connected with personal religion. Miss Hersey has had long experience as a teacher. She knows Girls and she knows Life.

**THE SCIENCE OF PENOLOGY.** By Henry M. Boies. [Putnam, 8vo. 459 pp. \$3.50.] The title of this book may not seem inviting but its contents are most important and interesting. Next to the question of the prevention of crime, there is no more important problem than that of the right treatment of those who have broken the laws of society. Methods at present employed are condemned as at least imperfect by the startling fact that, in spite of our civilization, the increase of crime keeps pace with the increase of population. The author of this book is thoroughly informed from long experience. He is no mere theorist, and his book is a mine of information. He starts with the clear understanding that the object of legal penalties is to secure obedience to the law, the promotion and protection of social welfare, and then he goes on to show that reformation is the only way to accomplish this desirable end. One exception only can be taken to his suggestions. With reference to certain social evils he recommends drastic measures which would certainly be effective, but the public is hardly ready to adopt them. Apart from this we believe that the people only need to be informed concerning the exact principles of the modern science of penology as here set forth in order to adopt them. The Bertillon system of identification is invaluable and is here clearly explained. The argument for the indeterminate sentence is fully presented, as also the argument for state control of all penal institutions. Of course the reformatory methods are presented in detail, with a completeness and accuracy, including the latest developments such as we cannot elsewhere find in so compact a form. The pedagogical methods and principles here considered are most important. The probation system, the treatment of drunkenness and of the criminal insane are fully discussed. There is a chapter also on prison labor, with discussion of the treatment

of vagrants, tramps and drunkards which is very valuable. As a whole the book is the latest and best on its topic. It presents the generally accepted conclusions of students of criminology, and treats the whole subject scientifically and comprehensively. We could wish that the intelligent public would give the book a careful reading. It could not fail to help in the solution of a problem which from a moral or economic or humanitarian point of view is of surpassing importance.

**DREAM CHILDREN.** Edited by Elizabeth B. Brownell. [Bowen-Merrill. Illus. 95 cents net.] The title to this beautiful book is from its first selection, Charles Lamb's essay, bearing the same name. The book is a collection of the classics of child life. It contains selections in prose and poetry from such writers as Dickens, Victor Hugo, Lewis Carroll, Eugene Field, Goethe, George Eliot, Stevenson and a dozen others. The illustrations are photographs from life, and admirably interpret the text. All lovers of children will be grateful for this compilation.

**THE STORY OF LIVE DOLLS.** By Josephine S. Gates. [Bowen-Merrill. Illus. \$1.00 net.] The subtitle describes the book as "an account of how, on a certain June morning, all of the dolls in the village of Cloverdale came alive." It is a story for the doll age of childhood, delightfully told, and charmingly illustrated. These dolls, suddenly coming to life, sew and cook and ride and play, and endure generally the hardships, misfortunes, the fun and pleasure of the grown-up world.

**TEN COMMON TREES.** By Susan Stokes. [American Book Co. 12mo. Illus. 40 cents.] A series of simple nature lessons told in the form of stories about the trees most familiar to children. The life of the tree and its relations with the soil, moisture, winds and insects is told attractively. Abundant illustrations assist the in-

struction, and at the end of each lesson is a list of articles for further readings or recitations. The book is one of a series of eclectic school readings and is admirably adapted for its purpose.

**THE ART OF TEACHING.** By Emerson E. White, L. L. D. [American Book Co. 12mo. 324 pp. \$1.00.] Teachers will enjoy and profit by a reading of this book which first treats, in a clear way, the principle pedagogical principles, and then devotes several chapters to the practical work of teaching. In his discussion of principles the author shows his sound wisdom by his attitude toward what is called "The New Psychology." To the real science he gives abundant credit, believing that "some of its best fruits are for the work of education." On the actual work of teaching, in such departments as Arithmetic, Language, Geography and History, the writer describes what he has seen, illustrating defects and virtues by concrete examples. He has a clear eye for the weaknesses of fads and a careful reading of his suggestions might save many a teacher from blunders. The work cannot fail to interest and inspire those who read it, whether they are teachers or members of that larger and increasing public which is interested in education. For this latter class the book is especially valuable because it is comparatively free from technicalities intelligible only to the teaching profession.

**FRAMES OF MIND.** By A. B. Walkley. [M. F. Mansfield & Co. \$1.25.] Lovers of Addison's "Spectator," and of the short, chatty essay in general, will enjoy this little book with its bright papers upon all sorts of subjects. Here are some of the topics: "Sex in Play-writing," "Jonbert," "Sam'l Johnson Among Ladies," "Maeterlinck," "Humor in Women," "Sir Roger de Coverley in Fleet Street," "The Melancholy of Constantinople," "Dancing Dervishes."

## CHURCH NEWS

### WELLESLEY HILLS

#### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The Communion service usually observed on the first Sunday in January will be postponed this time till the second Sunday (Jan. 12.) It will be celebrated at 4 p. m. in the Unitarian church.

The service preparatory to the Communion will be held in the parsonage on Friday evening, January 10, at 7.45 o'clock.

Sunday morning, Jan. 5, the pastor will preach a New Year's sermon on the Work of the Church.

The Auxiliary to the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions will meet with Mrs. J. B. Seabury on Thursday, Jan. 7, at 3 p. m. Mrs. George A. Wilder, of Chikore, East Central Africa, will speak of her work in that Mission.

Friday evening meetings will be held at the parsonage. Topics: Jan. 17, "The Third Preaching Tour," Mark 6:1-29; Jan. 24, Mark 6:30 to 56; Jan. 31, "The Crisis at Capernaum," John 6:22-71.

The Young People's Society begins the new year with a new President, Mr. George A. Sweetser, having accepted with regret the resignation of Mr. Babson for whose faithful services it is profoundly grateful. Meetings will be held in the parlors of the Unitarian church on Sunday evenings at 6.45 o'clock. The Society cordially invites the public to its meetings.

## UNITARIAN SOCIETY

Dec. 8th the Pastor exchanged with Rev. Chas. Hayden, the Pastor of the Universalist church in Augusta, Me.

Dec. 22d Christmas services were held at 10.45 A. M. The church had been handsomely decorated by the young people, under the direction of Mrs. Calvin Smith, and Mr. Geo. Dudley provided a superb musical service. At 4 p. m. the children of the parish held their Christmas service, which was unusually well attended by the grown folks.

Dec. 26, Rev. Geo. Batchelor spoke at the Unitarian Club on "The Business Man in Church." The Club dined at the Elm Park Hotel.

Dec. 26, Mrs. Belle Tenney, a late resident of Wellesley Hills, passed to eternal rest after a long and painful period of disease. The Pastor conducted the funeral service on Dec. 29 at her residence in Brookline.

Communion service will be held next Sunday, Jan. 5, at 4 p. m.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL NOTES

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 22d, a very effective Christmas service was given by the pupils of the Unitarian Sunday School, under the direction of Mrs. Helen L. Thayer Bryant as preceptress. It consisted chiefly of singing of Christmas carols by the school, an address by the Pastor and responsive readings by the superintendent. The music of one of the carols was composed by Mr. Harry Pratt of Wellesley Hills, and was very prettily rendered by a young people's chorus, as was also an old English Christmas carol. A feature of the service was that participated in by the Primary department, the four classes united and sang an appropriate Christmas hymn. The collection taken up was used solely for the benefit of the children of the Convalescent Home at Wellesley Hills.

Santa Claus visit to the Unitarian Sunday School, deferred to Dec. 27 on account of his many engagements, was a very delightful one. Very few children were absent from the tree, and all who attended were liberally remembered by St. Nicholas. A Christmas story read by Rev. John Snyder was greatly enjoyed by the children and guests; the jokes were particularly well fitted in and much merriment was caused by the pastor's allusions to some of the chairman's failings. A special feature of the committee's work in connection with the Christmas festivities was to extend some of the cheer to the children of the Convalescent Home at Wellesley Hills. This was made possible by the generous contributions from friends of the Sunday School.

Christmas day the children of the Home were made happy by several gifts sent directly to them, and the following Saturday a committee from the Sunday School distributed boxes of candy, oranges, etc., from the tree, and individual presents from Sunday School scholars.

Arrangements are being perfected to conduct a series of four entertainments to be given under the auspices of the Sunday School. The first entertainment will take place during the last week in January, and the others will follow successively each month. The entertainments which are to be furnished are to be of a high grade, and will merit the patronage of the townspeople. The price will be set at \$1.00 for the course. The ticket may be used for one admission to each concert or lecture, or may be used to admit four persons to one entertainment. The following is the order in which they will be given: Jan. 30, concert. Feb. 27, illustrated musical talk, by Mrs. H. L. T. Bryant. March 27, lecture, illustrated by stereopticon, Prof. M. L. Perrin. April entertainment announced later.

Plans are being considered by the officers of the Wellesley Hills Congregational and Unitarian Sunday Schools to hold a union vesper service early in February. Definite announcement will be made later.

## St. MARY'S CHURCH

Services: Sundays, 10.45 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Holy Communion: First Sunday, 10.45; third Sunday, 8 A. M. Holy days, 10 A. M.

The holding of the Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. instead of in the morning, among other advantages, gives an opportunity for the school, in a body, to attend the short evening service at half past four o'clock. If more persons would find their way to this vesper service they would doubtless come again.

The rector expects to exchange with Rev. Frederic Palmer, rector of Christ church, Andover, on January 19th.

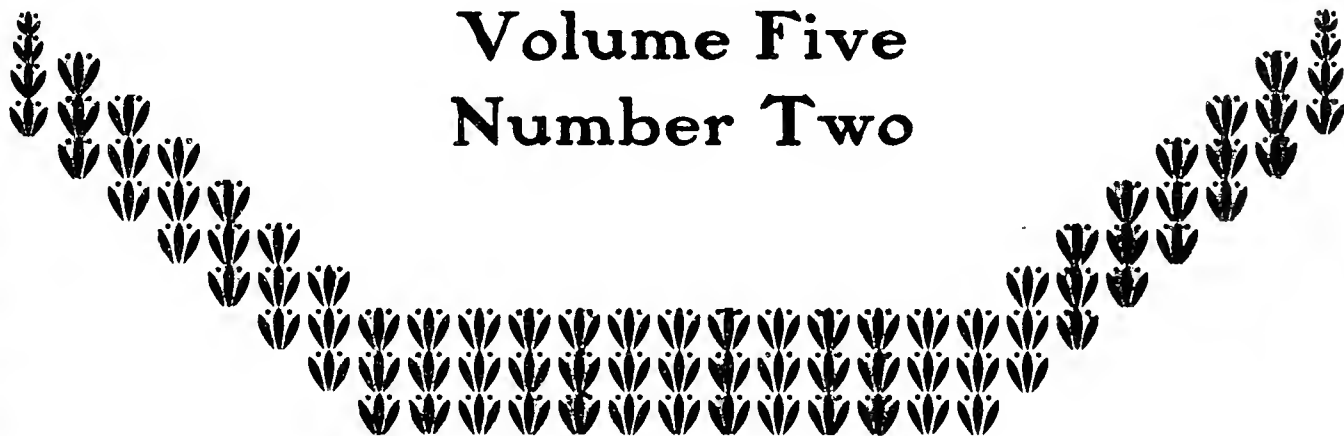
The first of the Guild entertainments given this season is planned for January 9th, and the committee in charge promise a good program. These entertainments afford an opportunity to bring together, in social intercourse, the members and friends of the parish, and a general attendance is hoped for.

Beginning with January 1, the renting of pews will be abolished, and instead of weekly envelopes, the uniform method of supporting the church will be by a *monthly subscription*, through an envelope. Sittings will be assigned to subscribers.

# OUR TOWN

FEBRUARY 1902

Volume Five  
Number Two



Price 50 Cents a Year  
5 Cents per Copy

# ABELL PHOTOGRAPHS

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## Dana Hall -- A New Department

A boarding and day school for girls from ten to fourteen years of age was opened in Wellesley, October second, 1900.

This school is under the management of the Dana Hall School, and in charge of resident teachers of long and successful experience with children of intermediate grades. Boys are admitted to the day school.

In addition to the usual English branches, French and German, vocal music, and drawing are taught, and especial emphasis is laid on nature study and manual training.



For further particulars apply to the Principal,

HELEN TEMPLE COOKE, Dana Hall, Wellesley, Mass.





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The Unitarian Sunday School  
Entertainment Course

will give its next entertainment in the

Unitarian Church, Wellesley Hills  
Thursday evening, February 20, 1902

Subject

## AN ILLUSTRATED MUSIC TALK

On "The Evolution of Church Music" by

Mrs. Helen Louise Thayer-Bryant

assisted by a Double Quartette and  
Miss Mae Eleanor Kingsbury, Organist

Course tickets will admit

SINGLE ADMISSION, 25 Cts. at the door

Lecture begins promptly 8 o'clock

### FUTURES

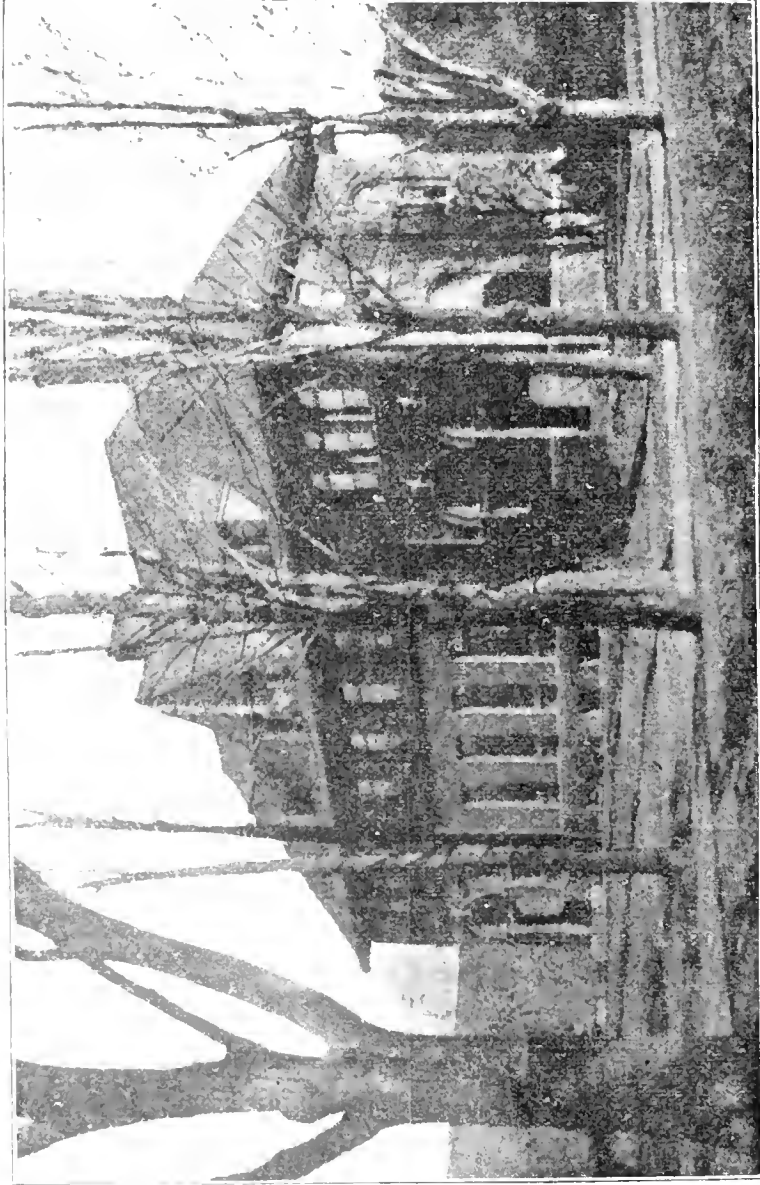
Prof. M. L. Perrin, Illustrated Lecture,  
"A Summer in Switzerland." Mar. 20

Coffee Party, Maugus Hall, early in April

Italy, Italian Lakes  
Switzerland  
Germany, France  
Holland and England

FIFTH SEASON

Miss Jeannie Evans, Associate  
Principal of Dana Hall School,  
Wellesley, Mass., and Mlle. Marie L.  
Reuche will conduct a limited party  
of ladies abroad for the summer of  
1902. Circular sent on application.  
References required.



WELLESLEY HIGH SCHOOL  
Where exhibit of photographs will be held

# OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

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*Volume V*

*FEBRUARY, 1902*

*Number 2*

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## EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS, FEB. 13-15

MABEL B. SOPER

**I**T will be interesting to the readers of *Our Town* to know more concerning the exhibition of photographs to be held in the High School, and the reasons which prompted our securing it for Wellesley. Believing with Dr. Edward Grigg, that the best part of one's education "comes by the way," we arranged for the Exhibition in order to place before the children of the upper Grammar grades and the students of the High School pictures of places, buildings, paintings and sculptures that have helped to make the history of the world; to offer an opportunity of selecting, so far as means allow, some reproductions of great works of art for the decoration of their schoolrooms, and to help in developing their taste by bringing them in contact with such works.

We wish also to give to the parents and other residents of Wellesley, who may be interested, the privilege of coming into closer contact with school work, and of encouraging, by their sympathy and financial aid, the greater enrichment and usefulness of the schools.

Opportunity will be given, to all desiring it, to contribute toward this object either with money directly subscribed or by purchasing tickets for the exhibition, and also by ordering photographs from the collection for their personal use.

The subjects represented cover five general divisions.

First, photographs of typical paintings by Botticelli, Corregio, Raphael, Michelangelo and other old masters; also by Tadema, Breton, Winslow Homer, Abbott Thayer and others of recent or contemporary fame. The second division includes portraits by famous artists, of noted statesmen, authors and others, while the third consists of photographs of works of sculpture from classic and modern times.

The architectural division is especially well represented. Many of the negatives from which the photographs are made were taken during the last year. The buildings shown cover a wide area, including some in Egypt, Greece, Italy, Spain and England, with a few in our country.

The last division, representing natural scenery, is confined to views in this country and Mexico. Those from the Yellowstone Park, the Grand Canyon and Yosemite Valley are very beautiful.

The exhibition has been held in many of the cities and towns of this country, including Minneapolis, St. Paul, Springfield, Providence, Newark, New York, and recently at the Art Club in Boston.

Appended are a few of the many press notices concerning it which have appeared in leading journals:

Much interest has been manifested, deservedly, in the exhibition of artistic photographs which

closes this evening. The great features of this display are the superb views of the temples and pyramids and statues of the Nile valley. These show in the choice of view-point, in the grouping, in the mode of treatment throughout, a quality of imagination in the photographer such as might well be inspired by the marvels of Egyptian architecture, the Nile and the sky. There are two remarkable pictures of the Sphinx: the views of the sacred isle of Philæ are especially interesting. It may be said that no such admirable representations of the architecture of Egypt have been seen in this country before. The Athens and Rome views are of great merit, but not so extraordinary; and the views of Alhambra are without rivalry in their beautiful perfection of the detail of Moorish architecture. Although the majestic scenery of the Yosemite, the Yellowstone, the Mariposa big trees have been made familiar in the course of the last third of a century, the pictures by Mr. Peabody need not yield in comparison to any others that are now known; the cloud-effects are especially interesting.—*Springfield Republican*, Nov. 23, 1901.

The fine arts exhibition of the season here in Boston opened yesterday morning in the Art Club galleries in the shape of a collection of works suitable for school decoration. The object is an important one, and the collection admirably illustrates the purpose. The subjects are well chosen, and indicate how rich a variety of material is available. The landscape photographs of American scenery are particularly good, and the views of Moorish architecture are the most beautiful ever shown here.—*Boston Sunday Herald*, Oct. 27, 1901.

It is due to the energy of the director of drawing in the Boston public schools, that educators and their friends are able to see this collection of reproductions, the finest ever gathered together in this country. The pictures are finely mounted and hung, and afford an excellent opportunity to view the field of reproductive art available for this purpose.—*Boston Transcript*, Oct. 27, 1901.

## THE CHILD AND NATURE STUDY

By ANNETTE M. BLOUNT

### PART I.



ONE of the most encouraging features of the educational discussions of today is the substitution of the word child for children. It is a recognition of the individuality of the child. The passing of the old idea of considering children collectively is emphasized by the marked attention which Child Study receives in the meetings of Women's Clubs, educational conferences and in our colleges. Psychology has taken the place of the mental and moral philosophy of our mothers' school days, and experiments largely with the mental processes of the child; while Pedagogy is one of the most important branches of a college curriculum. Since Fröbel gave to the world the Kindergarten *motif*, the idea of teaching the child by objects, rather than words, has steadily gained force; and the efficacy of this method is never better illustrated than in Nature Study.

It is to Agassiz that we owe the impulse which awakened Nature Study in America.

No doubt some of you have visited the Biological Laboratories at Woods' Hole, and remember the motto, written in a large old-fashioned hand, which held a place of honor over the library door. Tradition says that this revered signboard was stolen from Agassiz's famous school at Penikese. It reads, "Study Nature not Books," and reveals the secret of the success of that then novel school of science. For, as Dr. Hale says, "With Agassiz's arrival in America, was ended, once and forever, the poor habit of studying through the eyes of other observers. He created the school of original study."

The motto of the Nature Study in our Wellesley schools is a variation from that of this great master and is "Study Nature and Books." We insist, however, that our children shall find out all that they can from Nature herself, let her be her own interpreter to each one personally before consulting books which we use only as an inspiration to further work or to confirm facts already noted.

The child of the pioneer learned Nature's secrets of necessity, and could say with Lowell:

"I country-born an' bred, know where to find  
Some blooms that make the season suit the mind.  
An' seem to metch the dōubtin' bluebird's notes,—  
Half-vent 'rin' liverworts in furry coats,  
Bloodroots, whose rolled-up leaves ef you oncurl,  
Each on 'em's cradle to a baby pearl,—  
But these are just Spring's pickets; sure ez sin,  
The rebble frosts 'ill try to drive 'em in:  
For half our May's so awfully like Mayn't  
'Twould rile a Shaker or an ev'rige saint,  
Though I own up I like our backward springs  
That kind o' haggle with their greens and things  
An' when you most give up, 'ithout more words  
Toss the field full o' blossoms, leaves an' birds."

But after the general establishment of schools, book learning, for many years, was considered the only source of education. The study of the natural sciences, except in rare cases, was a matter of parrot-like repetition from text-books. Botany was a collection of Latin names, seldom illustrated by plants; Chemistry, a mixture of symbols disconnected from all material substances; laboratories were scarcely known; few specimens were handled; few, if any, experiments performed. A Field Day or an hour out of doors for the study of rocks would have been considered a waste of valuable time. Learning in general was an exercise of the memory, without illustration of definite or tangible objects.

Now everything is changed: no one thinks of teaching the younger children Latin names of flowers; they are known by their common names which the little ones say are their "pet names," but each blossom has a vivid personality for the child. Its habits and special devices for attracting insects are subjects of the deepest interest. For instance, no small child would tell you that the nasturtium was a *Tropaeolum*, but each one could point out the guide-lines or little path to the nectar, and the pollen, by which the bees are dusted and which they

carry to another flower to make the seeds grow. The memory of the young pupil is not burdened with much classification. For example he does not learn that the cricket belongs to the order Orthoptera, family Gryllidae, but he sees the mother cricket lay her eggs and finds out for himself the mechanism by which the father sings.

Every autumn some one, often an adult, brings a sickly-looking caterpillar, covered with small, white protuberances in form of oblong cases, asking, as did the old farmer of Hamilton Gibson, "What ails him?" and generally volunteering the information, "He's laid eggs all over his own body." It always reminds one of the famous definition of a crab given to an eminent naturalist by one of his pupils: "A crab is a small red fish that walks backwards."

"Quite correct," responded the great scientist, "except that the crab is not a fish; it is not red, and it does not walk backwards."

In case of the caterpillar the white cases are not eggs. A caterpillar can never lay eggs, and, if it had the ability to do so, could never lay them on its own body. The children would say that the white cases were cocoons, containing the young of the *microgaster*, an ichneumon fly, and would proceed to tell the story of its life upon the caterpillar as host who is forced, willy nilly, to entertain this parasite.

In our course of Nature Study we plan to take up each subject in the appropriate season. The great object in our science work is to cultivate what Mr. Burroughs calls "the art of seeing things," and so to lead to independent and original thought. The keynote of the whole is observation, but there are definite special aims in different grades to lead up to it. In the primary grades gaining an introduction to Nature, in the intermediate, the emphasis lies upon the love of living things. The central place

of the second grammar is the study of life-histories of plants and animals, and in the highest grades we take up economic considerations and problems of adaptation, the reason *why* may be said to be the under-thought of the work. We teach some of the important facts and principles of Biology, including Botany and Zoölogy, Mineralogy, Geology, Astronomy and Physiology. Speaking in the simplest terms, which are always best, we study plant life, animal life, rocks and minerals, celestial bodies and the human body.

Under plant life we learn to recognize trees, shrubs and common flowers. Last spring the children in the third and fourth grades of one of our schools learned to distinguish by name over two hundred and sixty blossoms. The peculiar habits of plants as insect-traps, parasites, their devices for attracting insects and disseminating seeds are studied, and so we gain, in a simple way, an introduction to the great biological problems of cross-pollination, parasitism, adaptation, distribution and continuation of species. In the eighth grade, beside the general lessons, each pupil selects a tree which he studies, note-book in hand, throughout the year under all its varied conditions. He finally writes a paper, illustra-

ting his description by drawings made from nature, showing the characteristic form of the tree, the branching, buds, leaves, flowers and fruit. The great advantage of this method of work is readily apparent.

In December, among other things, the children of the primary grade learn to distinguish the white and pitch pines, the spruce, arborvitae, hemlock and red cedar. The mother of one little man of seven being requested to spell bundle, found that it was necessary to complete a paper which he was carrying about in his pocket on which was written, "The white pine has five needles in a bundle." The fact of knowing this would be little to the child, but the process of finding it out by examination, and of learning to distinguish the white pine from all others by its shape, the color, size and number in a bundle of its needles, and the peculiarities of its cones cultivates alertness, the powers of observation and that sense of comparison which is absolutely necessary to sound judgment in later life. I wish to emphasize that this is not a small thing. This early cultivation of these faculties is going to help the child in his career whether he become a naturalist, an artist, a poet or a business man.

*To be concluded*

## THE YOUNG MEN IN WELLESLEY TOWN AFFAIRS

By HARRISON A. PLYMPTON



WHEN one realizes the change that has been wrought in the nation, state, city and town as regards the age of officials serving in different capacities, and all serving well, he pauses and wonders why the town of Wellesley, ever progressive and usually mindful of its own interests, does not appreciate the wisdom of using the energy and ability of its younger

citizens to a greater extent in the conduct of town affairs.

At the risk of seeming immodest, and as one of the younger men I bespeak for them the attention of those who may read this article, and trust that it will at least attract the notice of those who are farsighted enough to understand that the younger citizens are the ones who must in the future grapple with problems and conditions which

are to a certain extent the result of defective legislation and unfortunate circumstances.

Having in mind the counsel of our eminent fellow-townsmen, Hon. Joseph E. Fiske, who, at a gathering of young men two years ago, urged upon them the importance of their taking more interest in town affairs, and upon the older citizens some consideration of their rights in this respect, it seems timely and wise that some weight be given to his words.

It is of course possible for a young man in the town of Wellesley to acquire an office by the devious and underground route of political manipulation, but I believe that I am borne out by the facts and records when I assert that in the election of the different officers and appointment of committees, so little have the rights of the younger element been considered during the past years that no citizen between the ages of twenty-one and thirty has been considered of sufficient worth to have such office voluntarily tendered him.

It must be apparent to all that this policy if pursued means incompetent officials and an unfortunate disposition of important questions in the future. No vivid imagination is required to foresee appalling conditions and enormous expenditures of money in years to come consequent upon the granting of a franchise to the proposed Boston & Worcester Street Railway Co. Such questions as grade crossings, the running of trains at a high rate of speed through a principal street of our town, and the advent of freight trains in connection with street railways are a few of the important matters which are bound to arise.

At the present time the laws relating to

street railways are in such an incipient state that any Board of Selectmen must of necessity grant such franchises as are bound to burden future Boards. These burdens must be borne by the younger generation.

Other important questions that come to one's mind are the problems of Electric Light, Sewage, Public Parks and many others resulting therefrom.

How these questions are to be treated by those who must meet them without some training and experience, one is unable to see unless Providence is relied upon as is often the case in town affairs.

This question must seem of importance to those who consider the future welfare of the town, and certainly cannot be looked upon as a plea for office holding on the part of the young citizens, for it must be apparent to all that no such desire has been shown.

It would seem wise and reasonable that each board and committee of the town should include at least one of the younger citizens who with the experience and judgment of their elders to guide them, would in time acquire a knowledge and experience that would enable them to meet public questions in a manner that would reflect credit upon themselves and the town. Certainly with a comparatively young man in the Presidential chair, younger United States Senators and Congressmen being elected each year and our own legislative halls composed largely of young citizens, and all successfully working for advancement and progress, it seems timely, with such examples, that the town of Wellesley might safely discard the old Puritanical notions that the younger citizens are to be seen and not heard.



## OUR TOWN

### THE WELLESLEY CLUB

#### Discussion of a Sewage System for Wellesley

**I**T is obvious to any thinking man that the town meeting is not the place where matters of great importance and complicated nature should be presented for the first time for immediate consideration and action. Mature deliberation is necessary before action should be taken and the town meeting is not marked by such deliberation. It is a place for final consideration and action. The invaluable service of the Wellesley Club to the town is that it offers opportunity for the full and careful presentation of matters affecting the whole community. At its meeting on January 20, it considered one of the most important and complex of such questions. The building of a sewage system is an expensive and difficult task. It is quite possible that it might be rashly attempted in a way to be regretted when too late for the correcting of blunders. It is equally possible that it might be foolishly postponed at the peril of many lives and of the reputation of the community. What was undertaken on Monday evening was not to present a final report of the town's committee, but to place before the Club the problem under consideration. Mr. Joseph W. Peabody was the principal speaker, and he handled his topic with manifest mastery of its many complications. With the aid of a large map he showed the physical conditions of the problem and explained its two possible solutions. One of these solutions is for the town to take care of its own sewage by the use of filtration beds. For this purpose there is land available where the soil is of the nature required and remote from any settled portion of the town. The alternative is to seek permission from the Legislature for connection of the town sewer with the Metropolitan system. The objection to

this alternative is that it is much the more expensive method, costing probably several thousand dollars a year more than the former method, an objection which might also prevent favorable Legislative action. It would cost about one and a half million dollars to the Metropolitan system to admit Wellesley, and the town would have to bear its share of this expense as well as the annual cost for maintenance.

The next speaker was Mr. Clarence A. Bunker who confined his remarks to the question of the method of assessments for support of any system. He gave the arguments for and against six different methods and favored that which is based on rental or use of the sewer where payment is proportioned to the benefit received. This is particularly good for Wellesley because of its system of metering water received from the water supply.

Dr. Bancroft then spoke about the town's need of a sewer for reasons of health. He described the present difficulties arising in many parts of the town from crowded conditions and the inefficacy of cesspools. He believes that in considerable sections the soil is saturated with poisonous fluids and gases which can be disposed of only by a sewer.

The last speaker was Mr. H. J. Stevens who gave in a few words, well worthy of consideration, his own reasons for believing that the use of the Metropolitan system, although more expensive in its first cost, would prove best in the long run and bring its return in the increased value of lands in all parts of the town with injury to none.

There was a large attendance at the meeting and the whole subject as presented was followed with the closest attention.



## THE WELLESLEY PLAYGROUND



THE generous purpose of Mr. H. H. Hunnewell to provide the town of Wellesley with land for a playground, was referred to in the December number of *Our Town*. We are glad to report that the gift has now been made and received. The land, about eighteen acres in extent, lies midway between the villages of Wellesley and Wellesley Hills, with frontage on Washington street, is readily accessible and has possibilities of improvement that will make it a pleasing resort for recreation. Mr. Hunnewell's letter accompanying the deed of gift reads as follows:

Boston, Mass., Jan. 21, 1902.

*Chairman of the Wellesley Park Commissioners,  
Wellesley Hills, Mass.*

My Dear Sir:—Having in mind the very rapid growth of the towns and villages in the immediate neighborhood of Boston, it has occurred to my mind that very probably not many years would pass before the young people of Wellesley would lack a suitable and convenient playground.

Having this idea I have purchased two adjoining lots of land containing some eighteen acres on Washington street. It now gives me much pleasure to present this to the town of Wellesley, and accordingly I now enclose you a deed for these two lots of land.

I have attached no conditions to this gift, but it is my most earnest wish that the town of Wellesley will always keep this land for a playground for the young and old of the town, and that also when the need arrives for a playground

the town appropriate the money necessary for grading and such small improvements as will be necessary for the proper use by the young people. Having all confidence that my wishes will be carried out in a liberal spirit, I remain

Yours truly,

H. H. HUNNEWELL.

by Walter Hunnewell, Atty.

The Park Commissioners in accepting the gift sent the following reply:

January 23, 1902.

H. H. HUNNEWELL, Esq., Wellesley, Mass.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the Wellesley Park Commission held this inst. your tender by gift to Wellesley of a tract of land to be used for playground purposes being under consideration, it was voted to accept on behalf of the town the deed of conveyance, and to complete the transfer by putting said deed on record.

In communicating to you the formal action of the Park Commission, the members, as a Board and individually, desire to express their appreciation of your generosity, and to say that so far as it may come within their power it will be a pleasure to aid in carrying out your expressed desires regarding the purposes for which your gift is to be used.

At the coming annual meeting of the town the attention of the citizens will be called to the gift, and the town will be asked to make a reasonable appropriation with which to begin improvement of the land to make it available for the purposes intended.

Very truly yours,

ISAAC SPRAGUE

F. HOWARD GILSON

JOSEPH W. PEARODY

*Wellesley Park Commission*

## Wellesley Hills Woman's Club

The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs met in the Congregational church, Sycamore street, Somerville, Jan. 31st, by invitation of the Heptorean Club. Subject for discussion "Civics."

The morning session opened at 10 A. M. Prof. Edward A. Griggs spoke upon "The Training of American Citizenship." This

was followed by a half hour discussion from the floor. Afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock. Mr. Richard H. Dana of Cambridge speaking upon "Civil Service Reform," and Miss Sarah L. Arnold, supervisor of Boston Public Schools, upon "Schools and Afterward."

## THE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE

Selections from Official Circular



ABOVE Label certifies that the goods which carry it have been made in clean and safe factories under good conditions, and that the manufacturers who use the label employ no children and give out no work to be made up outside the factories.

Can goods marked with the Consumers' League Label be secured now? January, 1902.

Yes, thirty-four manufacturers have signed contracts with the League and are thereby authorized to use the label. These manufacturers make cheap, medium and fine underwear, corsets, wrappers, colored dress and underskirts, equivoise waists, skirt and stocking supporters, shirt waists, curtains, sheets and pillow cases.

Recent investigation shows that almost all the important stores in Boston, and many in other places in Massachusetts, now carry at least one, generally several lines of goods which bear the label. But only a few of the retail merchants are thoroughly convinced as yet that they are meeting a persistent demand of their customers by so doing. Therefore the need of constant demand for these goods in the retail stores is

unabated. Our friends are, however, reminded that the girl behind the counter is not always informed about the character of the goods she sells. She often has labelled goods on her counter without knowing it, and on the other hand her assurance as to goods being made under best conditions is no guarantee.

The following is a list of Boston stores known to carry one or more lines of labelled goods:

Shepard, Norwell & Co., C. F. Hovey & Co., A. Shuman & Co., R. H. White & Co., B. Sommer & Co., Jordan, Marsh & Co., Filene & Sons, W. P. Bigelow, Chandler & Co., Gilchrist & Co., Houston & Henderson, Simpson & Co., Houghton & Dutton, W. S. Butler & Co., Isaac D. Allen & Co., Conrad & Co., Plummer & Co., Byron E. Bailey & Co., Pitts, Kimball & Co., W. & A. Bacon, Timothy Smith & Co.

The National Consumers' League now includes thirty-five Leagues in twelve states: New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Virginia and Iowa.

The membership fee is one dollar annually; to be sent to the Treasurer, Robert H. Gardiner, 1 Joy street, Boston. Further information may be obtained from the secretary, Miss G. H. Dana, Heath street, Brookline.

## FOXY GRANDPA

Who was it said that a great man makes a town great? We were thinking of that when we accepted an invitation to see a piece of dramatic work by our gifted and witty townsman, Mr. Robert Baker, bearing the above title. Foxy Grandpa is clean, bright and full of pleasing incidents. The problem of furnishing the people with wholesome and appetizing entertainment is an increasingly difficult one, and Mr. Baker has contributed his share to its solution. Like his delightful English contemporary, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Baker has shown that a man of real dramatic

gifts need not descend to *risque* situations, threatened violations of the seventh commandment, or thinly veiled salacity in order to amuse both young and old. In the character of the amusing old boy who gives the play its name and main part of its interest, we have the picture of a delightful old fellow whose harmless pranks prove that his heart is as young and fresh as that of the two mischievous youngsters for whose delectation the pranks are played. We shall look forward eagerly to the enjoyment of other products of Mr. Baker's fertile pen.

# OUR TOWN

February, 1902

Published on the first of each month by C. M. Eaton

Managing Editor, P. T. Farwell, Wellesley Hills

Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter.

We do not doubt that the citizens of Wellesley will appreciate the energy and wisdom of Miss Mabel Soper, art instructor in our public schools, in obtaining the material for the exhibit described elsewhere in this number of Our Town. Already it appears that this exhibit and its object are to be exceedingly popular, and a splendid list of patronesses is being prepared.

The January meeting of the Wellesley Club was one of exceeding interest and importance. The popularity of the Club is revealed in the large attendance at its meetings and the full ranks of its membership. Absolutely refusing to exert any political influence as an organization for or against any public matter, it gives to such as are most important a fair and impartial representation.

You never can be positively certain in what direction a town meeting will jump. This was never better illustrated than at the meeting in January when for a moment it looked as if an important article would be "laid on the table" without any consideration, then as if the action on the report presented would be postponed. A young man, however, in a few words, suggested the wisdom of immediate action, someone else took up the idea, others followed with convincing arguments and then, by an overwhelming majority, the action sought by the article under consideration was adopted.

The action referred to in the preceding paragraph is that by which the town voted to appropriate \$3,500 for the installation of a police system. This is one of the many decidedly progressive steps which have marked the whole history of the town. It adds enormously to the possibilities of efficiency in the police force and hence adds to

the protection of life and property. The mere moral value of the possession of such a system in giving the town a good name and warning away tramps and thieves is considerable. And with the rapid development of the telephone service in the town, providing immediate connection with a definite police headquarters the value of this action will be greatly increased.

In the Wellesley Review of January 13, we find the following notice:

Owing to the unfortunate necessity for a thorough and definite examination of the accounts of the town by expert accountants, it will be impossible to compile, publish and distribute reports of the several boards and town officers at the usual time. Consequently, in order that the town may have full and accurate information of its affairs, the Selectmen will defer the Annual Town Meeting to the earliest date possible after the reports have been compiled, published and distributed.

NOAH A. PLYMPTON,

OLIVER C. LIVERMORE,

F. O. JOHNSON,

Selectmen of Wellesley.

The citizens of Wellesley heartily appreciate the difficulty in which its Selectmen are placed and have absolute confidence in the thoroughness with which they will do the work undertaken. It is to be hoped that the forthcoming reports will be complete, minute and detailed. The town has a right to expect that the reports of its various departments shall show in full detail how the money of the town is expended. We could well afford to omit the long and needless lists of tax payers (which might be printed once in three or five years if necessary) and devote the space thus saved to more full reports from the various town departments. In the long run this would prove a great preventive of waste and remove many kinds of needless temptations. As matters now stand one may look in vain in our town reports for many items of town expenditures.

## OUR TOWN NEW BOOKS

**THE MASQUE OF JUDGMENT.** By William Vaughn Moody. [Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.50.] A tragic poem setting forth in drama the deep mystery of the sin and suffering, passion and struggle of the human race. The action of the Prelude falls immediately before the Incarnation. The chief speakers are Raphael, the constant and sympathetic friend of man, and Uriel who dwells in the sun and loves light and truth alone. Together they watch upon the earth a shameless orgy of wantonness and murder, and they discuss the reason for bringing man into existence:

"Nursing in his veins

More restlessness than called him from the void,  
Perfidies, hungers, dreams, idolatries.

Pain, laughter, wonder, anger, sex and song!"

The fiat goes forth, proclaimed by the Angel of the Pale Horse:

"Those who consent

To render up their clamorous wills to Him,

To merge their fretful being in His peace,

He will accept, the rest He will destroy."

In the five acts is worked out the divine experiment and the doom that follows its failure. The Serpent, having destroyed most of mankind, writhes up through the Valley of Judgment toward the peaks of Heaven meaning to tear the Almighty from His throne and wreck the Universe with its Creator. "What the end shall be we are not told. The last word is Raphael's:

"The moon smoulders; and naked from their seats

The stars arise with lifted hands and wait."

The theology is unbiblical and seems to be based upon fragments of various outworn creeds. For instance, no one now holds that the Throne of God was vacant during the Incarnation, nor does it accord with modern theory to represent Raphael the created, even though he be an archangel, as more compassionate than the Creator. The poem is full of revolt and rank pessimism, a new "Prometheus Bound." Yet, repulsive as many of the ideas are, the reader will find himself borne along by the strength, the daring, the music and the tremendous imagery of the work. Best of all is the keen, interpretative sympathy with humanity. This is the keynote of the whole drama. Nowhere in literature is there a finer expression of "the depth and dream of man's desire" and his mad

passion of futile endeavor than is contained in this apostrophe:

"O Dreamer! O Desirer! Goer down

Unto untravelled seas in untried ships!

O crusher of the unimagined grape

On unconceived lips!

O player upon a lordly instrument

No man or god hath had in mind to invent;

O cunning how to shape

Effulgent Heaven and scoop out bitter Hell

From the little shine and saltiness of a tear;

Sieger and harrier,

Beyond the moon, of thine own builded town,

Each morning won, each eve impregnable,

Each noon vanished sheer!"

**MACBETH:** in Porter and Clarke's Shakespeare Studies. [American Book Co. Cloth 12mo. 144 pages. 56 cents.] This book is a little larger than the well-known volumes in Rolfe's series. But it does not contain the text of the play. It is entirely devoted to studies and helps to study. Suggestive questions occupy a prominent place in aiding analysis. There are chapters on The Plot; The Characters and their Relations; The Supernatural in Macbeth; Language Study; Shakespeare's modeling of his material, and Moot Points for discussion. About one-half of the book is devoted to a presentation of Shakespeare's literary material, containing extracts "from Elizabethan books which were probably in his library and by which his genius was in various ways influenced." These are from Holinshed, Bellenden and Reginald Scott.

**KING MIDAS.** By Upton Sinclair. [Funk and Wagnalls \$1.20 net.] The publishers announce that eminent men like Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, Rev. Minot J. Savage and others highly commended this book in advance of its publication. To differ with such critics might seem venturesome, but to us the book is dreary. The plot is the old one of a pretty girl sought in marriage by a wealthy lover whom she at first accepts and then rejects. Another marriage of love follows, but it is not happy. Sin and its consequences score the story. It is an unhappy tale told passionately with no relief at the end. The style is often monotonous, the thought not very clear and the conclusion is negative.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR: Will you allow me a fragment of space in which to speak a word of Mrs. Helen Bryant's lecture that is to be given in the Unitarian Church on February 20?

I heard this lecture in the Congregational Church at Wellesley. I will frankly confess that I attended the lecture largely because of my personal friendship for the lecturer. I doubted her ability to interest and entertain one as ignorant of technical music as myself. I was surprised as well as delighted. Mrs. Bryant proved to be not only a very clear, forcible and impressive speaker, but also proved her ability to present a difficult

subject in such an attractive fashion that the average lover of music would be pleased and interested. Her knowledge of the history of church music and hymnology is very extensive; and the striking and effective manner in which she illustrates her theme by the help of the admirable choir which she has carefully trained gave me great satisfaction. I sincerely trust she will be greeted by a large audience.

I am sincerely yours,

JOHN SNYDER.

Wellesley Hills, February 4.

## CHURCH NEWS

## Wellesley Congregational

There was a very pleasant occasion at the Wellesley Congregational church on Friday evening, January 17th. A meeting had been called to take action in connection with the calling of a new pastor, and a unanimous call was extended to Rev. W. W. Sleeper, of Beloit, Wis., to become pastor of the Wellesley church. Not a dissenting vote was cast, and the session throughout was characterized by a delightful spirit of harmony and good-will. Connected with this call there has been the effort to wipe out a debt of about twelve hundred dollars incurred by the church within a few years. This effort has been wholly successful, and the last vestige of the debt was provided for at the service on Sabbath morning, January 19th.

Mr. Sleeper, the pastor elect, for he has already accepted the call, is a New England man by birth, being a native of Worcester, educated at Amherst and Hartford Theological Seminary. He has had a very successful ten years' pastorate at Beloit, and has, in addition to his pastoral work, done an important work in connection with the Biblical department of Beloit College.

Mr. Sleeper's wife is a graduate of Smith College, of the class of 1883. She is a daughter of Prof. B. D. Allen, formerly of Worcester.

The annual meeting of the Wellesley Congregational church was held on January 21st, and showed a very encouraging condition of a church that has been pastorless for a year. The work of the church has gone steadily on in all its departments, and for the most part without diminution of interest or numbers. The fifteen hundred dollars which has been raised recently, not only pays off indebtedness of several years standing, but covers the expense of some repairs now going on and will make it possible for the new pastor to begin his work with the church in all its departments in good working order and not a cent of debt to hamper him.

The following is the list of officers chosen at this meeting. Mr. Ingraham has, since that time, been chosen chairman of the Executive Committee: Clerk, Charles E. Fuller; moderator, Benjamin H. Sanborn; treasurer, and collector, Clarence H. Dadmun; Auditor, George Gould; Executive Committee, George Gould, C. E. Fuller, F. B. Ingraham, C. E. Shattuck, W. H. Blood, Jr.; Pastor's Aid Committee, Mrs. Mary H. Goodell, Miss Helen Temple Cook, Mrs. Mary L. Hubbard, Mrs. C. Shattuck; Music Committee, Rev. E. A. Benner, Benjamin H. Sanborn, Miss Jeannette Ferguson, Mrs. Alice B. Fletcher, Mrs. W. L. Russell, Jr.; Sunday School Committee, Mrs. F. B. Fuller, C. H. Palmer.

It is expected that Mr. Sleeper will begin his work with the church on February ninth.

The Woman's Union is a prized and most efficient auxiliary in the church life. Through it, a little over one thousand dollars was raised during the past year, and this was only its regular work, no unusual effort being made.

A little over one half this amount was devoted directly to the church improvements and the rest was used for missionary and benevolent purposes.

## Wellesley Hills Congregational

The next Communion service will be held on Sunday afternoon, March 2d, at 4 o'clock in the Unitarian church. On the preceding Friday, February 28, there will be a preparatory service at the Parsonage at 7.45 p. m. Topic: Christ the Light of the World.

There will be a meeting of the church committee at the Parsonage on Monday evening, February 10, at 7.45 o'clock. Any who may desire to unite with the church at the coming communion are invited to be present at this committee meeting, or to confer with the pastor at some earlier date.

Pastors classes will be held during February on Tuesday evenings for the senior division at 7.30 and Saturday afternoons for the juniors at 5 o'clock. Topics: First week, "God." Second week, "Man." Third week, "Jesus Christ." Fourth week, "Discipleship." All young people are invited to join one or the other of these classes. Place of meeting, the Parsonage.

Friday evening meetings at the Parsonage at 7.45 o'clock. Topics: Feb. 7, Mark 7:24 to Mark 8:26; Feb. 14, "The Transfiguration," Mark 9:1-32; Feb. 21, Humility and Forgiveness, Mark 9:33-50; Feb. 28, Preparatory Service, The Light of the World, John 8:12-20.

Sunday morning services. On the morning of February 16, the Pastor will exchange with Rev. Nicholas Vander Pyl, of Holliston. On other Sundays the subject to be considered will be "The Teaching of Jesus on Fundamental Themes," such as "The Fatherhood of God," "The Scriptures," "The Nature of Man," "Right Living," "The Means of Salvation," "The Victorious Kingdom," "The Future Life."

LOUISE EMERSON KOTZSCHMAR

The name will always call up in our memory a personality unusually sweet and lovable and a tragedy as pathetic as ever befalls the lot of man to endure. The story of the sinking of the Walla Walla and the events that followed need not here be repeated. The long, hard struggle for life, the courageous and almost successful effort to defeat the storm and the sea was pathetic beyond the power of words to describe. The profound sympathy not only of this church and its Sunday School in which Louise Emerson had been a faithful teacher, but also of the whole community given to those upon whom this sorrow has fallen most heavily.

### Unitarian Society

During the month of January the Pastor lectured in Woburn, Augusta, Watertown, Boston, and Medford.

Messrs. Hardy, Cunningham, Croskill and the Pastor attended a delightful reunion of Unitarian Clubs at Watertown, on Wednesday, January 22.

Mr. Snyder preached in Baltimore January 19. Rev. Clay McCauley occupying the pulpit here.

On Thursday, January 23, was held the first of a series of entertainments provided by the Sunday School Committee. A most enjoyable affair.

Thursday, the thirtieth of the month, Rev. Chas. W. Wendte, Pastor of the Parker Memorial Church, spoke to the Unitarian Club upon the subject of "Personal Recollections of Theodore Parker and his Contemporaries." Mr. Wendte spoke for more than an hour of Parker, Phillips, Starr King and Bronson Alcott. Never was an hour more pleasantly and profitably spent. Mr. Wendte was thanked by an enthusiastic rising vote. The next meeting will be "Ladies night."

The subject of the Pastor's sermon for next Sunday, February 9, will be "Self-Forgiveness."

### St. Andrew's

At the annual parish meeting of St. Andrew's church, Wellesley, held on the evening of January 7th, Messrs. Frederick Lauderburn and Geo. H. Lowe were re-elected wardens; Mr. W. W. Osborne, clerk of the vestry; Mr. R. K. Sawyer, treasurer; Rev. Frederick M. Gray, Dr. E. E. Bancroft and Mr. Albert E. Sanford, vestrymen. The Rev. F. M. Gray, Mr. Lauderburn and Mr. Lowe were also elected delegates to the diocesan convention. The report of the treasurer showed that the parish is in a good financial condition.

A very strenuous effort is being made this winter to supply a deeply felt need in this church in the way of an organ. Several hundred dollars have already been contributed for this purpose and it is hoped that before the end of January enough will be forthcoming to enable the committee, having this matter in hand, to have the organ in place and ready for use by Easter Sunday. The following circular has been sent out to all the members of the congregation asking for contributions:

In order to assist the choir and beautify the services in St. Andrew's church, it is proposed to put in a pipe organ, costing about \$1,000, and it is earnestly hoped that each and every member of the congregation will esteem it a privilege to take part—even though it may be but a small part—in this good work. The committee having this matter in hand would like to place the contract for the organ by the beginning of February, and will do so if enough money is pledged before then to justify such action on their part. How much will you undertake to give for this

purpose, now or at Easter? The smallest gift will be appreciated, only it is hoped that this is a matter which all will deem worthy of some real self-denial on their part.

GEORGE NATTRESS  
FREDERICK M. GRAY  
GEORGE H. LOWE

Committee.

The hours of service on Sundays are from now onward to be as follows: Holy Communion, 7.30 A. M., morning prayer, 11 A. M., followed by a celebration of the Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month. Even-song, 7.30 P. M., Sunday School, 3 P. M.

### St. Mary's

The second Sunday after Epiphany, January 19, was observed by the parish as Missionary Sunday according to the use of the Episcopal Church in the United States. The Rector preached on the general subject in the morning and in the afternoon a special missionary service for the Sunday School was held, with an offering for general missions. The Foreign Missionary offering of the parish was made on the following Sunday.

The congregation enjoyed the ministrations of the Rev. Frederic Palmer, Rector of Christ Church, Andover, on Septuagesima Sunday, and the Rector of St. Mary's enjoyed the service at Christ Church, Andover. Mr. Bachelder, formerly organist of St. Mary's, has developed a very superior choir in that parish.

There have been two pleasant social events in January, a Guild sociable and a supper given by the Parish and Society. The latter event had also a financial aspect and in that respect, too, was a complete success.

There is to be another Guild sociable on Thursday, February 16, when a large gathering is expected. The program will be a varied one.

The week day services during Lent will be Tuesdays at 3 o'clock, Wednesdays at 10 A. M., Thursdays at 7.30. On Thursdays there will be visiting preachers, and on Saturdays there will be confirmation preparation for young people.

On Ash Wednesday, February 12, in addition to the morning service, there will be a service at 7.30 P. M. The preachers for the Thursdays in February are: Thirteenth, Rev. John Matteson, Church of Messiah, Auburndale; twentieth, Rev. Sewall Abbott, D. D., St. James Church, Cambridge; twenty-seventh, Rev. H. Bedinger, St. Peter's Church, Salem.

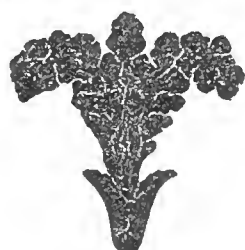
### Industrial Art Exhibit

It happens, fortunately, that the "Travelling Exhibition" of the Industrial Art Teachers' Association, which comprises a selection of work done by public school pupils of the State, in the line of drawing and original design can be secured at this time, and will be shown in connection with the exhibition of photographs at the High School. This selection has been made by Mr. Bailey, of the State Board of Education, and forms an exceedingly interesting exhibit.

# OUR TOWN

MARCH 1902

Volume V



Number 3



# ABELL PHOTOGRAPHS

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A new building -- High and Dry Location  
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**George Rantoul White, Ph. D.,**  
Principal  
Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts

6-01

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Specialist in treatment of all diseases of  
the feet and legs of the horse

Horses shod for all kinds of lameness,  
and interfering

Improvement warranted

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NATICK

## Dana Hall -- A New Department

A boarding and day school for girls from ten to fourteen years of age was opened in Wellesley, October second, 1900.

This school is under the management of the Dana Hall School, and in charge of resident teachers of long and successful experience with children of intermediate grades. Boys are admitted to the day school.

In addition to the usual English branches, French and German, vocal music, and drawing are taught, and especial emphasis is laid on nature study and manual training.

For further particulars apply to the Principal,

HELEN TEMPLE COOKE, Dana Hall, Wellesley, Mass.







MRS. E. M. OVERHOLSER  
President of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club

# OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

Volume V

MARCH, 1902

Number 3

## OPPORTUNITY

By ROBERT MELVILLE BAKER


In that drear country named by men Despair,  
Fainting, I sank o'ercome by strife and care.  
Long had I sought some friendly path to find  
That from this dark and gloomy fen would wind  
'Mongst fields where through a gladsome land,  
Health, Wealth and Happiness moved hand in  
hand.

Now, as I longed for death my eyes to close,  
A sprightly elf before my vision rose:  
"Take heart once more," it said, "and follow me;  
I, Opportunity, thy guide will be."

With courage fresh my blood sped on its way.  
As hounds unleashed, impatient of delay.  
Rough was the path, with many thorns beset:  
Still struggling on, my guide I followed yet,  
Nor paused until a mountain peak was scaled,  
When, lo! the sought-for prize with joy I hailed.  
A peaceful valley, where the lowing kine  
In swelling notes proclaim a peace divine.  
"What realm is this with which my sight you  
bless?"  
Spake Opportunity: "Thy goal, Success!"

## THE WELLESLEY HILLS WOMAN'S CLUB

By CAROLYN J. PECK

N December 30, 1889, a little more than twelve years ago, a few ladies gathered at the house of Mrs. A. B. Vorse to discuss the forming of a club for mutual benefit. A few days later at a meeting held with Mrs. Richard Cunningham, it was voted to form some kind of a club, and this was soon provided with a constitution and the following officers:

*President*, Mrs. Joseph E. Fiske.

*Vice-President*, Miss Mary N. Edwards.

*Secretary*, Mrs. Arthur I. Nash.

*Directors*, Mrs. Warren A. Rodman, Miss Sarah H. Southwick, Mrs. David Souther, Mrs. George L. Chesbro, Mrs. Richard Cunningham, Mrs. George E. Richardson.

There were twenty-one charter members, fourteen of whom are still members of the club.

In May, 1890, only five months after its

organization, its membership had increased to eighty-three. The membership fee was fixed at one dollar, and at first only one meeting a month was held, but early in the second year it was decided to meet twice a month. These meetings were held sometimes at the houses of members and sometimes in the Unitarian church parlors, and during the first year were arranged at slight expense. In spite of the small amount of money in the Club treasury, the speakers of the early years compare most favorably with those of the later years. Among them were Mrs. Abba Gould Woolson, who gave two lectures, Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, Mrs. Edna D. Cheney, Mrs. Erving Winslow, Mrs. Micah Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells.

As the first president, Mrs. Fiske, was a member of the West Newton Educational Club, and the West Newton ladies' city

kindly furnished the entertainment for several of the early meetings, the Wellesley Hills Club has always considered itself a daughter of that Club.

The first two annual meetings took the form of suppers held in the Congregational church vestry, at which toasts and music were enjoyed after the business. The Club meetings were held for several years in the Unitarian church till the increase in numbers demanded a larger meeting place. In 1896, when the Mangus Club House was erected, Mangus Hall was secured, and since then all meetings have been held there with the exception of the president's reception which has usually been given at the house of the president.

In accordance with its purpose "to promote ethical, social and educational culture in the community," from the very first various classes have been held under its auspices, such as a class in novel reading, a tourist class which in imagination visited many famous places, classes to study the history of architecture, mushrooms, cooking, parliamentary law, Emerson, household economics, musical composers and their works, current events and classes in physical culture. Many of these were free to club members, and were largely carried on by them.

Neither has the ethical side of Club work been neglected. In the spring and summer of 1896 the subject of a kindergarten on Cedar street was agitated by various members of the Club, and sufficient money to start and carry on such a school for one year was obtained from club members and others interested. Later this school was taken into the school system of the town as a sub-primary.

In 1899, the Friendly Aid Committee was appointed by the Club as a permanent committee with power to fill any vacancies

among its members or add to its numbers, should the need arise. Through their efforts, aided by gifts from the Club members, a sewing class and cooking school were conducted on Cedar street as well as a summer kindergarten, and much clothing and neighborly help have been given the needy of that neighborhood.

Through the Evening Department, in charge of a committee of Club members, a working girls' club was carried on for two or three years with classes in sewing, history, English and music. This year owing to changed conditions, the work of the committee has changed somewhat, and it now assists those in charge of the Men's Reading Room in McLeod's block by arranging monthly entertainments for the men and their friends.

At the time of the Armenian Massacres, fifty dollars was sent by the Club to the Relief Committee, and in 1899 the proceeds of an operetta, "The Orientals," given under the direction of Mrs. Helen Louise Thayer Bryant, and amounting to over three hundred dollars, were given to the Newton Hospital for a free Wellesley bed.

The present Educational Association of Wellesley is the outgrowth of the Educational Committee appointed by the Club which still keeps up its connection with this association through its president who is an *ex-officio* member of the executive committee.

At the time of the Spanish war a committee was chosen from the Club to have charge of all army and navy relief work in the town. This committee, assisted by many ladies of the town, raised three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sent several hundred articles of clothing and many comforts and delicacies for the sick soldiers to the Boston Relief Association.

During its twelve years of life the Club

has had five presidents. Mrs. Joseph E. Fiske, the greatly beloved first president, held that position till her death in March, 1894. A special memorial service in her honor was held soon after her death in the Unitarian church, at which loving tributes to her simple, unassuming character and self-forgetful helpfulness were given by Mrs. E. N. L. Walton, president of the West Newton Club, Mrs. Maria L. Ford, Mrs. A. B. Vorse and Mrs. George G. Phipps of Newton Highlands. No successor was appointed for the rest of the year, and the vice-president, Miss Edwards, assumed temporarily the duties of the president.

At the annual meeting in May Mrs. Maria L. Ford was elected president, an office which she held for three years, although she was absent from town during most of the last year, and Mrs. Arthur E. Brown, the vice-president, served as acting president.

In 1897, Mrs. R. Gordon Amory was chosen president, resigning after two years' service on account of ill health. During these two years the Club reached its high water mark in membership, numbering two hundred and forty-six.

Miss Sarah P. Eastman was elected as Mrs. Amory's successor, but declined to serve, and Mrs. W. O. Robson was made president in the fall of '99, serving two years in this capacity.

Last May Mrs. Edwin M. Overholser became the Club president, and under her able leadership the Club is having a prosperous and enjoyable year. This year its numbers are somewhat larger than last year, with two hundred and six names on its lists.

During these years the Club has not been unmindful of its relation to other clubs. In 1891, only a year after its organization, it joined the General Federation of Woman's Clubs and became a member of the Massachusetts State Federation in 1894, very soon after that organization was formed.

In 1897 the Club was incorporated, and now holds one share of stock in the Woman's Club House Corporation of Boston. Two receptions have been given to the presidents of the federated clubs of Massachusetts, and in June the State Federation is to hold its annual meeting here.

Perhaps the greatest gift which the Club has made to the community, greater even than the educational stimulus of its meetings and classes, or the benevolent work which it has done from time to time, has been its social influence. More than four hundred and fifty women from all parts of the town have been members at various times, and at its meetings and in working for its interests, they have forgotten community lines and class distinctions and have learned to know and value each other at their full worth.

## THE CURVE OF SOCIAL PROGRESS



At the meeting of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club held in Mangus Hall Feb. 19, a unique and suggestive lecture on "The Curve of Social Progress" was given by Rev. Edward Cummings of Boston. Mr. Cummings briefly sketched the growth and decay of the older civilizations, and explained the various theories offered by his-

torians as to the general laws of national life. The true, social or individual progress toward the ideal state he represented by the curve of the hyperbola which can never reach its limit or ideal, though always approaching nearer and nearer to it. This he called the "immortal curve." No nation or individual could live the immortal life represented by this curve unless it made the

material side more and more subservient to the non-material, unless it was willing to gain its own life by losing it in helping others. The stronger must help the weaker by his wealth of money, of mind and soul or commit moral suicide.

The only way for a nation to advance is

by raising the weaker members to the level of the stronger. He closed with a strong arraignment of the prison system of Massachusetts, by which he claimed we weaken and degrade still more the character of those already weak instead of lifting them up and in this way lower the whole level of society.

## THE CHILD AND NATURE STUDY

By ANNETTE M. BLOUNT

### PART II.



WHILE studying animal life, we rear caterpillars, observing their transformations, keeping the cocoons and chrysalids during the winter,

with the great interest of seeing the moths and butterflies emerge in the spring. We also have families of crickets and locusts, and this year have arranged aquaria with their abundance of animal life; fishes, eel-dis-worms, beetles, tadpoles, snails, back-swimmers, water boatmen, etc. In the spring much time is given to our bird friends. The bird lists of the children grow longer as each year they find new acquaintances among the feathered folk. A study of helpful and injurious animals accompanies the work, known as "Friends and Foes of the Garden." The bee family also receives special attention.

The broad divisions of the animal kingdom and their relationships are pointed out as occasion offers. It is difficult for any one who is not in the school to realize how deep an interest is awakened by the study of the habits of animals. The expressions on the faces of the children during a lesson on the caddis worms, illustrated by the animals and their curious houses, is a revelation.

To know common rocks and minerals, where they are found, how they are used; to understand an elementary story of their formation, carrying with it the history of

the making of the earth; to recognize by name the familiar rocks and minerals of our town, such is the work of this branch of Nature Study. Some of the children have small collections, and two of our boys a large one of nearly four hundred specimens, correctly named by themselves.

The principles of Astronomy taught are what every intelligent person should know, about the sun, the earth, moon and other planets. The latest theories of great astronomers are given, and an interest aroused among the children, so that they may observe and compare the ideas of today with the discoveries of the future. The important constellations are studied out of doors with the older pupils, some of the mythological tales connected with them related, and the conspicuous stars of first magnitude noted by name.

Here I wish to acknowledge the kindness of Professor Whiting and Professor Hayes in receiving our classes on different evenings at the College Observatory, and devoting several hours of their valuable time to showing our pupils objects through the telescope, and exhibiting and explaining other delicate instruments. Once, after a day when a reception had been given to Sir Robert Ball, their courtesy was extended to the children, as if there might be a Sir Robert or Dorothea Klumpke among them, and who knows but there may be? Our thanks are also due to the departments of Botany, Chemistry and Zoölogy, which have

often contributed materials and given privileges to our schools.

To return to our course of study, the time for Physiology is devoted to an understanding, as far as possible, of the structure and hygiene of the body and to a simple study of comparative anatomy. The pupils, no matter how small, follow the true scientific method, of investigation first, and afterwards expression of individual opinions, however simple.

Beside the work of the schoolroom there is always the Field work, which consists of taking the children out of doors to study stars, rocks, trees, flowers, cloud-forms, insects, birds, water animals, etc. Each year we take several trips with different classes to the Cambridge Museums and to the Natural History Rooms in Boston, and every spring and fall an invitation is given to the boys of the upper classes to go on the Geological Field Trips of Prof. Barton of the Institute of Technology. This year we shall add several little journeys to the Arnold Arboretum.

In many of the Wellesley homes great assistance is given by the parents, who walk with their children, and provide the latest helpful books on Natural History. There is a great difference in the authority of popular scientific writings, but the growing interest in things of Nature is forcing the inaccurate work out of the market.

The fascinating books of Hamilton Gibson, Mr. Bradford Torrey, F. Schuyler Matthews, Mrs. Doubleday (Neltje Blanchan), Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright, Mr. Long's true tales of animals, Mr. Dugmore's "Bird Homes," Harriet L. Keeler's "Our Native Trees," Mrs. Dana's and Mr. Chapman's writings and many others are on your bookshelves as well as in the excellent scientific department of our Wellesley Library. There are also the thrilling tales

of that missionary for animals, Ernest Seton-Thompson, which have had such a powerful influence toward the protection of "the lives of the hunted."

Conspicuous among the latest publications are Mr. Clute's books on "Ferns," and "Other Worlds," by Garrett P. Serviss, a popular scientific but not technical work on the planets. The "Songs of Nature" compiled by John Burroughs, is a collection of poems combining beauty and accuracy. As Mr. Burroughs says, he has tried to select the best Nature poems in the language, and has purposely rejected those containing things contrary to his observation; as the chestnut blooming at the same time with the lilac, and poppies growing with the corn in America.

The exquisite delight given to a lover of Nature by poetic expression, should be recognized in the training of the child, and every effort made to have it early appreciated. The beauty of the two great Nature poets, Wordsworth and Lowell, as well as that of Shelley, Keats, Bryant, Whittier, Stevenson and others can be deeply enjoyed by the child, especially if interpreted by the mother's voice and spirit. Take "The Daffodils" for instance:—

"I wandered lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,  
When all at once I saw a crowd,  
A host of golden daffodils;  
Beside the lake, beneath the trees  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine  
And twinkle on the milky way,  
They stretched in never ending line  
Along the margin of a bay;  
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,  
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beneath them danced; but they  
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee:  
A poet could not but be gay  
In such a jocund company;  
I gazed, and gazed, but little thought  
What wealth the show to me had brought.

For oft when on my couch I lie  
 In vacant or in pensive mood,  
 They flash upon that inward eye  
 Which is the bliss of solitude;  
 And then my heart with pleasure fills,  
 And dances with the daffodils."

Shall we not teach the child's heart to dance with the daffodils?

As to the benefit of Nature Study. No Nature teacher expects to make accomplished botanists or mineralogists in the common schools, the children having the work an hour a week in each grade. What the Nature teacher does expect to do is to train the little people who see readily to see rightly; to think about what they see, and, most of all, to love what they see of Nature; to train the older pupils for success in life by means of cultivating alertness, the powers of observation, ingenuity and originality, and developing a feeling of responsibility and a knowledge of common things.

Her work is also to discover and direct possible embryo scientists. Though the Nature teacher does not expect or wish all of her pupils to become scientists, she hopes by means of the training to give to each child a larger capacity for enjoyment, as in his walks he recognizes in flowers and birds his familiar friends and understands some of the simpler laws of Nature.

Nature Study aims to teach that the greatest are the simplest; that knowledge is broad and wide and deep; that no man can attain unto it all; that truth is most important; that one has a right to one's own convictions, expressed without ostentation or argument; that the open mind changes its convictions if proved to be false; and in all to listen with quiet and reverent ear, not for the whirlwind, not for the earthquake, nor yet for the fire, but for the still small voice that is always found at the heart of Nature.

## METHODS OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL

By JOSEPH W. PEABODY



HERE is always associated with the introduction of water into a city or town by municipal works the problem of how the water shall be gotten rid of after the use of it for domestic or manufacturing purposes has made it offensive and dangerous to health.

If favorable local conditions exist, the problem of disposal may, with safety, be deferred for a time, but it cannot be evaded and must eventually be worked out. Wellesley, for instance, has had a system of public water supply in operation for over sixteen years, and its householders have relied, with varying degrees of success, on the ordinary cesspool to dispose of the water after it has been made foul.

Today there are nearly thirty miles of

water mains in our streets, and approximately 50,000,000 gallons of sewage are made every year.

Cesspools which may serve very well in scattered settlements, become an annoyance and source of danger as isolated habitations grow into closely built communities, and when disposal basins on private estates reach their limit or trespass on public comfort and menace health, then a public service system is the alternative for relief.

The agitation in recent years for improved sanitary conditions in settled communities has stimulated efforts to discover satisfactory methods of sewage disposal in connection with municipal plants.

The method used in nearly all the towns and cities in Massachusetts, having sewage works not connected with either Metropoli-



tan sewerage districts, is disposal by what is known as "intermittent filtration." This is the adaption of Nature's method of purification by bringing it under scientific treatment and control, thereby assisting and accelerating the natural process. In using this method of ground filtration, localities are selected where soil conditions are most favorable to sewage purification.

A series of beds, each about one acre in extent, are constructed of natural soil, surrounded by earth embankments and underdrained to receive the effluent and conduct it to some outfall.

Raw sewage, i. e. sewage at the stage before fermentation sets in, is brought to the beds by gravity or pumping and distributed over the surface. Beds receiving the sewage on a given day are permitted to rest before another application is made, that the soil, sun and atmosphere may have the requisite time necessary to effect the chemical action which removes all organic matter and renders the effluent practically pure. With improvements which have been made from time to time in distributing the sewage over the beds and in the treatment of surface soils to insure free filtration, disposal plants of this character have been universally successful in purifying sewage to a degree that makes it absolutely harmless when permitted to mingle again with the waters of streams and ponds.

This is the method of treatment which received the approval of the Massachusetts State Board of Health whose report on sewage disposal after a protracted series of experiments under its personal supervision has become the world's standard of authority.

Where ample areas of open ground exist, the system of intermittent filtration may be indefinitely extended, and the sewage of large cities successfully taken care of.

To dispose of the sewage of Wellesley say for the next ten years, it is estimated that about seven acres only of sewage beds would be required.

"Broad irrigation," which is a similar but simpler method, is sometimes employed as a substitute for intermittent filtration beds or as an auxiliary aid thereto where broad areas can be acquired and sewage irrigation utilized for farming purposes.

Where land suited to the above methods is limited, notably in many of the European cities, the necessity exists for the use of other methods, operated independently or in combination with ground filtration.

The auxiliary aid most common abroad, and where perhaps it has received its widest application, is known as the "septic tank" system which is also the adaptation, under control, of a stage in the natural method of purification and consists mainly in gathering the raw sewage into receiving tanks from which light and air are excluded. Under these conditions fermentation is rapid and destructive to certain bacteria present in sewage. Partial purification results, but not to the extent that renders the effluent harmless. So far as experiments with this method have gone they appear to demonstrate that by it the effluent produced is subject to secondary putrefaction and will pollute the waters of streams and ponds if turned into them. The septic method has its chief value in partly clarifying sewage so that a very much less area of ground is required to complete the purification of a given quantity. In many instances this would be a distinct advantage, but where natural conditions are ample the septic method cannot compete in point of economy.

"Chemical precipitation" is another method of sewage disposal, adopted in quite a number of places abroad but only by the city of Worcester in this State. The opera-

tion consists in adding certain chemicals to the sewage, (the principle precipitant being lime) which is then conveyed into settling tanks where the chemicals cause most of the particles in suspension and a portion of the dissolved matter to fall to the bottom of the tank. The effluent produced does not compare in organic purity with that obtained by intermittent filtration through sand. The plant at Worcester is not regarded as a success.

"Sedimentation" is still another process which is being experimented with, but like the septic tank and chemical precipitation

methods requires the use of contact beds, constructed of either natural soils or artificial substances to perfect the purifying process. In connection with some of these methods means are being tried to bring the sewage disposal plant entirely under cover, and by a system of ventilation and forced draughts, usually connected with the pumping plant, to destroy all odors and deleterious gases. But such means as have thus far been adopted can hardly be considered as out of the experimental stage, and must await further tests and a wider application before their merits can be assured.

## REV. WILLIAM W. SLEEPER

By BENJAMIN H. SANBORN



WITHOUT a dissenting vote the Rev. William W. Sleeper has been called to the pastorate of the Wellesley Congregational Church. My information regarding him has come largely from others—his room-mate at college, an associate at Beloit College and elsewhere.

Born in Northern Maine forty-five years ago, the son of a country Congregational pastor, his early advantages seem to have consisted of the usual opportunity that comes to most country boys, and nothing more. With the help of his father, he fitted himself for college and entered Bowdoin in 1874. The next year his family removed to Massachusetts, and young Sleeper left Bowdoin for Amherst, and graduated in 1878, second in his class. His work in college was always of a high order, and, to quote a classmate, "Few men have ever graduated from Amherst whose college training gave greater promise of a useful future. He was one of the first to organize the Amherst College Glee Club, acting as its conductor and manager, was college organist, and easily the first in the musical life of his college."

After graduating from the Seminary, he assumed, at different periods, the pastorates of two Massachusetts churches, and was an associate in a third at Worcester. He spent several years in Bulgaria, and for the past ten years has been pastor of the Second Congregational church at Beloit, Wisconsin, and doing work with the advanced classes in college. The membership of his church increased from about one hundred to four hundred, during that period. He married Miss Mabel Allen of Worcester, a graduate of Smith College, and has four children, three sons and a daughter.

Theologically, Mr. Sleeper seems to be a "liberal conservative." In one of his lectures upon the Bible, President Harper told us, in all seriousness, that he wished everyone who did not think, or was afraid to think, would leave the room before the lecture began. Mr. Sleeper seems to be a man who not only thinks himself, but expects his congregation to think. Dr. Porter of Beloit College speaks of him as a man who commands the respect of the whole community, of eminent Christian character, broad minded and tolerant, always inter-

ested in the best life of the community in which he lives. As to his ability as a preacher nothing need be said. After spending three Sundays and two weeks among our people, he received a call which he accepted. His salary has been fixed at \$2,000, the church debt has been paid, and the church seems to be united. It goes without saying, that neither the church membership, nor Sunday congregation, in a village church in a college town, that nearly everyone, except our friends among the Catholics and Episcopalians, attends, with more or less regularity, is homogeneous; and it re-

quires a tactful man to pilot the church through the narrows of a Scylla of differing theological views on the one hand, and a Charybdis of often well meant but, nevertheless, annoying, outside officiousness on the other. I think no pastor has ever come to our church under more favorable conditions, and we expect his pastorate to be a success. We bespeak for him the cordial greeting and kindly sympathy that the good people of the whole town always extend to every stranger, no matter what his faith or creed.

## OUR TOWN

March, 1902

Published on the first of each month by C. M. Eaton

Managing Editor, P. T. Farwell, Wellesley Hills

Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter.

It was a happy thought for the governing Board of the Wellesley Club to devote its last meeting to the consideration of the obligations and privileges of American Citizenship, and to extend its hospitality to the youngest voters of the town. The three principal speakers were admirably adapted to represent the different phases of the important subject. The honorable speaker of the House of Representatives, who presented the practical side of political life; Col. Noah Plympton, who spoke as a representative business man; and Rev. Chas. F. Dole who viewed the subject from an ideal standpoint. Col. Meyer spoke pleasingly of his ten years' experience in the lower branch of the general court; expressed his conviction that the body over which he presided very admirably voiced the average ability and character of the people of this commonwealth, and finally urged the young voter to abstain from office until he had acquired, by his business or profession, a sufficient competency to make him independent of its emoluments. The speaker's kindly and courteous references to the reverend gentleman who was to follow him but very transparently disguised the "practical" politician's complacent toleration for the

ministerial "theorist" who was disposed to wander into the forbidden fields of political discussion. There is something infinitely amusing to the careful student of political history to see the tranquil assumption of superior wisdom on the part of the "practical" statesman who has been educated in what he calls the "school of experience." His contempt for "theories" and "theorists" amounts almost to a monomania. How strange is the common delusion that theory and practice are antagonistic and antipodal. What is practice worth when it is not based upon a sound, logical theory? All science is founded upon the theory that natural law is uniform in its action. Modern navigation is built upon the sound theories furnished by astronomy. Profitable mining is not secured by the mindless, haphazard pattering of so-called practical men. It is established upon the theory that the precious metals can only be found under certain well ascertained conditions. Columbus discovered America because he cherished a scientific theory which the "practical" men of his day regarded as foolish and visionary. And if we look at the political history of the world we shall see that this government — the most perfect, accord-

ing to Gladstone, that was ever constructed—was created by a body of men who had never tested their theories upon any broad theatre of political activity. In 1699 when the currency of England was in a deplorable condition, Parliament called to its aid not its practical politicians, but two men who had never governed a province or packed a caucus, John Locke and John Newton, and these men solved the perplexing problem upon sound theories of political economy. When, in 1896, this country was threatened with a financial calamity, the dread consequences of which this generation would not have outgrown, it was not saved by its Blands, Allisons or McKinleys who had tinkered the currency with the tools of expediency. It found security only in the wholesome theories of enlightened political economy. In very truth the "practical" politician is the man who thinks and acts along short lines. He is a navigator who sails by "dead reckoning." He does not look to the stars, but only to yesterday's log-book. He has no principles, but only policies, and so he is apt to be driven from his course by every gust of popular prejudice, by every gale of popular passion. What this country needs now is an increas-

ing body of men who, like Mr. Dole, are well grounded in the underlying theories of the American system, and who have the courage, wisdom and honesty to apply them rigidly in the conduct of political affairs.

Notice to subscribers. Several subscriptions have recently been received at the office unaccompanied by any name or address. If those who have forwarded subscriptions recently will notify Mr. Eaton he will credit them properly.

We do not believe there is a citizen in Wellesley—whatever his political party—who is not ashamed of the attitude of Congress toward Cuba in the matter of the tariff. It is ominous and disgraceful that a single industry like that of the Peet Sugar producers should exert so powerful an influence in the Legislature to thwart the will of the vast majority of the people. The lesson should not be forgotten. The tariff law had better be shattered to atoms than that the duty of the nation toward Cuba should be disregarded. And a party which is so weak as to become the tool of any industry is not worthy of the support of loyal American citizens.

## NEW BOOKS

THE CHURCH OF SAINT BUNCO. By Gordon Clark. [Published by the Abbey Press.] This book is described by the author as a "drastic treatment of a copyrighted religion—non-Christian, non-Science." Its purpose is "not to deny the power of mind over matter, or of the human mind over the human body, but to show that the foolish and pestilent thing termed 'Christian Science' is a leech fastened upon these great truths." The author says "As 'Christian Science' has to me no genuine basis, either in facts, science, theology, metaphysics or therapeutics, but is a mendacious, contradictory, pretentious humbug, I do not hesitate to use such weapons . . . as are adapted to puncture it." The author then proceeds to present a history of the new cult, and to trace out the obvious sources of Mrs. Eddy's "inspiration." He shows her connection with and dependence upon the ideas furnished by Doctor Phineas Quimby, and demonstrates by her own statements that all her notions of mental healing were derived from him. Mr. Clark puts side by side the statements made by Mrs. Eddy in 1866 and those made in 1883 respecting her connection with Dr. Quimby, and one finds it almost impossible to acquit the lady of absolute and unblushing mendacity.

One of the most valuable parts of the book is the chapters on "Metaphysics," originally written at the request of Dr. William T. Harris and published in the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*. These chapters contain a careful analysis of that "Idealism" of which "Science and Health" is a melancholy and meaningless travesty. The author presents a careful study of the forces most probably at work in producing undoubted cases of mind cure. He quotes physicians of the highest professional standing in support of his contention, even while he shows the utter absurdity of the popular fad of Eddyism. To those who are inside this delusion this book will be of little help. They are not likely to read it, mainly because it handles their idol without gloves. But to those who are sincerely anxious to escape from the untenable doctrines of materialism in a sane and rational fashion, Mr. Clark's work may be of great use.

EXPERIMENTAL SOCIOLOGY; DELINQUENTS. By Frances A. Kellor. [MacMillan, Crown. Svo. \$2.00 net.] It is the avowed desire of the author, in a part of this book, at least, to arouse the interest and enlist the co-operation of the general public. And certainly he must be

less than human who could read the chapters on "Defects in Penal and Correctional Institutions," "The Penal System in the South," "Criminal Jurisprudence" and "The Prevention of Criminality," without great interest and sympathy. Parts of the book deal with Psychological tests and laboratory work of chief concern to the sociological student. But it will hold the attention of the average reader throughout by its vitality. Its information was obtained by actual investigation. Especially important are the sections devoted to the "Increase in Criminality in Women" and the "Penal System of the South." Nowhere else, indeed, can the facts on this latter subject be found in one collection. The outlook there, we may say, is hopeful, a better condition of things prevailing at present than ever before, but very much remains to be done in all parts of the land, even in Massachusetts. As this is the latest book on the subject so it is the most readable and in many ways the best. We would be glad if we had space to quote many passages from its pages.

**BY THE HIGHER LAW.** By Julia H. Twells, Jr. [Henry T. Coates & Co., \$1.50.] The story of a woman with a life history of guilt and tragedy. In her effort to throw off the burdens of conscience she first plunges into fast living and then seeks the consolation of the Catholic church. She is kept from becoming a devotee by the entrance into her life of a strong love.

The aim of the book is good, but it falls short of the mark. A place on the psychological shelf must be given it, for those who enjoy the study of sin, shamelessness and remorse. The "Society" depicted is said to be that of the New York "smart set," and is most disagreeable.

**JULIUS CESAR,** in the Cambridge Literature series. [Published by Benj. H. Sanborn & Co. Printed by F. H. Gilson Company, 270 pages, 25 cents.] A handy volume, well printed, with an appendix of abundant and valuable notes. For school or home use it is as good as many more expensive editions. Other volumes in the series are *The Merchant of Venice* and *Macbeth* (both in preparation), *Sir Roger de Coverley*, *The Ancient Mariner*, *Sir Launfal*, *The Princess*, etc. (15 volumes in all.)

**THE FIFTH STRING.** By John Philip Sousa. Illus. by Howard C. Christy. [Bowen-Merrill Co., 124 pages.] A rather gruesome musical romance by the famous bandmaster. One of the characters is a beautiful New York girl with a soul that cannot be swayed by ordinary human passions. Her lover is a wonderful violinist with a remarkable violin with a fifth string. The marplot is Satan, the Prince of Darkness, "a handsome man, conversant with the usages of good society." The story is well written, the illustrations are beautiful and mechanically the book is a work of art.

## CHURCH NEWS

### Wellesley Hills Congregational

**SUNDAY MORNING SERVICES.** The topics for March will be: Christ's teachings concerning right living; The means of salvation; The victorious kingdom; The Future Life.

**EASTER SUNDAY.** There will be a special service in the morning with music appropriate to the occasion.

A **MISSIONARY VESPER SERVICE** will be held on Sunday afternoon, March 16, at 4 P. M., in the Unitarian church, with an address by a speaker invited for the occasion. An interesting musical program is in preparation.

**SUNDAY EVENINGS.** Services will be held at 6.45 P. M. in the parlors of the Unitarian church, excepting March 16th. March 23d topic "A Noble Purpose." March 30th, "The Risen Life."

**PASTOR'S CLASSES.** Both senior and junior classes will meet on Saturday afternoons at 5 o'clock at the parsonage. March 15th topic "The Church and the Kingdom of God." March 22d topic "Growth in Grace."

**FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS.** March 14, "Three parables of grace." Luke 15; March 21, "The Pharisee and the Publican," Luke 18:9-4; March 28, "The Crucifixion."

A council of churches was called for Tuesday, March 11, at 3.30 P. M., and 7.30 P. M., at the Congregational church in Newton Highlands for the examination and installation of Rev. George T. Smart, D. D., the pastor elect, who comes to this church from Manchester, Vermont.

### Unitarian Society

The Pastor attended the funeral of Mrs. Mary Leslie Whipple of Wellesley on February 4th.

"Ladies' Night" at the Unitarian Club was celebrated by the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen at the church parlor on Thursday evening, Feb. 27. At 6.30 P. M. the company sat down to a handsome collation, and this was followed by an earnest talk by Rev. C. E. St. John.

On Thursday, March 27, Rev. Mr. Hudson of Newton, will speak to the Unitarian Club on the subject of Mormonism.

March 20, Prof. Marshall Perrin will lecture in the Church on "Travels in Switzerland" with stereopticon illustrations. Third entertainment in the Sunday School course.

Easter services on March 30 at 10.45 A. M. Children's service at 4 P. M. in the church.

Rev. Chas. G. Ames, D.D., of Boston, will preach at the Town Hall on Sunday afternoon, March 16. He will be followed on March 23rd by Rev. Dr. Lyon of Brookline, Mass.

### St. Mary's

The Sunday morning sermons of the Rector during Lent have, for their purpose, a comprehensive and constructive interpretation of "church membership." "Every man God's child," "Christianity the fullest revelation of the Father and the Brotherhood," "The Necessity of Organization,

the Church, for the realization of Christianity," have been the subjects.

The Thursday evening services, with special preachers, have been well attended. The preachers on the remaining Thursdays are: March 13, Rev. George W. Shinn, D.D., Grace Church, Newton; March 20, Rev. George Nattress, St. Andrew's, Wellesley.

On Maunday Thursday, the anniversary of the institution of the Lord's Supper, there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion with an appropriate sermon by the Rector.

On Good Friday there will be services at 10 A. M. and 7.45 P. M.

The Easter services will be at 8 and 10.45 in the morning and Children's Festival service in the afternoon. There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion at both the morning services.

The annual parish meeting, with election of officers, will be held on Easter Monday at 7.45 in the evening.

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# Our Town

A P R I L 1 9 0 2

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Volume V    *le*    *le*    Number 4

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THE only Periodical  
that is devoted to the  
interest of the Town  
of Wellesley, and is  
the only publication of local  
interest that has ever been  
printed within the town limits

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THE ETHERTON OAK

# OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

Volume U

APRIL, 1902

Number 4

## THE ETHERTON OAK

By F. H. GILSON



LOSE by the library in Hunnewell Park, Wellesley, stands the Etherton Oak. This oak, while having some merit as an oak pure and simple, falls far below many oaks in Wellesley in point of size. It is its very interesting association which makes it worthy of mention.

On the spot where the library now is, stood the house of Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton, the first man to apply ether for the annihilation of pain in surgery. The house was even closer to the tree than the present library building, and a balcony at an upper window of the house was connected with a seat in the branches. A swing was attached to one of the limbs, and beneath the branches which extended over the driveway, was a hitching post where the visitor tied his horse. The tree was an integral part of the home.

Close by this tree, in the spring of 1846, Dr. Morton made his successful experiments of etherizing first a hen and then his favorite water-spaniel. These experiments were followed, on September 20 of the same year, by a successful experiment on himself and by an exhibition on October 14 before a number of surgeons at the Massachusetts

General Hospital, this last establishing the fad in the world. We of today hardly realize that only for such a brief time has the escape from pain been possible. We take this great boon like our many other blessings and forget to be thankful.

Dr. Morton became famous on account of his connection with ether. His home was called Etherton, a very appropriate name which I have ventured to revive by giving it to the oak.

The house has been moved and now stands on the northerly side of Washington street. It is the first house east of Hunnewell Park.

The dimensions of the tree are as follows:

Circumference, 16 in. from ground	9 ft.
" " " " " "	4 ft. " " 6 ft. 3 in.
Spread of branches	60 ft.
Height	about 50 ft.

The age of the tree is uncertain. Although in the opinion of some who have observed it for many years, the head is smaller than formerly, indicating that the tree has passed its prime, yet it appears at present to be in a good healthy condition and bids fair to flourish long after the youngest reader of this article shall have passed away.

## OUR TOWN

### PARENTS AND TEACHERS

By GAMALIEL BRADFORD, Jr.



PERHAPS the greatest difficulties school authorities and teachers have to contend with come from the parents. Under the iron-clad centralized system of Germany, which so many of our enthusiasts admire, the parents have no voice whatever in the education of their children, are not even allowed to come in contact with school or teachers in any way. This is wholly inconsistent with our American way of doing things and I, for one, believe that in this and in many other things our American way is the best way. Nevertheless, there are times when the teacher sighs for the German method.

The ideal relation between parent and teacher is easy to imagine. Both desiring the same end, the highest welfare of the child, they ought to co-operate heartily. There should be no conflict of authority. The child in passing from one to the other should feel a strict continuity of aim and method. There should be frequent conference between them, and always a desire on both sides to preserve sympathy and harmony. The home and the school should be two intersecting spheres of gentle and subtle influence, broadening and intermingling more and more until they merge smoothly into the ampler sphere of life. But perhaps it would be better not to look too long at this pleasant picture, because, like other ideals, it does not wholly correspond to the reality.

I said that parent and teacher both desired the same end. They do and they do not. The parents, properly and naturally, desire the welfare and success of their children. Sometimes their views as to welfare and success are short sighted, and refer rather to immediate distinction and promotion, to brilliancy and quickness, than to the slow and

solid upbuilding of life and character. Still, I think it may be said, in general, that parents honestly and earnestly seek the best and highest moral and spiritual development for their children that can be obtained.

The teacher, of course, also seeks this, but the teacher must look to the highest welfare of the community, not exclusively to that of any individual pupil. The welfare of the community requires that just as much should be given to each individual as can be given without too much sacrifice of others; but it does not follow that this is all that any individual can receive. The teacher often sees as clearly as does the parent that a child needs far more attention than is given to it, is actually suffering for more. Often and often is the teacher tempted to give such attention by robbing others. Often and often does she rob herself of needed rest and recreation for the sake of giving it when it is utterly unappreciated, and when perhaps she is even abused for keeping the child at work at undue hours. Parents never seem to realize that it is the teacher's duty to think constantly of the whole and not of that particular part which to the parent is, quite unmathematically, equivalent to the whole. It is from this difference in the point of view that most of the difficulties of both parents and teachers arise, but let us consider some of the most important of them a little more in detail.

First, as to the parents. One of the most elementary of parental complaints is that teachers are partial, that unfair discrimination is made in the treatment of pupils. That this does sometimes happen is undeniable. Teachers are human, though their patience and endurance seem superhuman at times. A sympathetic and enthusiastic temperament will turn naturally to those whom it sees patiently and resolutely struggling with diffi-

culties and exercising forethought and self-control, and cannot always help being annoyed with indolence and wanton disregard of others. But all faithful teachers are aware of these things and are on their guard against them. If any favoritism is shown, I think it rarely works against those who are naturally dull, but only against those who might learn, if they would, and prefer to be idle, shiftless and troublesome.

Another thing that parents often complain of is that the teachers are not interested in their children. There seems to be an idea that the teacher is a sort of paid upper servant whose one object is to get through her work in as perfunctory a manner as may be decent and to get her money. All I can say is that my experience of teachers has been directly the contrary of this. Some show their interest in their work and in their pupils in a different way from others. Some are caressing, sympathetic, responsive. Others naturally undemonstrative and fearful of seeming partial, make little show on the surface, but spend days of labor and nights of thought on the quiet, simple, faithful doing of their duty. It has been a constant astonishment and satisfaction to me to find how earnestly, how thoughtfully and how devotedly our teachers study their work and live in it, each in her different way.

Finally parents often feel that even with the best will in the world teachers do not understand their children. Doubtless this sometimes happens. A teacher who has forty or fifty pupils before her every day cannot study individual character as a parent can. And this difficulty is more marked as the schools become larger and children stay only a year in each room, hurrying on from one teacher to another before they have time to get thoroughly acquainted with any. But even on this point parents often misjudge. It is true the teacher has not known Johnnie and Bessie from infancy and become ac-

quainted with all their little traits, their exceptional peculiarities and wonderful sensitiveness; but she has seen hundreds of other Johnnies and Bessies just as peculiar and just as sensitive. Sometimes her treatment, which to Johnnie and Bessie and their parents seems harsh and severe, is just what the little people need. The petting and sympathy at home do good, but they require the corrective of a little different atmosphere at school, if only to prepare them for the great world which makes short work of over-coddled peculiarity and sensitiveness.

Now let us look at some of the teacher's difficulties. In the first place she so often feels the lack of home support in her best efforts. Oh, how discouraging it is to spend the day in getting a child into the way he should go and then have him come to school the next morning with everything undone. You lecture him on punctuality and the importance of getting to school promptly and he comes and says mother wanted him to do an errand and didn't think it would matter if he was a few minutes late. You lecture him on neatness; then you call at his home and you see where the untidiness comes from. You try to correct slovenly and rude fashions of speech, but when you have met the parents you think you might as well give it up as hopeless. These things make us feel sometimes that it is useless to talk of educating the children, unless we may educate the parents first. And let me say right here that all these troubles are quite as great with well-to-do parents who should know better as with those of more limited means and less social standing.

But teachers get used to lack of support. What is harder to bear is the lack of a hearing. It is amazing how parents will judge the school and the teacher by what the child says of them. Children's evidence as to these things is very valuable, but it should be taken indirectly and used intelligently. The

minute a child feels that a parent is listening and being influenced he will instinctively force the point to his own advantage and gradually the teacher is condemned without being heard or even knowing what is going on.

Then worse than the lack of support and the lack of hearing is the lack of trust. Children very readily take it for granted that a teacher is an enemy, but why should parents do so? Why not believe, until the contrary is proven, that the teacher means the right thing and the best thing, and is acting not from irritation or spite, but from some broader and wiser motive? For instance, the school committee have found it necessary to adopt a rule that absence or tardiness must always be excused by a note, and children who come late are always sent home to get one. It is incredible the annoyance which this simple and necessary regulation seems to give some parents. I have seen a number of most insulting letters written in such cases, charging the teacher with meanness, cruelty, and spite for conduct as to which she had no

discretion whatever. All this comes from an utter lack of trust, a feeling that the teacher is a sort of policeman and taskmaster whose business it is to put the children through certain things with neither consideration, affection nor sympathy.

The conclusion of the whole matter may, I think, be stated in two bits of advice or suggestion to parents.

First, start with the presumption that the teacher means and tries to do the very best she can for you and for your children. Do not believe or even think the contrary till it is clearly proven.

Second, do not condemn a teacher without a fair hearing, and in this connection remember that a teacher is always busy and over-worked and cannot stop to write long letters. See her and talk with her. Above all, go into school and watch her work, understand it and interest yourself in it. Then if you have complaints to make do it respectfully and considerately, remembering that she is a lady and that she has a great deal to bear.

## PICTURES FOR THE SCHOOLS

By Mabel B. SOPER



THE result of the exhibition of pictures for school decoration recently given in the High School is most gratifying and the generous response of the people of Wellesley has enabled the committee which had it in charge to enrich the schools by the purchase of twelve pictures. The High School and the four upper grades in each Grammar Building have been furnished with pictures from the sale of tickets and the commission on purchases made at the exhibition; while the Shaw School has been fortunate in receiving an additional large picture, the gift of Mr. Nightingale.

At the time of the exhibition and since

then, Mr. Seldon Brown, the treasurer of the Art Fund, has received subscriptions in money which will provide each of the fourth grade rooms with a picture. There still remains the first and second primary rooms to be remembered at some future time when means allow.

In selecting the pictures, the preference of the teachers and scholars was taken into consideration to some extent, as under existing conditions, when the rooms already contain pictures, no definite plan could be followed.

It was most interesting to learn the taste of the children which was shown by their votes. Pictures like Ben Hur's "Chariot

Race," "Achilles Horses," "The Fight of the Constitution," were prime favorites, because they represented violent action. While pictures of exactly the opposite type like "Christ before the Doctors," "Children of the Shell," and "Landscapes" polled the next largest number of votes.

The "Christ in the Temple," and "Children of the Shell" were purchased for the 7th and 8th grades, with "Taking on the Pilot," a marine, for Mr. Nightingale's gift.

Velasquez' "Don Carlos," Raphael's "Madonna of the Grand Duke," Watts' "Sir Galahad" for the 5th and 9th grades.

For the High School, two large carbons were bought, "The Fighting Temeraire" by Turner, and "The Windmill" by Ruysdael, and three small architectural pictures, "The Duomo and Giotto's Tower" at Florence,

the "Court of the Lion's" from Alhambra, and the so called "Pharaoh's Bed" at the Isle of Philæ, Egypt.

The pictures for the 4th grade have not been fully decided upon, but will probably include two by modern and two by the old masters.

The delight, interest and pleasure, which the children have shown in the exhibition and in the arrival of the pictures have well repaid the labor and money expended.

Later they will furnish subjects for picture-study from an historical and æsthetic standpoint and will confer an educational benefit, which will be the best form of thanks to the friends who have given such substantial assistance to the work of securing an "Art Fund for School Decoration."

## THE INDIAN INDUSTRIES LEAGUE

By FRANCES C. SPARHAWK, Secretary



THE Editor of OUR TOWN has asked for some account of the Indian Industries League, the headquarters of which are in Boston with members in many different States.

Its aim is to make good, so far as it can, its belief that to the red race applies equally what the shrewd philosopher, Emerson, said of our own, that there was no peace to the Anglo-Saxon until he had fought his way to his own loaf. Neither is there to the Indian.

The young, educated Indians returned to their homes have found "the white man's way" a path of thorns. But now there are hundreds in place of scores of returned students, and the stimulus and courage of numbers are beginning to tell, and have opened the way for the new policy of Government day schools to be sown thickly over the reservations and to work a great beneficence.

The League has aided young Indians in different ways. To one graduate of the Hampton school it gave money for a course of carpentry by correspondence, and, at his request, sent him books upon architecture. By these means he improved so much upon the practical knowledge already acquired at Hampton that he secured a position in a large Government Indian school at the West, which he held with great credit to himself until his death. One most active and earnest member of the League committee, a lady in Philadelphia, has made acquaintance during the past year with about two hundred Indians. In many instances she has advised or aided them to greater interest and success in their work, or, where they had none, has found them work. And where they have already been efficient wage earners, she has brought new hope into their lives by awakening the interest of others in them.

A worker in one of the Pueblo Indian Reservations in New Mexico writes that the Pueblos are supposed to be self-supporting; but that this self-support is not many degrees above starvation. She speak of the soil from which will never come abundant crops without irrigation; of the remoteness of the people from any market; of their lack of any industry at present likely to be remunerative had they a market. "They work when they can find any work," she says. And she tells how she has taught the older pupils of her day school to use a sewing machine; and how with it many of the women of the village where she is stationed make garments which they take to another village and exchange for corn and wheat. She says, "When they can scrape money enough together to buy four yards of print to make a slip for themselves, it is very rarely that they manage to add a spool of thread to the purchase. They often sew with filling drawn from cotton cloth doubled and wet and twisted to strengthen it. Some of the poorest are straining every nerve to get even bread; they have nothing else, and little of that. They will work for days making ollers and bowls of all sizes, and when sufficiently dry, bake them, and, packing on a burro, start off to some of the villages where the people do not make these articles, and barter them for a little wheat or corn, a little coffee and sugar; and start for home, getting here footsore and weary, to begin the same thing over again.

The brittle pottery of the Pueblos is not transportable. In only a few of the villages are fine baskets made. Neither do these Indians excel in beadwork or blanket weaving. They are the more firmly wedded to their ancient superstitions because they have allowed so few of their children to go away to school. For the returned students bring back in their very clothing something of the air of the outside world; and the parents, in spite of themselves, breathe a little of it.

But the supervising teacher of the day schools there is endeavoring to introduce spinning wheels among them, which, however behind the age to us, would be a great advance for them; and the League has voted money to aid in this. Also, she has begun to found a "Home" to serve among other uses as a plant for carrying on weaving which she can have these people taught.

Such a "Home" would be to the Pueblos what its founders say "Mohonk Lodge" is to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes of Colony, Oklahoma, "a potent factor in ameliorating the miseries and stimulating the nobler qualities of these unfortunate people." This lodge, built by the missionaries, the Rev. and Mrs. Roe, with money given for the purpose by the Mohonk Indian Conference, is for the Indians under their charge a place of resort for social gatherings, being also furnished with books and papers for the returned students. It has a hospital room; and also a workroom for the women where they carry on their beautiful Indian beadwork under the auspices of the missionaries who furnish the materials and pay the Indians by the hour for their work, thus turning these poor camp women who with their families were often hungry before, into steady wage-earners. After the Lodge was built the missionaries applied to the League for a loan of money to start the beadwork enterprise. This was gladly given; and, in addition, the League has secured for the work orders to the amount of about one thousand dollars.

The only place of sale in Boston, except by the League, for this exquisite beadwork—moccasins, chatelaines, belts, pouches, purses, and other things—is at the store of the Henry H. Tuttle Company, at the corner of Winter and Washington streets. The moccasins are not mere curios, but have been adapted to fit the white man's foot and bring him comfort at his fireside after a day of tramping. With the money



from these and other articles the Indian women are paid for their work, and to them comfort replaces the despair of the days when they sold to Indian traders for less than the cost of the materials they had bought.

The League has built upon land adjoining the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico an industrial room for the weaving of the Navajo rugs, and other work. Here the Navajo women come to use its sewing machines, and to see from the oven of its excellent cooking stove what good bread means, that they may make the same. The matron formerly in charge wrote that it was easy for them to learn our ways and to do things that one would naturally think difficult to them, for they wanted to learn and were very observant. Some women at their first trial of the sewing machine made simple garments for their children.

The League has now on exhibition specimens of exquisite lace made by Indian women trained in one of Miss Sybil Carter's lace schools. Some of this lace it has sold; and it would gladly send orders for more from the Indian makers of whom the teacher says, "They have profited much by the lace in many ways beside the mere earning of money. They appreciate its beauty, and show as much interest in a new pattern as their white sisters could."

The League has bought Indian baskets through missionaries and Government matrons and teachers, in every instance pay-

ing the Indians' prices. These baskets have come from Washington State where some of the finest are made, and where the Indians are largely self-supporting; from the Pima Reservation in Arizona where they are so beautiful and the Indians so needy; from the Mission Indians whose wrongs and poverty and sufferings have been so well exploited; and from other sources. Already, has it begun to see the good result of prizes for excellence in basketry which it has offered. It is sending out fresh orders, and offers Indian baskets for sale.

It is one aim of the League to stand between the Indians and those traders and middlemen who buy of them at rates ruinous to the Indians, and sell greatly to their own advantage. It has no paid officials, and all its funds go into the Indian work.

The native industries will bring beautiful Indian work to a discriminating public. Yet this is not the first thought of the League. Its earnest desire, its object from the beginning has been to help in placing the Indian before the country as an independent wage-earner, through farming, stock raising, weaving, through his native arts and crafts, or by any other art, craft, trade or profession, to make him self-respecting and respected and upon a plane with other citizens.

Will not you who read join the League, (annual fee, one dollar), and lend a hand to this work?

Wellesley Hills, Mass.

## THE WELLESLEY EDUCATION ASSOCIATION



HE Wellesley Education Association originated in the Woman's Club in 1898 when a committee was appointed to consider the question of the educational value of manual training. The first report of this committee was made in

Our Town in February, 1899. Other investigations and reports followed. The State Federation about the same time urged the pursuit of such work by all Woman's Clubs. The committee was reappointed for two successive years. Meanwhile in 1900 this committee thought that it could do

most effective work by creating an Education Association to which all citizens interested in the study of educational problems should be invited. In March, 1900, was held the first meeting for the election of officers of this new association. It was simply the agency of the committee of the Woman's Club for reaching a larger constituency. It provided two able lecturers, Mr. Ross Turner and Prof. Gulick, to address the Club and held several parlor meetings. The first annual meeting was held in March, 1901, when the old board of officers was re-elected on the ground that the first year had been one of experiment, and that it would be unwise to create a new set of officers at that time. At the annual meeting just held, however, on March 25, 1902, an entirely new list of officers was elected. The meeting, which was held at the home of Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., was well attended, and one of the most profitable and enjoyable in the history of the Club. It was addressed by Miss Sarah L. Arnold, former supervisor of the Boston schools and now Dean of Simmons College. The topic of the address was "The Education of our Girls," and it was a plea for a training for the duties of life.

At the election of officers the following were chosen for the coming year: President, Mr. Chas. A. Sibley; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Frederick C. Leslie; executive committee, in addition to the president and secretary, the president of the Woman's Club and of the Wellesley Club, Prof. Marshall L. Perrin, Mr. Frank H. Hardison, Mr. Isaac Sprague, Mrs. William C. Norcross and Mrs. Parris T. Farwell. This is a most admirable list of officers, and the re-

tiring board bespeak for them the heartiest sympathy and co-operation.

For the success of the Association thus far much credit must be given to the untiring faithfulness of its secretary, Mrs. Arthur Brown. We print here Mrs. Brown's brief report of the proceedings of the Association during the past year:

"At the annual meeting, March 14, 1901, Dr. Perrin gave an instructive talk before the Association on the "Curriculum of the first eight grades of the Wellesley Schools." It was full of interest to the parents present, and gave a clear idea of the "spiral" system which is now used in the schools.

At the May meeting Rev. Byron W. Forbush of Charlestown spoke on "How to help Boys."

In November the Association was addressed by Hon. John T. Prince, agent of the State Board of Education, on "Moral Training in the Home and the Schools."

At the request of Miss Soper, instructor in drawing in the public schools, a special meeting of the Executive Committee was called in January, to which were invited the Superintendent of Schools, School Committee and principals of schools. The object of this meeting was to plan for an exhibition of photographs to be given in the High School building in February. Committees were appointed and arrangements made which resulted in a very successful exhibition. The proceeds, amounting to \$175, have been devoted, under Miss Soper's direction, to the purchase of photographs and other works of art for the decoration of the schoolrooms.

The Association has fifty-six names on its membership list, and a balance of \$1.70 in the treasury."

## BAZAR ANNOUNCEMENT

The ladies of Saint Andrew's Church announce a bazar to be given at Odd Fellows Hall, Wellesley, April 25 and 26. Fancy and useful articles will be on sale. Supper will be served from 5 to 8. There will be an entertaining program each evening.

The proceeds of the bazar will be equally divided between the Organ Fund of Saint Andrew's and the Vacation Work for tired mothers and poor children of Boston, an object which will appeal to all. A liberal patronage is hoped for.

# OUR TOWN

April, 1902

Published on the first of each month by C. M. Eaton  
Managing Editor, P. T. Farwell, Wellesley Hills

Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter.

## Editorial

We can conceive of no object for which Wellesley citizens should give more gladly than for the support of the Wellesley free bed in the Newton hospital. It is peculiarly appropriate that such a benevolence be provided for by the churches and by private gifts. If religion means anything it will arouse sympathy for the sick and the unfortunate. During the year ending March 17, there have been twenty-two persons from Wellesley treated in the Newton hospital, with a total record of about three hundred and eighty days. The sum of \$300 a year is needed for the support of the free bed. During the past year two churches have taken up a collection for this purpose, but about \$250 remains to be raised. We hope that Mrs. Gertrude Plympton, one of the Wellesley members of the Hospital Aid Association, will meet with a generous response when she solicits subscriptions. Would it not be well for the churches to agree upon a definite date which shall be observed annually as hospital Sunday, upon which occasion the public will be called upon to provide the necessary financial support for this most valuable benefaction. On some future occasion Our Town will publish an account of the Newton hospital and its work.

It is many years since a town meeting has been held presenting so many important matters for consideration as that which is to come during this month. In addition to the offices to be filled, the town will probably be asked to consider recommendations concerning its public schools and the disposal of sewage. That something must be done to relieve the pressure for space in the public schools is apparent. We believe that the plan to be presented by the school committee for a Union Grammar school building will commend itself to the

common sense of the town. Such a building, generously planned, with consideration for the pupils who do not intend to take a college course, would tend to prolong the school period of many children and provide them with better training for the labor of life. More and more our schools must consider and provide for those who must earn their own living in business or the industries. It is to be hoped that the plan to be presented will receive the hearty endorsement of the citizens. Not less important for the welfare of the town will be its action on the matter of the disposal of sewage. The tendency of towns is to wait until a few lives have been sacrificed by filth diseases before they are ready to make the appropriations necessary to provide good sanitary conditions. The committee appointed by the town to consider this matter, has worked long and faithfully and effectively. Its report should be recognized as of far greater value than any amount of private opinion, and should receive the most careful, unselfish and unprejudiced consideration. It is to be hoped that something definite will be done and that action will not be postponed. The history of the action of the town with reference to electric lights is not creditable and has injured the town. The adoption of a wise treatment of the sewage problem will be a great public benefit.

Citizens who care for the welfare of the town and believe that its offices should be filled without reference to sectional or political prejudices may well regard the caucus as a most important problem. No one can fail to see that the original purpose of the caucus is thwarted when a ballot, fully printed, is brought to it, distributed and elected. At the Wellesley caucus held this week nominations were made from the

floor, but apparantly they had no fair chance. That previous private caucuses had been diligently at work was apparent. The result shows that they were successful. To state this fact is not intended to criticize those whose names were presented in this way, for in many cases they were not consulted. But it may well be questioned if a caucus can serve its intended purpose where it is flooded with ballots previously

prepared by some self-constituted and unknown political or sectional clique. The fairest ballot is the blank ballot. The fairest nominations are made on the floor of the caucus. Either let us have a fair caucus or let us give it up and depend on nomination papers. Or, better still, let the town adopt the Australian ballot for its caucus, as other towns have done, with most satisfactory results.

## NEW BOOKS

**SCHOOL, COLLEGE AND CHARACTER.** By LeBaron Russell Briggs. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Pp. VI-148. \$1.00 net.] It is said of one of the articles contained in this book, that when it appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, an enraged Superintendent of Schools was heard to enquire "who is the Editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and how comes he to print such nonsense?" Certainly this and all the articles might well arouse wrath among the riders of new hobbies. For Dean Briggs does not believe very much in "the amusement theory" of education knowing that it too often becomes "a sweetmeat theory, giving the children food which debilitates and deranges the organs that crave it." We have seen lately no better statement of the ideal for the public schools than this, "a little mathematics, a little geography and history, possible a little physics, and a great deal of reading, writing and speaking in the English tongue,—these things well taught make a foundation on which any structure of intellectual education may safely rest." Again he says, "the first lesson of education is the lesson of getting down to hard work and doing the work thoroughly. . . . The first business of a school is to teach concentration, application, power of tackling intellectual work,—qualities which sooner or later a man must have, if he is to succeed in life, and which he got in his boyhood if he had the right kind of parents, was the right kind of a boy and went to the right kind of school." These are notes which suggest the tone of the book. Its chapters are entitled "Fathers, Mothers and Freshmen," some Old-Fashioned Doubts about New-Fashioned Education; "College Honor," "Some Experts of Grammar-school Training," and "The Transition from School to College." We wish the book might be read by college boys, school boys and parents.

**FIELD, FOREST AND WAYSIDE FLOWERS.** Untechnical studies for unlearned lovers of Nature. By Maud Goings. Ill. with drawings and photographs. [Baker & Taylor Co. Pp. 399. \$1.50.] The writer tells in clear, racy English all that the amateur cares to know about the structure, growth and reproduction of our common flowers. She does not romance about the plants as some authors do, in the attempt to be vivid, but her comparisons, figures of speech and wealth

of literary allusion serve that purpose well. The chapters "follow the waxing and waning of plant-life during an average season in the Northeastern U. S.," beginning with March. The chapters on "Dandelions," "Green Leaves at Work," "Grasses," "Rushes and Sedges," "The Seniors of the Forest," "Thistles and Nettles," are among the most delightful, though all are full of interest. There are delicious bits of humor as when she moralizes over the apparent incongruousness of gardens in the old monasteries but concludes that a garden is a means of grace after all. Again, the picture of the thistle savagely defending itself from the assaults of the ants, brings a few helpful reflections on the pathos of Nature with "its loveliness, its terror, its tenderness, its seeming cruelty." We commend this truly scientific book to those who enjoy Nature but have heretofore found science a barrier.

**POLITICAL ECONOMY: ELEMENTS OF.** By Prof. J. R. Laughlin of the University of Chicago. [American Book Co. \$1.20. P. 384.] The first edition of this book was published when Prof. Laughlin was on the Harvard College Faculty. It is now reprinted with revisions and additions which bring it up to date. For the use of young men in High Schools and Academies this book is unexcelled. It is very clear, practical and sensible. We know of no place, for example, where the debate between Free Trade and Protection is more clearly and fairly stated. Very important chapters are those on The Labor Problem, Bimetallism, and Co-operation. For school use, or for private study the book is very satisfactory.

**AUDREY.** By Mary Johnston. Illustrated by F. C. Yohn. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.] The lover of extravagant description of adventure will possibly think that the author of "To Have and To Hold" has not improved by restraint of her exuberant imagination. But others will feel that the story of Audrey, as a work of literary art, is a decided advance upon anything which Miss Johnston has written. There is a delicious vein of humor running through the story in the romance of a rugged Highlander and a charming Quaker maiden. Evelyn Byrd, a historical character, is almost the heroine of the story. Her epitaph, which may be read at Westover in Vir-

ginia, describes her as one whose "various and excellent Endowments of Nature, improved and Perfected by an Accomplished Education, Formed her for the Happyness of her Friends, for an Ornament of her Country." And Miss Johnston has depicted her a most gracious and lovely lady. But after all it is Audrey who is the centre of interest. We meet her first as a little, passionate child, sole survivor of an Indian massacre. A woodland nymph she is transplanted to alien conditions, and tossed upon a stormy sea of circumstance and passions. Her story is a poetic conception of surpassing excellence. Nor let any one think that it is too poetic to be true to life. The setting of the story is Colonial Virginia, and abound in interesting descriptions of the life and customs of the times.

**GOD WILLS IT: A TALE OF THE FIRST CRUSADE.** William Stearns Davis. [MacMillan. Ill. \$1.50.] A mother whose boy received this book as a gift, prudently read it first herself. Beginning with the death bed of Hildebrand, the story follows the fortunes of Norman, Greek and Moor through the turmoil of the times of Peter, the Hermit and Godfrey of Bouillon to the Holy Land and victory at Jerusalem. She thought it a marvelous piece of accurate and vivid historical work, but decided that the boy could enjoy it only if she sat by him and explained the history. In due time the boy's turn came. He read the book from cover to cover with unyielding absorption and he asked never a question about the history. Kingdoms might wax or wane and religions dawn or fade; what he cared for were the adventures of the valiant hero and the fate of the beauteous heroine. Surely the writer who can fulfill these two ideals, one of the lover of history and the other of the lover of a good story may take high rank among historical novelists.

**THE FIGHTING BISHOP.** By Herbert M. Hopkins. [Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. 12 mo. 380 pp. \$1.50.] The title might have been *The Masterful Bishop* because, whether at war

or in peace, the Bishop is always that. The scene of the story is laid in and near Toledo in the days "before the war." The social conditions are but one remove from those of frontier life and this fact gives freshness and charm. A peculiar interest always belongs to the story of a large family, with the working out of each character. The Bishop has eight children and tries to dominate them all. But life and individuality are things too big for the will of any one man. The climax comes when the boys grow up and vote for Lincoln and then shoulder their muskets to fight against the slaveholders with whom the father had taken sides. This is the author's first work and shows vigor and individuality. Mr. Hopkins is a graduate of Columbia College, and has received from Harvard his degrees of A. M. and Ph.D. He recently resigned his professorship in the University at Berkeley, Cal., to accept the chair of Latin in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. The Bowen-Merrill Company have a remarkable talent for the discovery of promising authors.

**THE STROLLERS.** By Frederic S. Isham. Illus. by Harrison Fisher. [Bowen-Merrill. \$1.50.] A romance of the early American stage which provides a refreshing change for the lover of good fiction. There is enough of historical interest to quicken the attention. The Washingtonian Movement, John B. Gough in his early days, some events in the Mexican war, Zachary Taylor and General Scott appear in the course of the narration. But the virtue of the story itself is quite apart from these historical allusions. The varied life of this little theatrical company and the character of its members gives plenty of opportunity for the story telling art. There are passages of exceptional vigor, scenes of thrilling interest, and a good, healthy love story. Mr. Isham, who was for some time an editorial writer on the *Detroit Free Press*, is a master of English style and in this, his first novel, has achieved a notable success.

## CHURCH NEWS

### Wellesley Congregational

The Easter services were attended by very large audiences. The music, under direction of Mr. F. L. Stone, was especially fine. Decorations were furnished by the Endeavor Flower Committee and were profuse. The Easter Sunday School concert, in charge of Miss Evelyn Robbins, was most successful. Mrs. F. W. Ruggles, contralto, of Newton, assisted in both services, as also in the Passion service of Good Friday evening.

The Young Men's Bible class was organized March 11 with the following officers: President, Rev. W. W. Sleeper; vice-president, Rev. E. A. Benner; secretary, J. Allen Tailby; treasurer, C. H. Palmer; executive committee, the above with G. A. Ross, Frank Ford and C. B. Howe. The

series of lessons being studied is "The Men of the Bible." This class is active in promoting interest in the Sunday evening service, and also in the social life of the church.

The Endeavor Society is increasing in numbers and interest under the efficient lead of Pres. Edward Benner. The Junior Society has graded work adapted to the capacity of its members. The pastor is assisted by Misses Ethel Hubbard, Gertrude Pomeroy and Grace Farnham.

A mid-week class for the study of the English Bible as Literature meets Wednesday evenings under the pastor's instruction.

The Woman's Union is enjoying a very successful season, the four departments presenting week by week, in rotation, programs of great interest.

On "Home Missionary Day," in March, Miss Ethel Hubbard gave a paper on "The City Poor," based upon personal experience. The local church department was greatly helped by an address by Mrs. Sturgis of Natick. Dr. Holmes, formerly missionary physician in Persia, addressed the Foreign Missionary Department, and the Department of the Home enjoyed a suggestive address by Miss Cameron, principal of the Hunnewell School on "New Methods of Teaching." An equally attractive program is outlined for April. The meetings are held in the church parlors Tuesday afternoons, and the attendance is large. Mrs. E. A. Benner is president of the Union.

### Wellesley Hills Congregational

The second Mission Vesper service will be held in the Unitarian church on Sunday afternoon, April 20, at 4 o'clock. Several of the members of the Wellesley College delegation to the Student Volunteer convention, held recently in Toronto, will speak upon "The Significance of the Toronto Convention." There will be special music also. No undertaking of the modern church is more promising than the student volunteer movement and the meeting at Toronto, with its 2,600 delegates from more than eight hundred colleges and universities, is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. Let all the people come to the service. It will take the place of the usual evening service.

The topics for Friday evenings during April are as follows: April 11, Parable of the talents, Luke 19:11-28; April 18, The anointing of Jesus by Mary of Bethany, Mark 14:1-9; April 25, Three parables of Warning, Mat. 21:28 to 22:14; May 2, Preparatory service.

There will be a meeting of the Church Committee at the Parsonage on Tuesday evening, April 15, at 8 o'clock. There will be an opportunity at this time for those who wish to unite with the church at the May Communion to confer with the committee. The pastor would like to receive notice beforehand of such intention.

A service preparatory to the communion will be held at the Parsonage on Friday evening, May 2d, at 7.45 o'clock. The address will be given by Rev. Joseph Seabury.

The Communion service will be observed on Sunday afternoon, May 4th, at 4 o'clock in the Unitarian church.

During the month of April the semi-annual meeting of the churches of the Suffolk West conference will be held at Berkeley Temple. A most interesting and profitable program is in preparation. It is hoped that a large delegation from this church will be able to attend.

### Unitarian Society

Rev. John O. Day of St. Louis, Mo., exchanged with the pastor on March 2.

Rev. Charles Ames, D. D., preached in the Town hall at Wellesley at 4 p. m., March 23, and Rev. Wm. H. Lyon, D. D., finished the A. A. A. course of sermons on March 23.

Rev. Adelbert Hudson of Newton was the guest of the Unitarian club at its dinner on Thursday evening, March 27, at Elm Park hotel. Mr. Hudson gave a most interesting and instructive paper on Mormonism. The club will close its sermons for the season on the evening of April 24.

Easter services were held March 30, at 10.45 a. m. and 4 p. m. In the morning the pastor preached on the subject of the "Future Life," and the music committee enriched the services with a double quartette. In the afternoon the children of the Sunday school gave a very delightful service, their musical instruction having been in the capable hands of Mrs. Helen Bryant. The children's collection was for the benefit of the Children's Mission.

Rev. Charles W. Wendte of Boston spoke to the Woman's National Alliance on Tuesday, March 25, on the subject of the "Recent International Religious Conference in London."

Mr. Snyder is preaching a short course of sermons on the subject of "Things in the Parables that are Hard to Understand."

The church will hold its annual meeting on Tuesday evening, April 15.

On Friday evening, April 11, the course of entertainments that have been provided by the Sunday school committee will be closed with a coffee party at Maugus hall. Single tickets will be twenty-five cents, and it is hoped that the marked efforts which the committee has made to entertain the people may be rewarded by the presence of a large company.

At the March meeting of the Unitarian Club the following officers were elected: President, Ernest Mead; vice president, H. D. Winton; treasurer, W. N. Magoun; executive committee, Nelson Crosskill, Marvin Sprague and the pastor.

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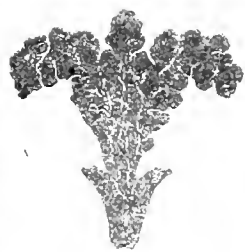
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# OUR TOWN

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M A Y 1 9 0 2



Vol. V

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about Wellesley  
together with  
many articles of  
interest to the  
town . . . . .



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## Dana Hall -- A New Department

A boarding and day school for girls from ten to fourteen years of age was opened in Wellesley, October second, 1900.

This school is under the management of the Dana Hall School, and in charge of resident teachers of long and successful experience with children of intermediate grades. Boys are admitted to the day school.

In addition to the usual English branches, French and German, vocal music, and drawing are taught, and especial emphasis is laid on nature study and manual training.

For further particulars apply to the Principal,

HELEN TEMPLE COOKE, Dana Hall, Wellesley, Mass.



*S P E C I A L   W E L L E S L E Y   N U M B E R*

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## OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

Published on the first of each month by C. M. Eaton  
Managing Editor, P. T. Farwell, Wellesley Hills

Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter.

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*Volume U*

*MAY, 1902*

*Number 5*

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### FORE-WORD

HOSE who live in Wellesley need not to have its charms narrated but they are never weary of describing them for their friends. In natural beauty, in social advantages and opportunity, in home comforts we believe it to be unexcelled. This number of *Our Town* is intended to give our readers something which they can send to their friends that shall, in some degree at least, by picture and descriptive article set forth these characteristics of our town. Much of course must be omitted. The life of a progressive community is many sided and eludes the effort at complete analysis. The writer of these words, for example, has noted with delight how each of the seven years of his residence here has been marked by some important step in advance. First came the electric road giving easy access to the country east and west and later, by Needham, to the south of us. Then enlargement of the fire department facilities; improvement in the lighting of the streets; the opening up and development of new districts for dwellings; improvements in public grounds; the development of a Park system, with the gift of what will be a splendid play-ground in the very centre of the town; the enlargement and perfection of the water system; the macadamizing of the main highway through the villages and the building of new club-houses. The action of the town at its last town meeting in providing for a large and fine Union Grammar school building is only a symptom of the spirit of the town. In fact a simple history of the town for the past decade would present an amazing, most gratifying and encouraging record. We commend its consideration to residents who may be inclined to be pessimistic. It is as certain as anything can be that the Wellesley of the future, with such a spirit animating its citizens, will be as a place of residence, unexcelled in social and civic advantages—as it is unexcelled in physical beauty. The purpose of this number is to set forth, in some degree, what Wellesley is at present. We hope that it will be appreciated by and acceptable to all of our readers and their friends.

## OUR TOWN

### A PROGRESSIVE SUBURBAN TOWN

By JOSEPH W. PEABODY

**I**T IS a happy tendency of modern business life to find relief from its pressure in the restful quietness of an out-of-town residence.

Good air and the contact with a bit of Nature in one's own yard is about the best antidote for the nervous tension of the shop and counting-room.

The growth of suburban neighborhoods in the last decade is an indication of the prevailing desire to get a radical change from the associations of the working hours and the

come, with the growth of the town, conveniences necessary to meet the requirements of modern life.

Of the public conveniences Wellesley may be justly proud of her water supply system which is one of the best in the state. Pumped from the ground directly into the mains or stored in a covered reservoir the water comes to consumers fresh and pure.

Some thirty miles of distributing pipes have been laid in the streets, and there are now but few houses in town that are not sup-



The Hunnewell Mansion

improvement and expansion of transit facilities has greatly promoted the migration to the suburbs.

Wellesley is fortunate in a location and in natural attractions which have made it particularly inviting as a place of residence. Especially favored in the conditions which contribute most to health, there have also

plied with water from the public works.

Of the transportation facilities, the steam railroad now runs some twenty-two trains each way during the twenty-four hours, quite the larger number being express or "semi"-express and scheduled in several instances to less than twenty minutes between Boston and the first Wellesley station. It is not

much of a feat of memory to recall the time when forty-five minutes were consumed in reaching the city, with the discomfort of a stop at every intervening station. Today trains are run with greater comfort, and the time has been lessened nearly one-half. The evolution of the railroad station and immediate surroundings has given to the town four very substantial and attractive stone buildings set in the midst of park effects that add greatly to the natural beauty of the town and are effective lessons in landscape treatment.

The electric road which traverses the main street not only gives convenient transfer to immediate local points, but also connects, east and west, with localities not easily reached by steam. The electric cars moreover supply a mode of recreation both inexpensive and enjoyable.

In the main highway which runs through the entire length of the town, Wellesley has one of the finest avenues in eastern Massachusetts. The recent reconstruction of the travelled way has added comfort and real enjoyment to multitudes who pass over it. The trees along the way, many of them of stately and magnificent growth, are an ornament of which any town might be proud.

Liberal appropriations for highway pur-

poses have kept the streets in general, throughout the town, in a condition which makes pleasure driving a treat, an attraction that has evidently been discovered by numerous outsiders who enjoy the drives of Wellesley in common with its citizens.

One needs to speak with some reserve of the quality of light, both gas and electric, which is at present furnished the town for public and domestic use. But the citizens are quite aware that they have a magnificent opportunity for improvement in this particular, and that a substantial and satisfactory system of public lighting service will be installed ere long is only assuming that in this as in other departments serving public necessity and convenience the citizens will not be content until the best service is acquired.

The town has benefitted in several instances through the public spirit of its venerable citizen, Mr. H. H. Hunnewell, whose most conspicuous gift to Wellesley is the Town Hall and Library building set in midst of the park grounds which bear his name.

The generosity which also opens to the public his magnificent estate on the shores of Lake Waban, is not only a constant delight to his townsmen, but is shared by multitudes who make repeated visits to the grounds.



Wellesley Hills Station

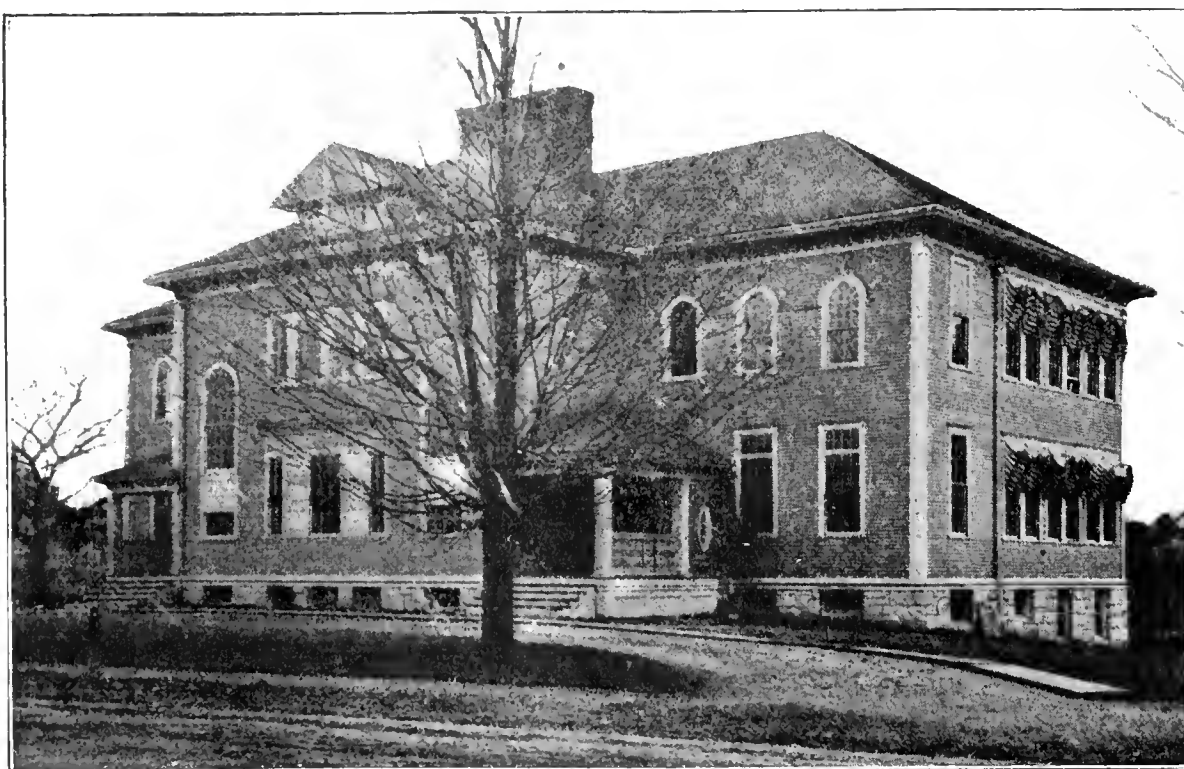
## OUR TOWN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

By BENJAMIN H. SANBORN

**T**HE best history of the Massachusetts schools covers a period of less than sixty years, although Massachusetts claims, with New York and Virginia, to have established the first public school, and it was Lord Macaulay who, in the British Parliament, said: "Illustrious forever in history were the founders of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who could see nothing servile or degrading in the principle that the State should take upon itself the education of the people." The beginning of the present system dates from the time of Horace Mann. During these past fifty years the improvement in the methods of teaching and in gen-

ble deficiencies, are supporting every effort for greater practical efficiency. A town that year after year votes appropriations, and all the appropriations asked for, without even a discussion and with practical unanimity, deserves the best. The recent refusal of the town to increase its School Committee to six was only an expression of a lingering conservatism fast giving away to the demands of newer methods and enlarging duties.

I am acquainted with the school systems and work in most sections of this country, and believe I know the strength and weakness of our Massachusetts schools. It is often said that the West is ahead of us. In some particulars the West is ahead; in most particulars, not. The problem that interests us,



The Hunnewell School

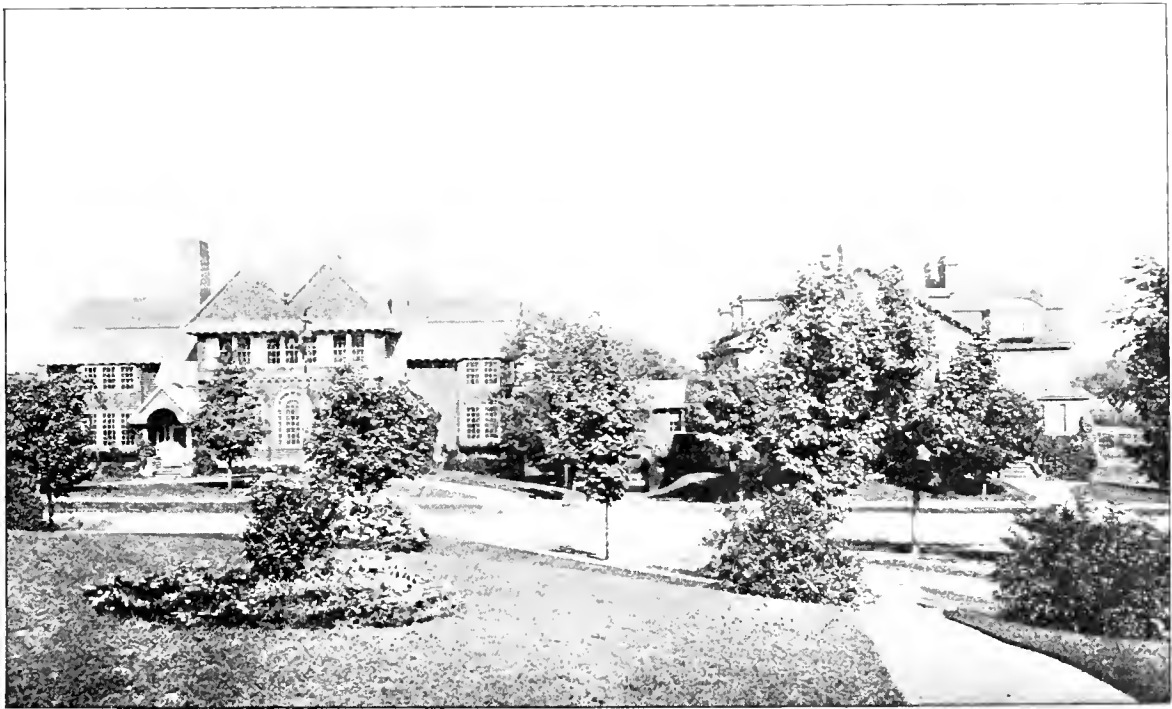
eral public school work has fully kept pace with improvement and advancement in other lines, and our Wellesley schools, during the past twenty years, have not been behind the procession. The most captious critic would not say that the schools are not good, and the best friends of the schools, recognizing possi-

as citizens of the town, and those contemplating a residence here, is: What is the condition of our Wellesley schools today, and how do they compare with those of other cities and towns of the commonwealth? It is true that some of the best cities and towns do things that we leave undone, and leave

undone things that we do—a fruitful opportunity for disagreement, for the subject is too great for any one man or set of men to know it all—but, as a whole, our public schools compare favorably with the best in the state. There is a chance for improvement. So there is in the public schools of every community—it is the life of the system. The widening spheres of activity, the improvement in applied science call for a readjustment in educational purposes and methods, and Wellesley, like every community which appreciates the present day educational needs, is working out, as others must, its adjustment to the demand.

community should be proud. With the exception of some branches of science, it compares with the very best of our neighboring cities, and no boy or girl of average intelligence need go elsewhere to fit for any college or technical school.

Our school buildings are good and well adapted to the purpose. Some of them having become overcrowded, the town at its recent annual meeting responded to the request of the School Committee for greater accommodations, and appropriated the sum of \$26,000 for the construction of a new building to be called the Wellesley Union Grammar school, to be erected on a site already selected



Dana Hall

It is frequently stated that the teacher makes the school, but a good teacher, without large liberty, may not make a good school. In the teachers of Wellesley we have a corps that honors the town,—intelligent, educated and self-sacrificing. There are teachers in the town to whom the schools are a constant source of anxiety day and night, who live for the schools and give the best of themselves for the children. One of the best things to be said of our schools is expressed by the evident interest and spontaneity on the part of the children themselves. Our High School is one of which any com-

between the villages of Wellesley and Wellesley Hills. The name indicates the contemplated action of the School Committee in gathering the scholars of the 7th and 8th grades under one roof, and thus by enlarged facilities and a wider range of opportunities adapt instruction to those pupils whose time in the schools is limited as well as to those who are to pursue their studies elsewhere.

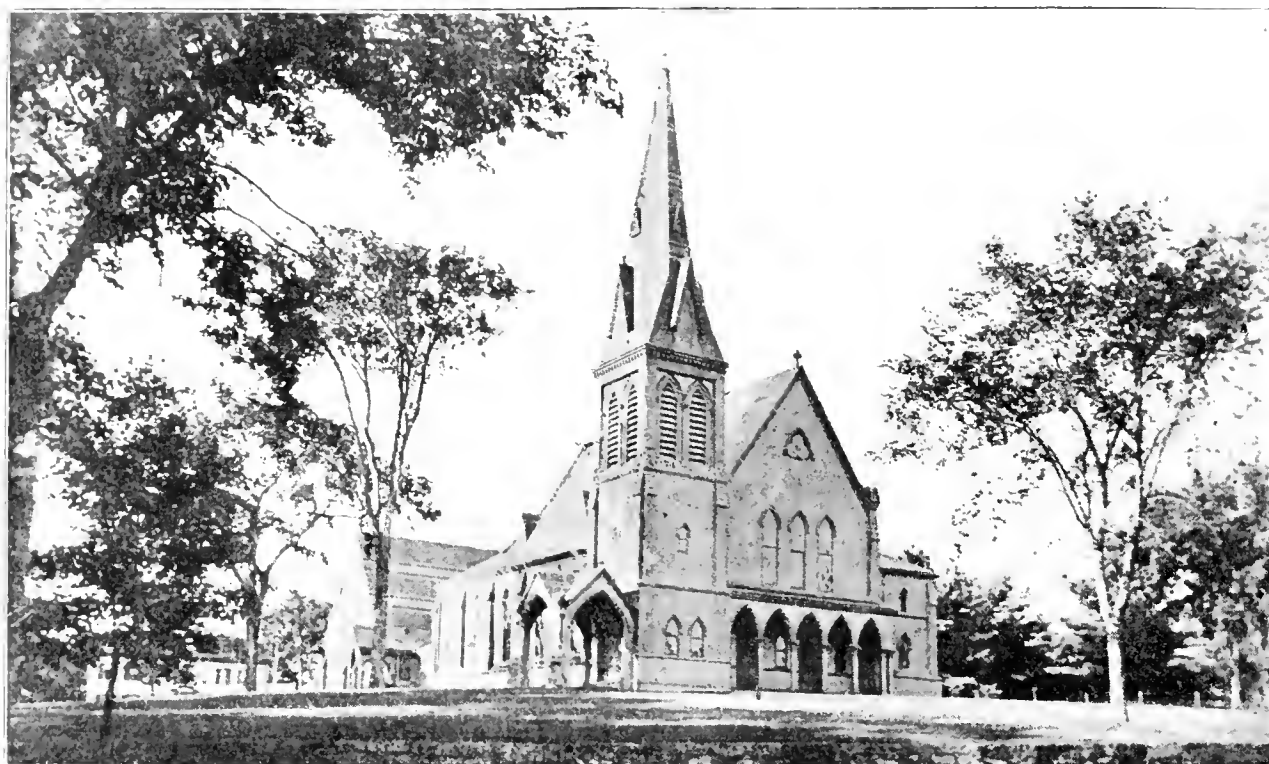
Teachers and pupils, as well as many citizens, are taking great interest in making the schoolrooms attractive, and many of them are adorned with works of art, an educational stimulus of great importance.



In closing this brief report I want to pay my respects to the excellent private schools which we have in town and, especially, to the College which has given Wellesley a name and a fame upon two continents. Two good schools for boys, one in Wellesley and one in Wellesley Hills, and Dana Hall in Wellesley for girls, a school of national reputation, offer

exceptional educational advantages for those seeking private school instruction preparatory to college.

People who come to Wellesley to educate their daughters at the college will find adequate facilities for their younger sons and daughters also, either in the public or private schools.



Wellesley Congregational Church

## WHERE SHALL I GO TO CHURCH?

By REV. P. T. FARWELL



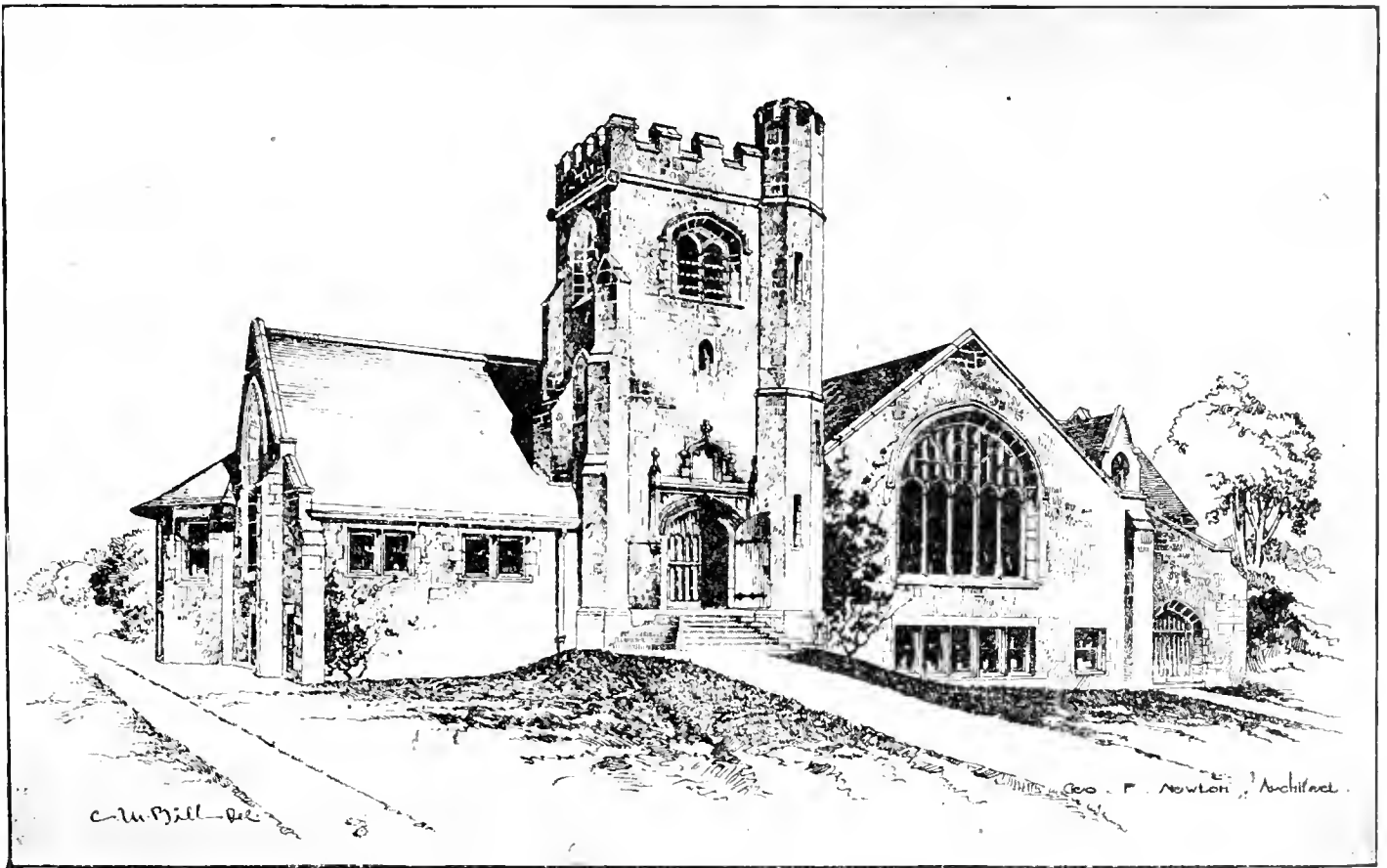
THE residents of Wellesley need not be deprived of religious influences for lack of opportunity. Among the most prominent and the most attractive buildings in the town are the churches. And these are of the four types, Episcopal, Congregational, Unitarian and Roman Catholic, so that adequate provision is made for varied preferences. Our illustrations may give some idea of each of the three oldest of these organizations. First in historic order and largest in membership, with the largest auditorium in town, is the Congregational Church in Wellesley. Its

history, as a separate organization, dates from the year 1799. The present edifice of worship was erected and dedicated in 1872. It is abundantly equipped with the various rooms necessary for modern church life. In the auditorium of this building each year the High School holds its graduation exercises, and here on Memorial Day the town meets to honor its heroic dead. The second church in historic order is the Congregational Church in Wellesley Hills, organized in 1846. It began the Twentieth Century by laying the foundations of a new House of Worship to be built of Weymouth granite and thoroughly equipped for every kind of church work.

The seating capacity of the main auditorium in this building is somewhat over 400 and by removing sliding partitions between it and the schoolroom about 300 seats more can be added. It is by the generosity of Mr. Chas. Wilder and his brother, Mr. Herbert Wilder, that this building has been made possible. But the people also have contributed according to their means, and it is required that when the building is dedicated in the fall it shall be free of all debt. At the time of this writing the congregation is holding its services in Maugus Hall.

place.

Fourth of the religious societies to organize was the Unitarian Society in Wellesley Hills. There is in town no prettier or more attractive building than the stone structure erected by this organization a dozen or more years ago. Its material, field stone, and its location on a beautiful lawn under magnificent elms give to it peculiarly the type of a village meeting-place. Not particularly churchly in architecture it perhaps well illustrates that admirable conception which blends the secular and the religious inseparably.



The New Wellesley Hills Church

The Roman Catholic Church was next organized, at the eastern end of Washington street, near Newton Lower Falls. The congregation in that part of the town has largely increased in the past few years, but an unusually able man, Father Callanan, is at the head of the church and he has increased the accommodations for his people in pace with their growth, so that today they have one of the handsomest structures for a house of worship of their order to be found in any country

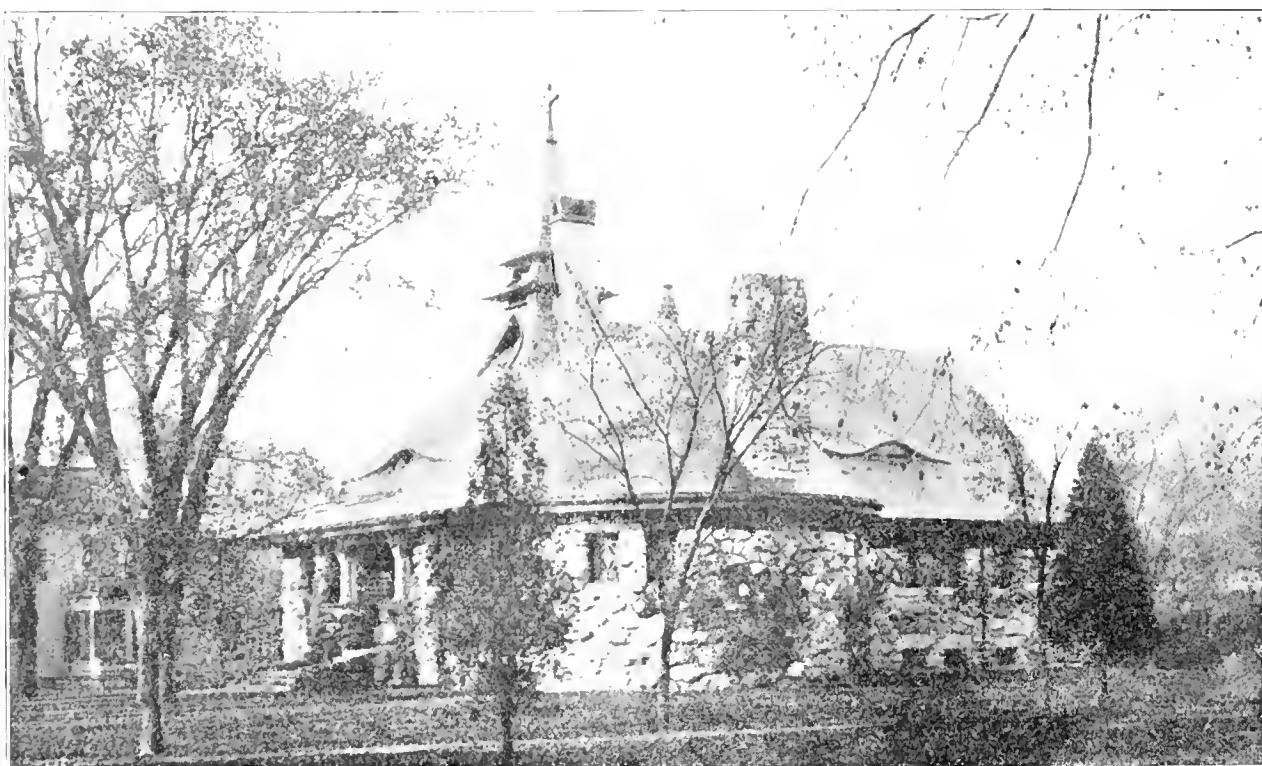
Last of the organizations to give to itself a name and a home among us was St. Andrew's church, in the village of Wellesley. This body, though small in numbers, has proven itself full of vitality. It owns a piece of land large enough for a fine church edifice. It has already erected a beautiful chapel on a part of this lot, and near by a commodious rectory. The future of this organization is most promising.

It should be added, also, that just across

the Charles River, in Newton Lower Falls, are two churches, Episcopal and Methodist, which are accessible for those who live in the eastern part of the town.

Finally, then, the town is sufficiently equipped for the cultivation of the religious nature of its citizens so far as they are desirous of improving the opportunity. And no one can say that among the confusion of sects they stand bewildered, for the utmost harmony is maintained among these varying religious bodies. For years the Congrega-

tional, Unitarian and Episcopal churches have held union services together on Thanksgiving Day, and the rancor of rivalry which sometimes prevails is here unwitnessed. To those who come to live among us therefore we hold open doors of friendly greeting. You have some religious preferences, doubtless. Enter the place of worship which most nearly meets your need and make it your home. Whatever one of these places you may choose you will find brethren there and friendly greeting.



Unitarian Church

## THE SOCIAL ADVANTAGES OF WELLESLEY

By MRS. E. M. OVERHOLSER

**W**E SOMETIMES hear of an atmosphere of refinement about a town, or an air of prosperity. These conditions may be observed and frequently are commented upon by strangers, but the social atmosphere of a community can not be gauged by the casual visitor; it can be fully appreciated only by the resident.

Let a man remove to a town with the intention of remaining and of liking his neigh-

bors and of conducting himself in such a manner that his neighbors will like him, and that man will help to create a social atmosphere, healthful and invigorating in quality. When a community is largely made up of families like this, located far enough away from the city to make it inexpedient if not impossible to hold to old lines of allegiance to church and club, new comers are readily drawn into existing organizations of similar purport to those they have left behind or are led to organize new ones as need arises.



Thus we find our town already well equipped with clubs of various kinds to minister to the varied needs of our rapidly increasing population.

Maugus Club seeks by means of bowling and other less vigorous forms of physical exercise to afford relaxation from business cares and to promote good fellowship among its members. Its Club-house on Abbott Road is an attractive building, not too elaborate in decoration or furnishing to be thoroughly enjoyable. Its hall is the only hall at Wellesley Hills suitable for entertainments, so Maugus Club becomes the centre of social activity in this village. It numbers about one hundred men and half as many women. The latter

pendent in organization, including both men and women in its membership, and likely to carve out for itself a useful place in our midst. Formed primarily to interest itself in the education of others, its future mission seems to be the education of its own members along the lines of education in general. A system of study groups is projected for the coming year which can not fail to be profitable to the participants and in their results, aye, in their very existence profitable to the town in which such work is fostered.

To afford a place warm and well-lighted where a laboring man may read the news of the day, where men employed in families may meet their acquaintances for a social



Maugus Club

may enjoy the privileges of the Club-house until 6 P. M. daily, after which hour the ladies' parlor alone is at their disposal. A special rate of membership is offered to ladies in the families of Maugus Club members, and thus it becomes a sort of family club and is free from the objectionable features that brand many social clubs even in suburban communities.

The Wellesley Hills Woman's Club finds its home under the hospitable roof of the Maugus Club, and meets twice a month from November to May. Its avowed object is to promote ethical, social and educational culture in the community, and this it seeks to do by its public meetings and various departments of work.

The Wellesley Education Association is an outgrowth of the Woman's Club, now inde-

pendent in organization, including both men and women in its membership, and likely to carve out for itself a useful place in our midst. Formed primarily to interest itself in the education of others, its future mission seems to be the education of its own members along the lines of education in general. A system of study groups is projected for the coming year which can not fail to be profitable to the participants and in their results, aye, in their very existence profitable to the town in which such work is fostered.

To afford a place warm and well-lighted where a laboring man may read the news of the day, where men employed in families may meet their acquaintances for a social

house appointments a well-equipped gymnasium.

At Wellesley also we find the extensive grounds of the Golf Club, membership in which is available alike to College girl and citizen.

But other towns have their Golf Clubs, other communities support their Social Clubs and reading rooms. The one unique and altogether matchless club which our town boasts is The Wellesley Club. This club meets once a month during the winter at The Brunswick in Boston when one hundred picked citizens of Wellesley discuss first, a good dinner, and second some subject of interest to the town, as Sewage Disposal, Municipal Lighting or Village Improvement. A special car attached to the 9.25 train brings the diners home in good season, for Welles-

ley retires early, except on the occasion of the Annual Ladies' Night which is marked by a later return and also by a program less serious and more elaborate than usual. There is always a waiting list in the Wellesley Club, and that can readily be understood by those who know the value of membership. It is one of the best examples of a Civics Club, studying whatever will make for the advantage of its town without taking sides in debatable questions or exercising political influence.

These clubs serve as a sort of barometer by which to test the social atmosphere. The indications are all favorable. The conditions all point to a healthful social environment, as free from the elements that careful parents dread to have their children encounter as the air of our hills is free from miasma.



Worcester Turnpike

## RECREATIONS

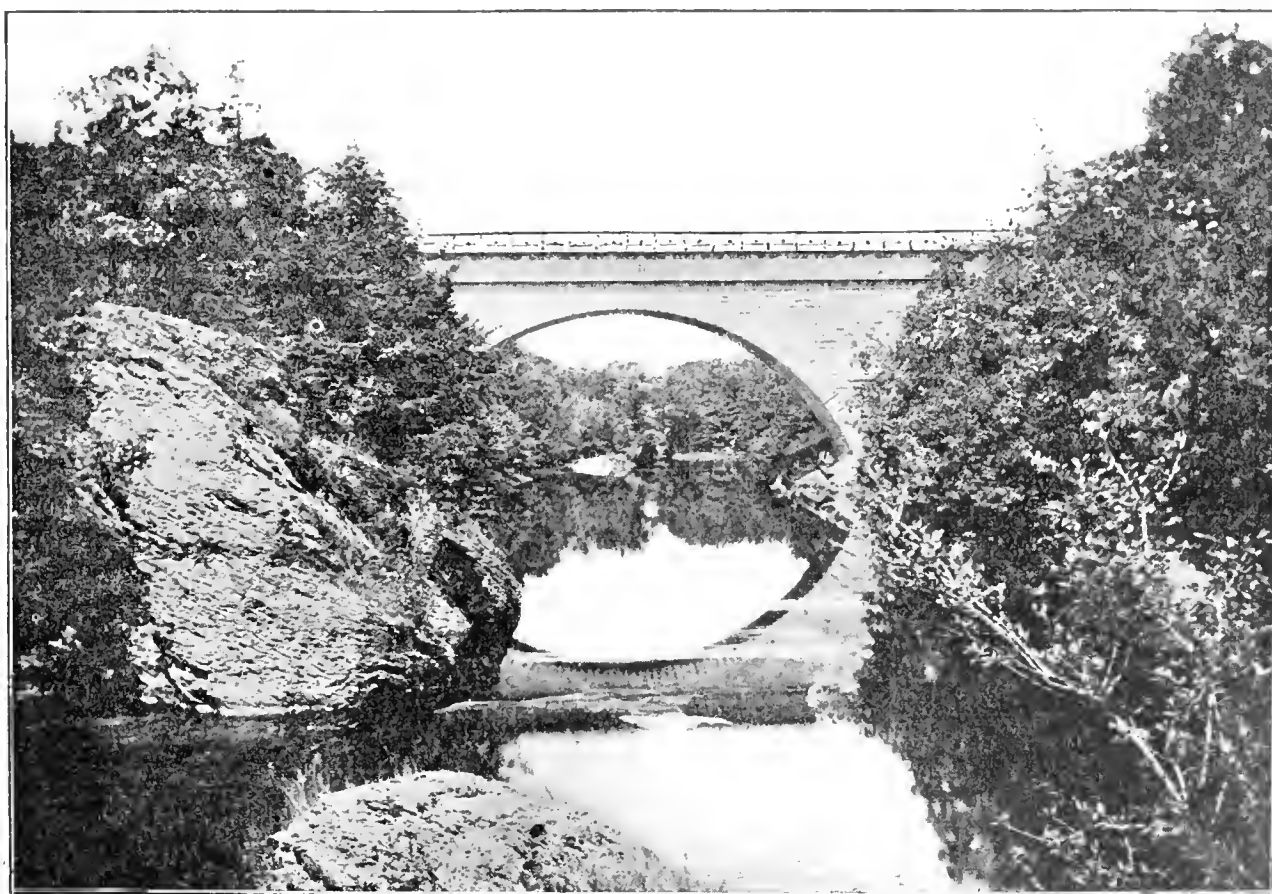


HE "strenuous life" is not altogether confined to the pursuit of business. We engage in our sports, in these days, with equal ardor. The small boy behind the bat, with his left hand encased in a "mit"

that makes the ordinary "back stop" look diminutive and useless, exhibits all the marks of the strenuous existence. We change from work to play by simply reversing the human engine with steam kept at about the same pressure. It has been remarked that the American youth plays too hard and has not

learned to take his recreation in moderation. All of which may be true, but very likely so long as he possesses his present fund of surplus energy he will find his keenest relish in driving hard at his play. Football, baseball, golf, rowing, tennis, etc., are all strenuous games, and the American boy plays them in the characteristic American way—for all he is worth. The Wellesley youths are no exception. They “play to win” in a good hearty fashion and as a rule, their “nines” and “elevens” put up a “good stiff game.” And what is quite as much to their credit, while in the field, they play the gentleman too.

recreations. The golf devotees have laid out several good links in the town, but the end of that game is not in sight and its increasing popularity with persons of all ages will make new demands for additional links, and in the grounds now being secured for the new Parkway there are possible areas that might be used for this popular sport. The Charles River which forms the easterly and westerly bounds of the town enlarges the field of outdoor recreations, and provides, by easy communications, a pastime at once popular and delightful. There is no more charming place for canoeing anywhere to be found than on the “Charles” at



Echo Bridge

The generous gift of Mr. Hunnewell of a tract of land for playground purposes will provide facilities for sport which have been lacking heretofore. It may be expected that a beginning will be made at once in the preparation of the ground for games. If in the plans for development an outdoor gymnasium and swimming pool are included, as very likely they will be, not only variety but great benefit will be added to outdoor

Riverside or in its westerly stretches from Cheney's to the Medfield Narrows.

If a scheme is carried out which the Park Commissioners have hinted at of making the water connections between Morse's Pond, Lake Waban and the river passable to canoes and other light boats, a chain of water ways will be available for pleasuring that cannot be surpassed in this country.

Wellesley's wooded areas, not only on the shores of river and lake, but also along many of the roadways, add greatly to the charm of pleasure driving, a recreation that every one may enjoy. Wellesley has good roads and the drives in almost every direction are attractive. If one finds enjoyment and adds to his stock of health in long tramps, he will find ample opportunity for indulging in his favorite recreation along the trails in the "Hundreds" or over secluded roadways which lead beyond the limits of the town into stretches of country

varied and interesting. If tramping is too tiresome for any one, or team hire comes too high, a country ride by electrics can be substituted with a large return of enjoyment for a small expenditure.

Altogether Wellesley, with its varied groupings of natural park effects, appeals to the lover of Nature and stimulates the desire for outdoor recreation. The opportunities are abundant and sufficient in variety to meet the tastes and conditions of all the people.



Hunnewell Park Willows

## WELLESLEY FROM A HEALTH POINT OF VIEW

By DR. E. E. BANCROFT

**F**OR many years Wellesley has had a reputation for unusual healthfulness. Bowditch, whose name was known the world over in connection with his investigations and conclusions concerning soil-moisture and its relations to health, was accustomed to send patients here to live. His judgment was, and is to the present day, followed by other doctors of repute, so that

there are always among our residents witnesses of this reputation which the town has borne so long. Furthermore, though not the fact in every case, many who have thus come here to live hoping thereby to regain health, are positive in the knowledge that their hopes have been realized. The writer could name a good many such cases personally known to him.

Regarding the serious infectious and contagious diseases which sometimes visit com-

munities in epidemics, the town's records need only be consulted to show how fortunate our history has been. Typhoid fever has been a rare occurrence. Diphtheria and scarlet fever appear in isolated cases now and then, but it has been our particular good fortune, in our town history medically speaking, to be spared widespread epidemics or even small epidemics of infectious disease.

To what conditions and influences are these facts due? Chance, some will say and that is probably true to a limited degree as regards infectious disease. We know that the three diseases referred to are often distributed throughout a community by an infected milk or water supply, the damage having been done before the source was de-

so arranged as to permit of good drainage, so that but few houses in town are in cold, wet locations.

Next, our water supply, which is of unquestionable purity and abundance. No one can overestimate the value to a community of such a supply; its opposite has been, and is today, in many towns and cities, the means of distributing death and destruction to health, a thousand fold more than any of us realize. There are not twenty houses within the entire limits of the town which are not furnished by the public water supply. If our houses were supplied by individual wells, or by a public supply of not known purity, it is certain that we should have had much more sickness than we have



Italian Gardens

tected; and it has been our good chance to escape such an experience. But there chance ends, and all the rest of our good history and reputation rest upon permanent existing conditions.

First, a good soil on which to dwell. Much of our soil is sandy gravel, easily pervious to water, the very best for residential purposes. The rest is hilly, by nature

had.

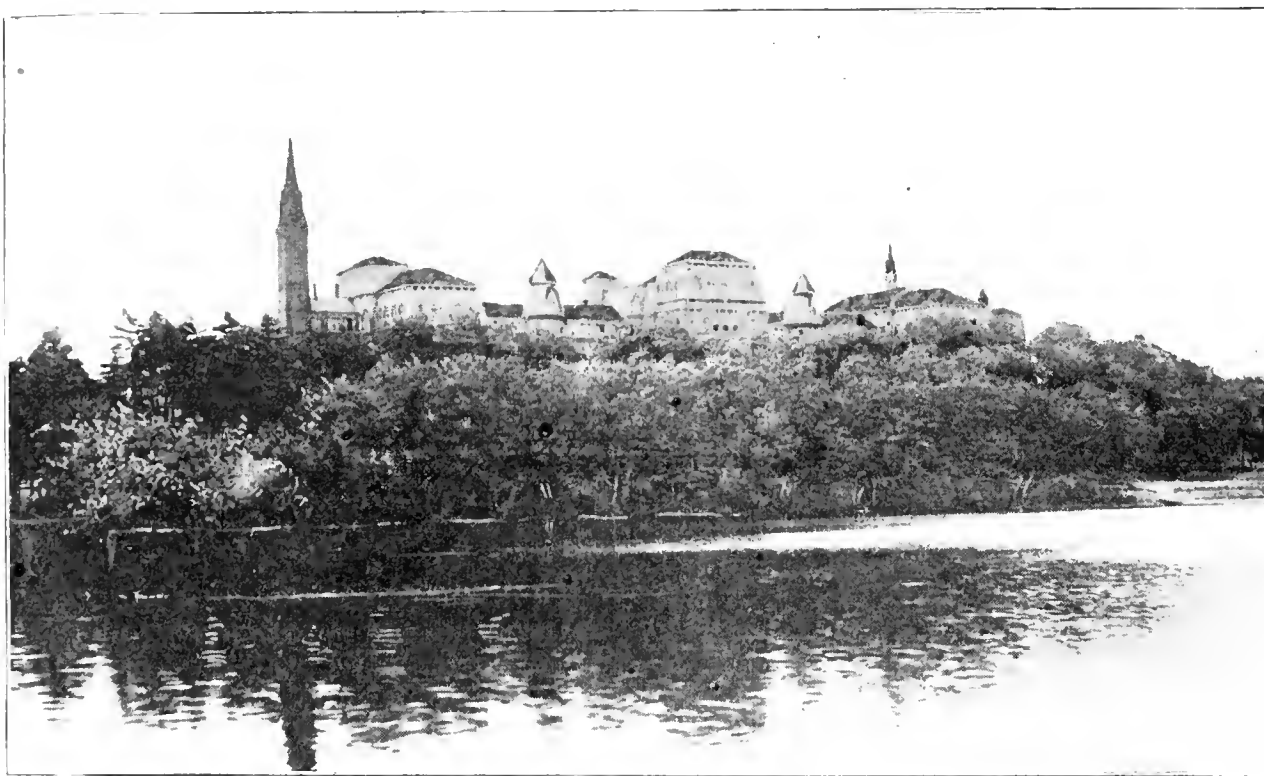
Another most valuable influence, looking ahead rather than into history, is the town's attitude on the sewage disposal question. The town knows that the time to meet this question is getting near. We have not suffered as a town, but there have been isolated instances of inconvenience, and warning being taken a committee was set to work on



the problem, whose report is being awaited with interest. As with the matter of increase of pure water supply, four or five years ago, the town has also, in this matter of sewage disposal, second only to the former in importance, begun with characteristic earnestness. The encouragement already given toward an early solution of this important question, entitles the influence which is thus evidenced to be counted upon as one of the strong health points of the

town.

We may be forgiven for mentioning in a modest way, the high average degree of enlightenment of our community, as an influence which bears strongly upon the general physical welfare, for everybody who knows and obeys, as far as he can, the laws of hygiene and of household sanitation is contributing to the community-standard of health, both personally and by example.



Wellesley College

## WHAT PROFITETH THE TOWN?

By EDITH A. SAWYER

**I**T IS by no means a new question, that of the advantage of college to town. Yet the particular college and the particular town must always form a question and answer of their own.

In the case of Wellesley, the profit and opportunities for profit are greatly modified by the fact that the town—taking the one

Wellesley by itself, for this purpose,—is of moderate size, while the college community aggregates nearly a thousand people—officers, instructors, students and working force. Side by side with the immediate town, of about eighteen hundred inhabitants, the college community of a thousand people must have direct effect. And the effect may be best considered, perhaps, under the two general heads, intellectual and social; it would

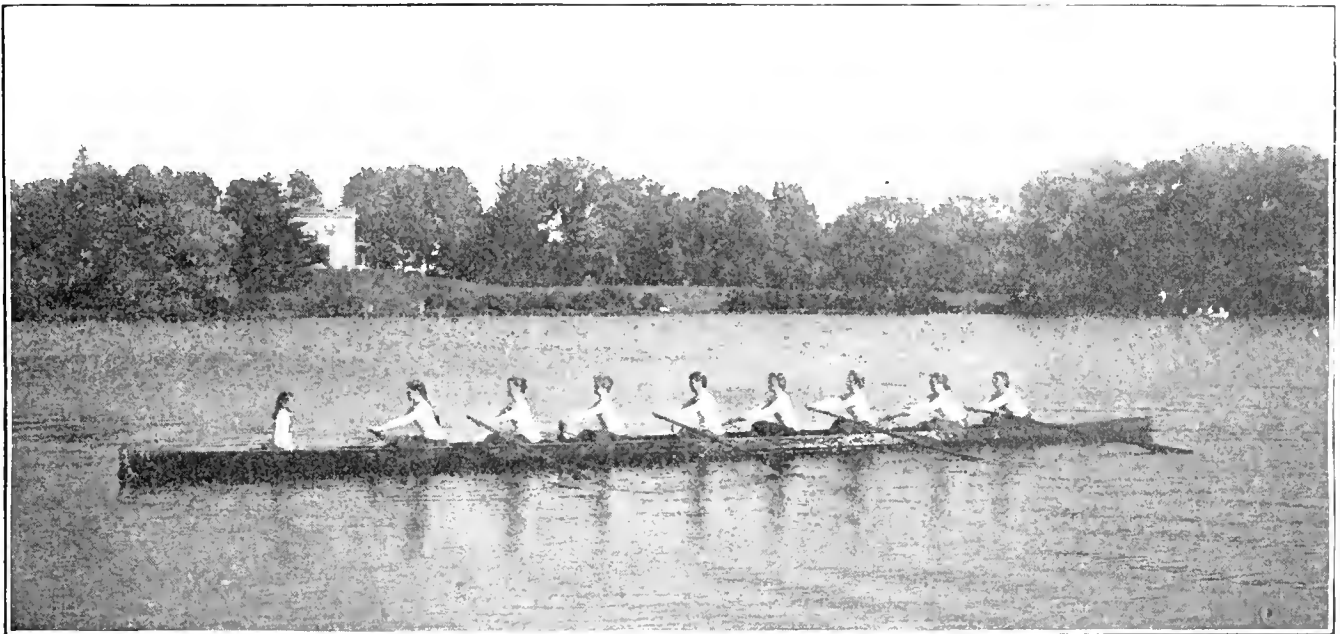
be too detailed a matter to go into financial affairs. Wellesley Hills and Wellesley Farms may be regarded as effected by the existence of the college in ratio according to distance.

It is inevitable that a large institution, avowedly intellectual, should influence the repute of a town. Beyond the Massachusetts limit, the name "Wellesley" is better known as referring to college than to town; at which oftentimes the town's residents take umbrage, but unavailingly. The existence of a college in a town, particularly to people outside the immediate town-fold, is regarded as a great advantage; actual residence here sometimes modifies this opinion, but seldom revokes it.

Question may be asked, do internal evidences justify Wellesley's reputation for

their daughters spend in college, often remaining a longer time; and these in turn add their influence. As to the more direct effect, the women in the ranks of college instructors are most ready, so far as time and strength permit, to assist in club and church work, with lecture-talks, and in the many other ways through which trained minds and friendly purposes can be of service.

Still more directly advantageous is the opportunity the college gives of attendance on lectures, chapel service, and similar functions. Whenever a desirable event takes place, and there is a possibility of available space, the village people are invited to attend—by personal bidding, or by general invitation through the churches, the post-office, or the columns of *Our Town*. The vesper services in the new Memorial



A College Crew

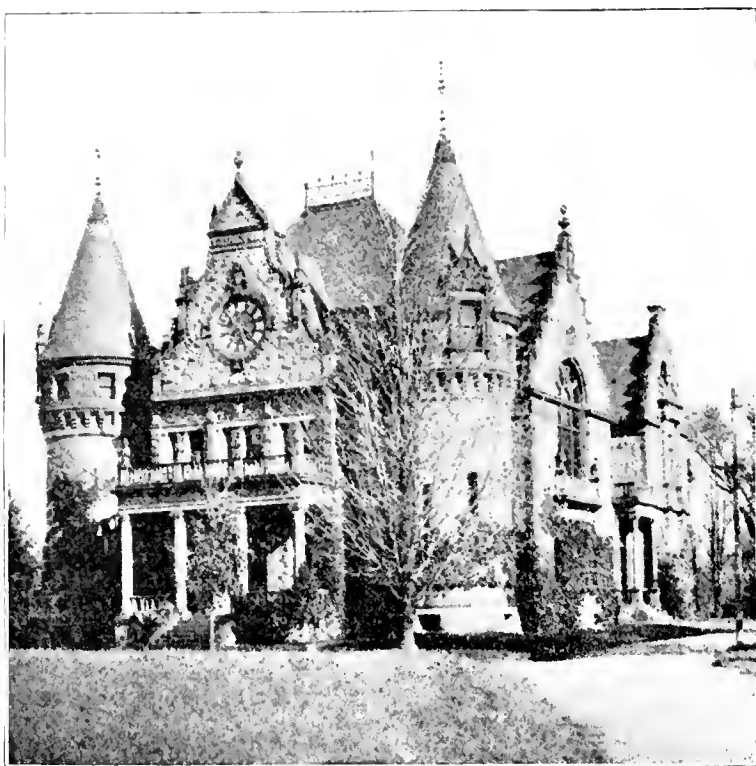
intellectual atmosphere, as an effect of the college in its midst? It would seem so, for various reasons. There are now living in the town many women whose early homes were hereabouts and who, in the years since the new college for women was so generously inaugurated by Mr. and Mrs. Durant, have attended the college. The presence of these women graduates cannot fail to affect the town's life intellectually. Then, in many cases, mothers, sometimes both parents, have settled here for the four years

Chapel, as well as the Sunday morning services, have brought uplift and profit to larger numbers of the town's people than is commonly realized. It may be truly said that the spirit of the college in sharing its opportunities with its neighbors is most liberal and cordial.

The question of social advantage is more subtle. Socially, this section of the Wellesleys doubtless suffers from the fact that its population is more or less transitory. There must be permanency of residence to give sta-

bility to social life. This is "a busy place," everybody has something to do, especially those who are connected with the college. As a consequence, the social amenities are sometimes neglected. College and town people alike are accused, justly it may be, of being unsociable. The plea is always "But I am too busy!" College and town people alike attempt to have their days at home, but the result is not proportionate to the effort. Another apparent reason for lack of exchange of social courtesies on the part of the village is that the college is so hopelessly large. An overwhelming sense

of trains and street-cars hears such a torrent of careless talk, that he mentally registers an unfavorable comment, which—and no one can blame him—escapes in some later mention of the college. As those believe who know the college best, the cases evoking criticism are the exceptional ones. But just as it is the loud-voiced, conspicuous American who too often supplies the current description of our country-men abroad, so it is the heedless, inconsiderate college student who helps give the cachet to her college. Wisdom should surely be justified of her children,—and, as a famous Englishman has



Public Library

of numbers prevents any extensive meeting on a social plane between the two contingents. And it would undoubtedly be agreed upon both sides, that in general the social effect of college on town is negative.

In passing, a word of comment may not be amiss. Unfortunately the college students too often lay themselves open to criticism, apparently from pure thoughtlessness. Many a citizen has to step off the sidewalk to let an unbroken front of three or four girls pass him. Many a traveller on the local

said, "Manners should adorn knowledge, and smooth its way through the world."

Fortunately the majority of students are well-poised young women, on whom the influence of the college makes increasingly for good; and their presence in the town, even though they seldom become identified with its interests, is a bright, attractive element. In several instances, moreover, college instructors are finding it convenient and restful to establish their homes in the village,



and from every point of view, this is regarded as a welcome and auspicious change.

In concluding, the element of leadership must be taken into account as one of the strongest factors of influence. With a president ably qualified to fill the position at the head of the college, Wellesley's promise of growing usefulness is assured. Intellect-

ually and socially the college is making steady advance, both within and without her walls, under Miss Hazard's administration. And the new home for the president, Miss Hazard's own happy gift to the college, will give an added impetus to the most desirable energies.

## FRIENDLY AID



DURING the summer of 1901 the usual vacation Kindergarten was held in the Cedar Street District, numbering twenty pupils, representing nine homes. The School Board kindly granted the use of the room and the needed material. At the close of the term the pupils were driven to the Convalescent Home where they presented the books and other articles which they had made. Much interest was shown in this expedition, some children carrying fruit and small sums of money from their own scanty supplies.

We regret to report the temporary suspension of the sewing school owing to the resignation of Miss Robson as leader. We hope that this most important of our undertakings will soon be put upon a permanent basis. In the meantime Miss Lally has consented to superintend the re-opening of the school, several ladies having volunteered to assist. It is evident that no matter how faithful the assistants may be there must be some one manager to keep a general oversight of the work. This manager is hard to find. The cooking school awaits not a leader but a habitation. We have not again found a room which could be used for that purpose.

During the year just closed we have lost two members by removal from town. Mrs. Mary Bachelder Hastings and Miss Mary C. Sawyer. Both were charter members, and their enthusiasm and efficient labors are greatly missed. Three new members have consented to serve. Mrs. F. B. Ingraham, Mrs. Gertrude Plympton and Mrs. Benjamin Curtis, each representing a different part of the town.

Fifteen cases appear upon our books, eight of which had not come before the committee previous to this year. One hundred and

eleven articles of clothing have been collected and distributed, besides one outfit from the Maternity Trunk.

Efficient help in making and mending garments has come from the King's Daughters and the Philanthropic Society of the Unitarian Church. Christmas gifts were sent to the inmates of the Poor Farm by the generosity of one member of the committee. There are obvious reasons why details of work for individuals cannot be given in public. The members of the committee stand ready to give all necessary information in private. It will not be amiss to enunciate again the unvarying principles upon which we work. *The Friendly Aid Committee does not attempt to care for permanent cases of need.*

*What it does aim to do is to act as a lookout committee, to give temporary aid in urgent cases, to make suitable investigations and, when necessary, to apply to the proper sources to meet further needs.* These sources are varied. Appeals have been made—and never in vain—to town officers, school teachers, physicians, the Board of Health, the police and agents of the S. P. C. C. as well as to individual citizens. On the other hand we note a growing reciprocal tendency to appeal to the Friendly Aid Committee.

In conclusion we would call attention to the great and increasing need for a playground and other provision for games for boys at the lower part of the town. It has become an axiom that well regulated play is educational. Those of us who have occasion to walk to the Newton line often ask whether any kind of play would not be better than habitual loafing. This matter is now under careful consideration. Manifestly, any plan which may be evolved will call for the cordial co-operation of all citizens interested in such a cause.

## INSTALLATION OF REV. W. W. SLEEPER



THE Wellesley church is well repaid for its long period of waiting for a new pastor. All who were present at the council on May 13th, called to examine and install Rev. W. W. Sleeper, joined in cordial welcome to the new minister and in congratulations to the church. Outwardly the day which had opened with threat of showers, but cleared away beautifully, was perfect as a day in spring can be. Auspicious omen! The exercises of the afternoon, when the candidate presented his papers and made a statement of his personal experience and faith, were most satisfactory. The ministers and delegates present evidently felt in no mood for following such a statement with the customary test of theological and controversial questioning. In executive session the council voted unanimously to sustain the examination and proceed to install the pastor. At half past seven in the evening, accordingly, a large audience gathered with the council for the public service of installation. Dr. Melancthon W. Jacobus of Hartford Theological Seminary preached the sermon from a text in Mark 1:22 "And they were astonished at his teaching: for he taught them as having authority, and not as the scribes." The theme of the sermon was "The Person of Christ is the ultimate authority for the Christian disciple." "What was it" asked the preacher, "that led the multitude to be

astonished, recognizing the authority of Christ?" It was not what he said, nor what he did, but himself that was impressed upon the minds and hearts of men. And this is the present day and eternal, unchangeable authority. The Prayer of Installation was offered by the Rev. Dr. Henry J. Patrick; the charge to the pastor, committing the church to his ministry was impressively delivered by Rev. Charles M. Southgate, of Auburndale. Rev. Parris T. Farwell of the Congregational Church in Wellesley Hills, expressed the fellowship and welcome of the council by extending to the new pastor the Right Hand of Fellowship. Rev. Frederick E. Emrich, D.D., of South Framingham, delivered the address to the people, emphasizing the sacredness of the church and calling upon the people to pray for and work with their pastor. The music throughout the service was exceptionally beautiful and appropriate, rendered in part by a chorus, with a solo "My Heart Ever Faithful", sung by Mrs. May Sleeper Ruggles, a sister of the pastor, and the closing hymn called "Jesus in the Midst" was composed by the pastor's aged father.

It is difficult to conceive how a council could have been more satisfactory from beginning to end. The outlook for the Wellesley Church is most auspicious and the whole community welcomes the newly installed minister, congratulates the church and wishes for them both a long and faithful service.

### Amherst Glee Club Concert

#### BENEFIT OF WELLESLEY FREE BED FUND

On May 24 there will be a concert in the Town Hall for the purpose of increasing the Wellesley Free Bed Fund. The concert will be given by the Amherst College Glee Club, with banjos, mandolins and an Elocutionist. The Amherst boys have won high praises this season wherever their concerts have been heard.

We have in our town almost constant demand for two free beds from residents worthy of such help, but the amount of money for

the ensuing year is low. The vote of the town last year to appropriate money for this charity was subsequently shown to be untenable. The generosity of the public is therefore the only available support for this most humane work, and it is earnestly hoped by all who know how much good these charities do, that our people will improve this opportunity to give support and at the same time to enjoy a refreshing entertainment.

## NEW BOOKS

AMERICAN MASTERS OF PAINTING. By Charles H. Caffin. [Doubleday, Page & Co. 12mo. pp. 195. \$1.25 net.] The sub-title is "Brief Appreciations of some American Painters." These number thirteen, and include Inness, La Farge, Whistler, Sargent, Homer and Abbey. The book with its simple, beautiful English makes delightful reading, besides giving just the ideas needed to enable us to understand the work of each artist. It is high but not undeserved praise to say that the essays compare favorably with the writing La Farge himself is now doing for McClure's. Mr. Caffin gives the same distinctness of impression and has the same rare ability to make us see, with few words, what the relation is between the character of the artist and his work. Winslow Homer is called pre-eminently the most representative of American painters, their qualities being "sobriety, earnestness and simplicity combined with sound and advanced acquisition in technique." Of Abbey's Holy Grail pictures it is said: "They are not dramatic. Their impressiveness is of a quiet and tempered sort. As one becomes familiar with these pictures, their power to make one feel the reasonableness and the beauty of the old thought grows and grows upon one. The quality of the intellect that conceived them is choiceness and delicacy of imagination that wins us by persuasion." The last chapter is the best. It tells how Gilbert Stuart, who had numbered among his sitters Louis XVI, Geo. III., Geo. IV., and many greater men, accomplished his supreme ambition of painting Geo. Washington, "the one man whose heroic qualities had most fascinated his imagination."

THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE. By Emerson Hough. [Bowen-Merrill. Illus. 452 pages. \$1.50.] In the history of the Louisiana territory is no more dramatic and picturesque figure than that of John Law, the French financier. Born in Edinboro in 1671, the son of a goldsmith and banker, he early showed wonderful aptitude in mathematics and political economy. But he was no dull pedant, a man of the world rather. Something of a fop, a wonderfully successful gambler in the days when all the world played for stakes, and a passionate lover. History tells how, because of a love affair, John Law was involved in a duel, killed his antagonist, was arrested for murder, condemned to death, imprisoned and escaped. And it is at this part of his life that Mr. Hough has commenced his fascinating story. It is a fine love story woven of fact and fancy. Guizot tells how John Law exploited the Mississippi scheme to save a bankrupt France, how amazing was his success, and how finally the whole fabric burst like a bubble. It is the story of a great epidemic of money madness such as occasionally occurs. Mr. Hough's story includes sketches of English society—In-

dian and backwood life and life at the French court in the early part of the 18th century. It is well written, original in plot, interesting throughout and of permanent value.

THE 13TH DISTRICT: A Story of a Candidate. By Brand Whitlock. [Bowen-Merrill Co.] This is an enlightening and startling picture of political life with its selfishness, dishonesty and trickery. The hero is a man of the people, of genuine intellectual ability and oratorical power and a candidate for the national Legislature. Twice he is elected and we are shown the working of "the machine" to accomplish such a result. There is one scene in a closely contested district convention which is particularly graphic. But the third candidacy ends in defeat. The whole process exerts a demoralizing effect upon a character naturally generous and capable of better things. And the saddest part of the story is the suffering of the innocent with the guilty. As a vivid and truthful description of ordinary political methods the story is well told and should exert some good effect by its revelations.

## Educational Books

NATURE STUDY AND LIFE. By Clifton F. Hodge. [Ginn & Co. Illus. pp. xvi-514.] It is impossible to speak with too much enthusiasm about this work. We do not wonder that a well-known Boston teacher says of it that "it marks an epoch in nature study in schools." Similarly in the introduction Prof. G. Stanley Hall says: "For this book I have no hesitation in predicting a most wholesome, wide-spread and immediate influence upon primary and grammar grades of education in this country. No one has gone so far toward solving the burning question of nature teaching, and to every instructor in these subjects this volume will be not only instructive but inspiring." Even to one who is not easily interested in the theme these commendations have not seemed extreme. The author's love of nature is contagious. Some of the fascinating chapters tell the story of frogs, bees, the domestication of wild birds. Very important sections are those on the noxious insects of our gardens and poisonous plants of field and forest. Valuable charts, as the "life chart of our common birds" and "food chart" and outline grade plan for school work and abundant illustrations add to the value of the text. The book is written for teachers, but it will be invaluable for parents, also, who wish to live with their children in the beautiful world of nature.

ANALYTICAL PSYCHOLOGY. A practical manual for college and Normal schools. By Lightner Witmer. [Ginn & Co. Illus. pp. xxvi.-251.] In his preface the author says: "This manual comprises a series of experiments that can be performed by untrained students of

psychology without supplementary explanation on the part of the teacher and without costly and complicated apparatus." The purpose of the book is to enable the student to undertake independent work and cultivate reliance on his own powers of observation and reflection. "The experiments are not intended primarily to constitute a manual of experimental psychology. Their purpose is to illustrate the facts and principles of psychology by leading the student, whether a beginner or an advanced student, to discover for himself the psychological facts upon which are based the principles of the science." For this purpose the book is most admirably equipped with a series of thirty-nine full page charts and forty-two diagrams.

**HISTORY OF EDUCATION.** By E. L. Kemp of State Normal School, Pa. [J. B. Lippincott Co. pp. xxiii-385.] This is Vol. III in Lippincott's educational series. It might be enough to say of it that Prof. Brumbaugh, the Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico and Professor of Pedagogy in the University of Pennsylvania calls it "an intelligent and concise presentation of educational advance, a conservative and thoughtful and fair treatment of the various dominant educational influences of the race, the result of a thorough study from original sources." The view is world-wide, and among the most interesting sections are those on China, Egypt, Athens, Monastic Education, The Jesuits, The Innovators of the 16th and 17th centuries, especially Montaigne, Francis Bacon, Ratch and Comenius. The later and more familiar history of education in the 18th and 19th centuries occupies the closing third of the book. The style of the book is admirable, simple and intelligible.

**CARPENTER'S GEOGRAPHICAL READER** — Europe. [American Book Company. 456 pages, maps and illustrations. 70 cents.] This is not simply a geography but in some degree a work of history and sociology. For it not only takes the reader to many lands, but shows him the people and tells him something of their history and habits. It professes to make more than "the grand tour." Beginning with southern Ireland it travels eastward and northward to Russia, southward to Constantinople and westward to Portugal. Of course there is danger of superficiality in the treatment of such a mass of material. But on the whole the plan is a good one and is greatly aided by abundant illustrations. Recent personal observations of the author form the basis of the book, giving it a vital feeling and personal interest. It is not intended that this book should take the place of the school geog-

raphy, but that it should be used as supplementary reading, for which it seems to be admirably adapted.

**WORDSWORTH: Selected Poems**, edited, with introduction and notes, by Rev. Joseph B. Seabury. [Silver, Burdette & Co. Pages 136.] This is a Wellesley contribution to the study of one of the greatest of English poets, and we have seen no more satisfactory sketch of Wordsworth's life or appreciation of his genius than Mr. Seabury has given us in his introduction. The selection of something over a score of poems is most admirable and certainly shows the poet at his best. The notes are abundant, illuminating and sufficient.

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO EDUCATION.** By John Dewey and Ella Flagg Young, Professors in the University of Chicago. [The University of Chicago Press. \$1.50 net. for series of six pamphlets, paper, 12mo.] This is a valuable series of essays in which the endeavor is made "to bring the discussion of actual school practice to the test of the fundamental principles involved." The first is entitled "*Isolation in the School*" in which Miss Young discusses the danger for the grade school in which the teacher, given a distinctive and definite amount of ground to be covered, is unable to consider the unity and wholeness of the pupil's development. *Psychology and Social Practice* by John Dewey, emphasizes the need of an understanding by the teacher of the workings of personality and the means by which ethical ends are realized. *The Educational Situation*, by John Dewey, considers the nature of the readjustment made necessary by present educational demands and is a most healthful and encouraging review of the present situation in Elementary school, High school and college. Other essays are *Ethics in the School*, by Miss Flagg; *Psychological Aspects of the School Curriculum*, by John Dewey, and *Types of Modern Educational Theory*, by Miss Young. We shall refer to these further in the future.

**AN EDUCATIONAL NUMBER OF THE WORLD'S WORK FOR JUNE** is to be devoted almost throughout to matters considered most helpful and suggestive to educators and parents. They will range from model institutions, methods of teaching and practical questions of private schools to general views of schools, universities, libraries and the various sorts of free instruction and auxiliaries to education. An interesting feature will be anonymous confessions of successful teachers in public and private schools and colleges, and, as usual, the magazine will be superbly illustrated.



## OUR TOWN CHURCH NEWS

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### Wellesley Congregational

At the Communion service May 4, ten were received into the church, six by profession and four by letter.

The Young Men's Bible class gave a remarkably successful supper, followed by a social on the evening of April 30. About 200 were served, and the supper was elaborate and abundant. The entertainment that followed was of a high order. Songs were rendered by Mrs. Firth of Boston, Mrs. Ruggles of Newton and Mr. Brooks of Wellesley, with readings by Miss Evelyn Robbins of Wellesley, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Russell, Miss Chandler and Mr. Stone presided at the piano, and Mr. Benner gave an exhibition of fancy club swinging. A part of the proceeds from the supper will be devoted to the printing of church calendars.

The Wellesley Sunday School Cadets meet Monday evenings for military drill under the efficient leadership of Mr. Guyton Bergenzoni.

The last meeting of the Woman's Union in April was addressed by the pastor on the subject "Woman's Work in the church." A social followed with refreshments.

### Wellesley Hills Congregational

The pastor will exchange pulpits with Rev. William W. Sleeper on Sunday morning, May 25.

Children's Sunday services will be held on the second Sunday in June, with the usual special services in the morning.

### Unitarian Society

The final meeting of the Unitarian Club for the season was held on Thursday evening, April 24, at the Unitarian church parlors. After the usual refreshments had been disposed of the exercises were opened by President Mead. In a brief address he reviewed the work of the Club for the past year and spoke encouragingly regarding the future prospects of the Club, offering at the same time some suggestions for the consideration of the members tending to promote its welfare. The addresses of the evening, which were all most excellent and well received, were by the Rev. Mr. Snyder and Messrs. Peabody, Hardy, Richardson and Prof. Perrin, the latter in a very entertaining manner giving some excellent reasons why he went to church. This terminated the exercises of the evening, and it was the opinion of all present that the meeting had been most interesting and enjoyable in every way. It is to be hoped that in the coming fall the Club will re-assemble with renewed activity and an enlarged sphere of usefulness.

### St. Mary's

Bishop Lawrence visited the parish on April 27th and confirmed a class of fifteen persons. Six of the adult members of the class had been baptized immediately before, and so was combined the two-fold rite of initiation into the Christian Church after the Apostolic idea.

There is a celebration of the Holy Communion every Sunday at ten o'clock, except on the first Sunday of the month and on great feast days, when it takes the place of Morning Prayer at 10.45.

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PUBLISHED AT THE MAUGUS PRESS  
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## Dana Hall -- A New Department

A boarding and day school for girls from ten to fourteen years of age was opened in Wellesley, October second, 1900.

This school is under the management of the Dana Hall School, and in charge of resident teachers of long and successful experience with children of intermediate grades. Boys are admitted to the day school.

In addition to the usual English branches, French and German, vocal music, and drawing are taught, and especial emphasis is laid on nature study and manual training.

For further particulars apply to the Principal,

HELEN TEMPLE COOKE, Dana Hall, Wellesley, Mass.







Marshall Livingston Perrin

## O U R T O W N

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

*Volume V**JUNE, 1902**Number 6*

## WELLESLEY'S SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

By GAMALIEL BRADFORD, JR.



MARSHALL Livingston Perrin was born in the village of Grantville, now Wellesley Hills, on the thirty-first of July, 1855.

In childhood and early youth his health was so delicate as to be a cause of great anxiety to his parents. He received his education in the public schools, and graduated from the Wellesley High in 1870. Having passed the examinations for Harvard at the age of fourteen, he was the youngest member of his class, that of 1874.

In the year of his graduation he became secretary of the United States Fish Commission in California, and while attending to the duties of this position he had many curious and interesting experiences. The most remarkable of these was having been bitten by a tarantula. He was cured of the effects of this terrible poison by the care and skill of the Indians.

In June, 1876, he received the degree of M. A. at Harvard, and spent some time afterward in graduate study. For several years following this he was engaged in teaching in Mr. Stone's school. He also did a good deal of private tutoring, and the writer of this paper, as well as many others, can testify to his great success in this line. As Goethe says, "under his teaching one not only

learned something, one became something."

His summer vacations were spent in ocean trips; one in a sailing vessel to Ireland, on which he worked his passage before the mast, and another to Newfoundland and Labrador. During this time he also served on the first School Committee of Wellesley, thus getting a valuable acquaintance with the working of the public school system.

In 1883 Mr. Perrin went abroad and remained there most of the time for five years. He studied at nearly all the German Universities, finally obtaining his degree of Ph.D. at Göttingen. But his studies were by no means confined to books. At one time or another he visited most of the principal countries of Europe, learning to converse with the people in their own tongue, and seeing their intimate home life in a way which is possible for few Americans. During the latter part of his stay at Göttingen he filled the position of Lektor of the English language at the University, and also took a very prominent part in the social life of the American colony. Few foreigners have ever lived more familiarly with the German students, not only in the lecture room, but in the kneipe. If he has not fought duels himself, he knows just how other people fight them.

Prof. Perrin's specialties while abroad

were the Germanic languages and Sanskrit. His final thesis was upon the dialect of a rare and important old English manuscript found in the library of Göttingen. On his return home in 1888 he was appointed instructor in German and other subjects in Boston University. His work in that institution has continued to grow in value and importance. In 1890 he was made assistant professor and full professor in 1892. He has filled various positions in connection with the government of the University, and is not only very popular in the class-room but is a recognized leader in all social life.

Prof. Perrin was married in February, 1889; but the birth of his son Harold in December, 1889, was soon followed by the death of Mrs. Perrin, who passed away after a short but painful illness.

In the spring of 1893 Mr. Perrin was appointed superintendent of the Wellesley schools. The appointment was not the least of the services rendered to the town by Hon. Joseph E. Fiske to whom it was entirely owing. The best evidence of Mr. Perrin's success in this new function is the admirable condition of our schools at the present time. It seems as if all the varied experiences of his career combined to fit him for the position he now holds in Wellesley. A native of the town, brought up in the very centre of its life, he has that personal knowledge of local conditions which it takes an outsider so long to acquire. It is doubtless partly owing to this knowledge that he is able to make, what is certainly the strongest point in all his work, a careful and thorough study of the individuality of each child. Everyone who has watched Mr. Perrin's work at all closely is struck with his remarkable familiarity with the standing, qualities and character of each

particular child and even of the parents of that child. And this study is very much broadened and deepened by the general acquaintance with all varieties of human nature which has resulted from his extensive travels. Again, his knowledge of German educational methods, now so widely studied, is of the greatest benefit in teaching him what to imitate, and still more, perhaps, what to avoid. Furthermore, it is a great advantage to the town to have a superintendent who is so intimately connected with University life. Modern educators are apt to be either wholly devoted to primary and secondary education and so to lack the breadth of the higher point of view, or they are University professors whose ideas are all theoretical and not supported by the test of actual practice. Mr. Perrin stands between these two. He turns constantly from the school to the university for broad and general views; but he as constantly corrects these by his practical contact with the child in school. Nor is it in this regard only that our Superintendent occupies a middle ground. In the matter of experiments and new ideas, while always on the lookout for something new that shall be valuable, he is yet thoroughly conservative in clinging to old methods when they have proved themselves to be good. Finally, he is a born teacher; patient, gentle, and sympathetic, he loves his work. It is never a burden, felt to be distracting him from higher interests and pursuits. It is a real life vocation, filling his mind constantly with new interest, pleasure, and enthusiasm.

Wellesley is certainly fortunate in having such a Superintendent, and it is to be hoped that the town will be able to retain his services for many years.



## A BEGINNING IN MANUAL TRAINING

By MABEL B. SOPER



WHenever I find it difficult for the student in the High School to solve a given problem, I feel instinctively that the underlying principle involved must be taught in the Primary School: that unless these principles have become familiar in their simple applications, those of later more complex and subtle character cannot be mastered. This is the trite and commonplace experience of all educators, but in the position occupied by a supervisor and teacher of Drawing, or Manual Training, where she comes in contact with all classes and grades of children, the truth of this long-recognized condition is brought home with added force. She can see in her daily work the relation of the parts to the whole and has the experience of reaping what she sows.

It was the appreciation of the importance of the fundamentals that influenced the planning and introduction of a Manual-Training course into the Wellesley schools this year.

Instead of establishing a fully and expensively equipped plant for wood-work, (which to the uninformed erroneously stands for the whole of "manual-training," but which really forms only one department of it and requires a certain maturity of mind and mechanical skill in order to make the result educational,) it was thought best to begin with a carefully evolved course in "Elementary Sloyd" in the lower grades. This would prepare the pupils for the later more difficult work. Likewise, in the upper grades it seemed wise for the present to let the manual work take the form of original, constructive, and applied design together with mechanical drawing.

It was recognized and acknowledged at the start that, as President Eliot said in a recent address: "Manual training is intellectual

training," and that it is not simply the ability to use saw, hammer, or chisel in order to produce a rough and inferior copy of a model previously prepared and wholly worked out by the teacher. As an intellectual training, it is worthy of a place in the regular school curriculum, every branch of which aims to bring about the all-round development of the child and to fit him to carry on his education in whatever environment he may find himself after school days are over.

With this aim constantly in mind, the exercises this year have been planned so as to pertain, as much as possible, to school life and occupations, and those in particular have been selected from the wealth of material at hand, which could be incorporated naturally and not artificially into the child's every-day life. In short, the first aim has been to seek utility in the thing made, so that an application of the knowledge acquired might be made at once, and appreciated by the child.

In each problem given, although the *initiative* has come from the teacher, the process of its development has been carried on independently so far as possible by the child, in order to call out his originality and thinking powers, and also to place the emphasis on *design* and at the same time to introduce into that design some element of beauty and a knowledge of the principles which make up beauty.

This feature of manual training, its fine art side, is now the absorbing topic with all those who are seriously concerned with its teaching. At the convention of Manual Training teachers, which I attended at Buffalo, it formed the chief topic of discussion. Among those in attendance were the late Col. Parker of Chicago, Mr. Trybom, a prominent teacher of manual training, and

many other well known educators. In a recent visit to the Pratt Institute and the Teachers' College in New York, I found it already underlying and controlling the work there. In the Pratt Institute manual training department the problem in hand had been worked out on paper in the drawing hour by the entire class of boys and girls of thirteen and fourteen years of age. The three most successful designs were chosen, from which each pupil selected his model which he then worked out in suitable material and made his own *applied design* for its decoration.

The difficulty among educators has thus far been to find persons able to teach both the artistic and technical sides of the work; to find the artisan and the artist; but now, with the union of the drawing and manual training departments either under one teacher, or taught by two who can harmoniously co-ordinate the work, more satisfactory results are looked for. The time seems to be passing when the crude, unintelligent copy of a useless and inartistic article is considered of either intrinsic or of educational value. With this understanding of the work comes the necessity of a good foundation which ensures a gradual, not phenomenal, development of mental and manual powers. From as early an age as practicable the child should learn to use the ruler accurately and easily; should become perfectly familiar with some of the geometrical forms commonly used in construction and as soon as need be, he should know how to construct these forms; should be able to make and read a simple "working drawing;" and from the first he should have his artistic sense cultivated to some appreciation of good proportion, simplicity of form, and restrained decoration. Above all the pupil should be taught to recognize the dif-

ference between heedless, thoughtless, slovenly work and that into which thought and care have been introduced; so that a healthy admiration for sincere and accurate work is developed in the child himself, not that the teacher looks for complete or technically perfect work from the child; in fact, it would seem, sometimes, that it is only a parent that expects that from his children; but the teacher seeks to ensure a most sincere and complete *effort*, and the result of manual training is the concrete and progressive record of this effort on the part of every child. The fact that manual training records a child's ability or inability in a tangible and recognizable form is considered its chief value, and has been one cause for its growing popularity.

Our Elementary Sloyd courses attempt to deal with these very aims and principles thus sketched, so that the articles made this year, the portfolios for holding drawings, the Nature books, (every part of which, including binding and cover has been made by the pupils,) the triptychs, May baskets and valentines, sheets of geometrical problems, lettering, exercises in applied design, have been lessons in measuring, construction and invention, etc., have contributed to the development of mental and motor training. But the course is not yet complete. With the new Grammar School, it is hoped that a suitable place can be fitted up for teaching wood-work to sufficiently small divisions of students to make it effective. In the more elementary work something may be done with weaving, and Venetian iron-work, in order to give more hand-work and less drawing. A closer grading can thus be made of the whole work, which will ensure continued interest in every stage of the child's work.



## ENGLISH LITERATURE AT WELLESLEY

By SOPHIE C. HART

Associate Professor of English at Wellesley College



THE importance of using one's mother-tongue correctly is recognized at Wellesley as so fundamental that three years of English are required in the college course. Although this sounds generous in allowance, it is in reality altogether too little time to cope successfully with the forces of bad English rampant about us. Within the last decade, educators have begun to feel more keenly that language as the great social medium of communication binding man to man is peculiarly essential. Without some skill in language no person can make effective for the world's use whatever knowledge or experience or insight life has brought him. With this thought in mind the English department aims above all else to make its work practical. It cherishes no futile hope of training students to write great novels or great poems; but rather it tries to develop the powers of the ordinary, way-faring intelligence, so that it can phrase logically and clearly what ideas Heaven endows it with.

The first work of the Freshmen year concerns itself with the most common and useful branch of composition—letter-writing. Students are taught the conventional letter forms for business and social purposes and are asked to write letters of various kinds. It is amazing how grotesquely ignorant many students are of simple matters of usage in letter-headings, how difficult they find it to compose concise and courteous notes. The lack of training in this respect suggests shortcomings in the home and in the grammar school, for matters of this kind should be taught there. The published letters of some excellent writers such as Stevenson, Lowell, Mrs. Carlyle,

Hawthorne, the Brownings are read and discussed with a view to getting at the essentials of a good letter. For the rest of the first semester, the Freshmen devote their attention to the three great principles of composition which lie behind all the fine arts,—unity, emphasis, and coherence. An effort is made by reference to the other arts, such as music and painting, to show that these are organizing principles of human thought in whatever form it manifests itself, and not mere pettifogging rhetorical rules. To this end, unity is considered in photographs of the Last Supper by Giotto, Ghirlandjho, and Leonardo da Vinci, and in photographs of many other paintings. Professor Macdougall of the music department lectured this year on unity in music, illustrating his lecture by playing Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and giving a detailed analysis of its parts to show how the parts conformed to the principles of unity and to the principles of structure in essay-writing. After this plain drill work in foundation principles, the students pass on in the second semester to a study of Description and Narration.

Since, as I have said, the aim of the course is essentially practical,—the training of students to a logical and clear statement of facts, it is natural that considerable emphasis should fall on Exposition, the subject of the second year course. Exposition is nothing more or less than imparting information; in this case, the student is encouraged to utilize material gleaned in other courses for her themes, to put her thoughts into ordered shape. This is the kind of work the student will be called upon to do most frequently in life, to present reports of committees, to investigate a case

and formulate the results for others, to tell a class or listening group of friends the facts of some new scientific discovery. From this businesslike and rather severe discipline, the student happily passes to a study of the more artistic form of expression, the structure and treatment of the short story. Though the writing of two short stories is required, the work aims primarily to train critical appreciation rather than to bring into the already overstocked market new short-story writers. An effort is made to supply a body of critical principles by which the student may test her own work as well as the writing that constitutes current literature: by which she may separate good from bad on the basis of intelligent *reasons*.

In the third year argumentation is presented with its strict test for sifting evidence for discriminating sharply the points at issue, for handling rebuttal. A most flourishing elective course in debates furnishes ample practice in real argumentation. Two speakers for the affirmative, two for the negative, and a certain number of speakers from the floor discuss the pros and cons of a question before a student judge; afterwards all listen to a detailed criticism from the instructor in charge. Once a year the forms of a legal trial in the court-room are gone through as a practical illustration drawn from life.

For the elective work, it will perhaps suffice to point out that the college offers an advanced course in Composition for those who have aptitude in writing and interest in the problems of artistic expression. It also offers courses in Old English and in the History of the English Language for those who would equip themselves to teach English or gain an intelligent background of information about their mother tongue.

There are several ways in which the secondary school can cooperate with the college to raise the standard of English teaching. Students enter college woefully and unblushingly ignorant of punctuation. Now there is no reason why punctuation should not be effectively taught in the grammar school; there is no reason why the more common vulgarisms of expression should not meet with the hot pursuit that would end in their death. Furthermore, the secondary school does great injustice to its pupils by confining the subjects of themes to material drawn from the literature studied. If the grammar and high school would lead students to write on the life about them, on what they see, hear, feel, and think, as individual human beings, they would not come to college incapable of anything in writing but vapid generalities on Hamlet's madness and the evils of jealous passion as shown in Othello. Life as a document rather than books should be the ideal held up to the student in order that he may be trained to use his eyes and collect *his own* material.

The English department at Wellesley aims to develop the language faculty of its students by practice, by much writing under criticism, by personal conference with the individual student on her written work. Weekly themes and daily themes play an important part in the courses. The college needs the cooperation of the home and the secondary school to create a higher ideal of usage in daily speech; to present more unswervingly and insistently the thought that we are responsible if we debase the splendid heritage of our mother tongue; to give clear recognition to the truth that power of forcible and just expression is the most humanizing and liberal element in personal culture.





## THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDING

By MARSHALL L. PERRIN



THE demand for better accommodations in the way of school buildings rests upon physical, intellectual, and moral grounds.

The normal seating capacity of the present school-houses, and the desirable limit to the number of scholars under one teacher have already been disregarded; as also, in many cases, the amount of fresh air to be allowed to each pupil per minute, as required by law. Now, rather than enlarge all three of the grammar schools, it is much more economical to build one central school-house, which shall draw the excess from each of them and leave them with sufficient room for some time to come.

The educational advantages lie in a new plan of distribution: that of uniting the upper grammar grades of the whole town in one school-house, and in providing for an addition of a ninth year to the "common school" course. By having the upper grades in one building, we can more effectually, as well as more economically, teach those branches which require apparatus, collections, and equipment with tools and instruments. These, instead of being purchased three-fold as now, can be fewer in number and of better quality. The collections of pictures, minerals and specimens, library and reference books, now scattered through the town, may be united and made accessible to all the pupils of the same grade. The special teachers will be able to economize their time and with better results. The addition of a ninth year will enable us to give our scholars a much needed broader training in practical business studies. The actual preparation for the high school is now accomplished satisfactorily in our eight grades, while other towns take nine. This is owing to our omitting much useless

matter and many modern fads from our curriculum, as well as to the town's generously providing our teachers with labor-saving and time-saving conveniences, and to the efficiency of the teachers. But while this is a cause for gratification, it is also a fact that our boys and girls are entering the high school too young in years and too immature for that heavier work; and they can well afford another year for general culture and the ripening of their faculties. Yet the new plan will appeal particularly to the boys and girls that do not go to the High and would be glad of another year's schooling. There is nothing to do now but to allow, and even to advise them to take a year or so in the high school, where they not only are forced to study subjects comparatively useless to them, but where they are as so much dead weight in the Freshman class. This condition is at present aggravated by the fact that the class, entering from three different schools, must necessarily be somewhat heterogeneous.

With this enlarging of the course to nine years and the union of the upper grades, we hope also to introduce a more successful system of grading. The methods elsewhere tried and advocated to meet the needs of the individual pupil are all open to serious objections, especially in small towns. The intermittent promotions, half-year terms, or parallel cases make too much confusion for a limited number of teachers, and they hamper the classes into which the new pupil comes. Moreover, all these schemes are productive of serious harm to the pupil. He loses social and class standing. He loses wholesome drill. He comes too early to the doors of the high school. And more than all, he suffers immeasurably from constantly changing teachers.

Yet this is a vital question; for although the public schools of this country are most long-suffering toward the slow and ignorant, the brighter scholars are made to suffer at the hands of their own brains. They grow idle and dull from sheer empty-headedness. They ought to be kept busy to be kept at their best. The public school system must be adapted as well to the pupils from cultured homes as to the poor and unfortunate. And a bright child whose opportunities will necessarily be limited, should likewise be given every chance to make the most of himself.

Now it is proposed, not to rush these clever scholars ahead in arithmetic, geography and spelling, so that they may be doubly promoted, but to fill up their extra time with special subjects aside from the regular school curriculum, for which their aptness, taste or home-training may fit them. We have such an excellent corps of special teachers that they will gladly encourage gifted pupils; and in the lines of drawing, of art study, of social economy and hygiene, of physical training and voice culture, and in the boundless field of good literature, it will not be difficult to offer to such pupils suitable means for

enlarging their field of mental activity, without exposing them to the evils which seem to be inseparable from any system of grading yet attempted.

So far as the moral benefits to be derived from the new building are concerned, it must be felt by all to be orthodox, that boys and girls of the upper grammar age, should, before leaving school, be brought under the influence of a masculine mind. This without detracting in the least from the excellent training gained under female teachers. Both elements ought to enter into the school life of all pupils, especially of those who do not go further than the grammar school. Another desirable feature is the separation of the older pupils from the younger. The same general rules can hardly be suited to all ages, and in more ways than one will the graduates from such a school, after suitable exercises in a hall of their own, feel more forcibly the dignity of stepping out into life, than if they were merely older children leaving a general school of several primary grades. It will certainly induce many boys and girls to remain longer at school and become more intelligent citizens.

## BOOK REVIEWS

**NORTHERN EUROPE.** [Ginn & Co. pp. 122. Illus. 30 cents.] A series of interesting articles mostly on the countries north of the Alps, written by different authors. Scenes in Holland, a Dutch market place, life in Norway, a Russian village, Life in the Alps—these are some of the topics considered. The sketches are well written and provide good supplementary reading for classes in geography.

**THE GOVERNMENT:** What it is; what it does. By Salter Storrs Clark. [American Book Co. 304 pages. 75 cents.] There are in this book some statements such as "In Europe and the United States government does not concern itself with the religion of the inhabitants" which need revision or explanation; but on the whole it contains a clear and interesting exposition of its theme. For use in public schools it seems to be well adapted, more intelligible than some books of its class and in general sane and sensible. Its style is unconventional, and suggests the familiar conversation of a teacher with his pupils. Supplementary work at the close of each chapter presents problems for individual

investigation and solution that will cultivate individual study.

**THE INSTITUTE HYMNAL.** Edited by Charles Taylor Ives and Raymond H. Woodman. [Novello, Ewer & Co. 262 pages.] The President of Packer Collegiate Institute in a Prefatory note to this Hymnal says: "I believe with strongest conviction that schools should use effective means for training students to respect themselves in humility, and to reverence the Almighty. Year after year I have observed the calm, the gentleness, the noble impulse, the reverence which, like a heavenly inspiration, come upon a large assemblage of students, when by the help of inspiring music, their voices interpret the thought of a noble hymn. No other influence can be made equally potent in cherishing serenity, earnestness, reverence." The class of music and of hymns to which Mr. Backus refers is in this book and in its predecessor "*The Hymnal for Schools*." Both books contain the best of hymns and tunes. Their value has been proven by years of service both in academies and Sunday schools.

# OUR TOWN

June, 1902

Published on the first of each month by C. M. Eaton

Managing Editor, P. T. Farwell, Wellesley Hills

Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter.

## Editorial

On Sunday, June twenty-second, at four o'clock in the afternoon the citizens of Wellesley will assemble at the Town Hall, to express their respect and gratitude for the life and services of their venerable and public spirited fellow citizen, Mr. Hollis H. Hunnewell who died on the twentieth day of May. The speakers at this memorial service will be Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham and Hon. Charles Francis Adams. The next number of *Our Town* will be a Memorial Number and will present a full report of the exercises.

In the death of Mr. Hollis H. Hunnewell the town has met with a great loss and one that is felt in every home. Not only was he one of the oldest residents of the town, but he has probably exerted more influence upon its history and accomplished more for its development and enrichment than any other individual. The marks of his public spirited interest are on every hand. We notice that in our May issue of *Our Town*, which was intended to describe the attractive features of Wellesley, not less

than five of our illustrations bore the Hunnewell name. But better still than this, back of this generosity was a character and spirit of the finest type. Not all wealthy men are an honor to a community, nor are all public gifts without stain. Wellesley rejoices in and honors the memory of this man because his nature and character were greater and richer far than any material wealth can confer, and a more valuable possession for a community than beautiful parks and fine buildings. It is a splendid thing so to live that when one's life on earth is ended he shall leave upon the minds of a multitude of men, whom perhaps he has never met, who were simply fellow citizens, the impression of a character that was upright and generous and gentle, faithful in desire and deed toward God and man. The influence of such a man is far wider than the circle of his acquaintances, and his spirit entering unconsciously into the life of the community of which he was a member is his only imperishable heritage.

## Education and the Larger Life

Compare the graded school of today, with its equipments, its decorated school-rooms, its illustrated text-books, its courses of nature study and music and drawing with the district school of fifty years ago. Will the next fifty years see as great a change? "Impossible" you will say. But read Mr. C. H. Henderson or Professor Dewey or any one of the leading students of the school problem and so great a change seems not impossible. Wherein will it consist? A suggestion made by Mr. Henderson in the *Atlantic Monthly* for June 1898, in an article entitled "A New Program in Education" indicates the possible future. He would abolish entirely the present curriculum of

formal study in the primary schools and substitute a thorough going system of bodily training, a system including but five branches of instruction, which, in the order of their importance are, gymnastic, music, manual training, free-hand drawing, and language. Such is the present trend.

In a recent book called "Education and the Larger Life" Mr. Henderson fully explains his conception of this ideal education, as applied not only to the lower schools but to the high school and the university, and the whole succeeding life. His conception of education is a quest for perfection which covers the whole of life with all its capacities, through all its years. He is inspired

by the ideal of a great social purpose for which the human kind exists. In his own words this social purpose "is a humanized world, composed of men and women and children, sound and accomplished and beautiful in body, intelligent and sympathetic in mind, reverent in spirit, living in an environment rich in the largest elements of use and beauty, and occupying themselves with the persistent study and pursuit of perfection." To make education the practical process by which to realize this splendid purpose is his endeavor.

The book is an exposition of this practical process. Great stress is laid, first of all, upon the care of the body, as the organism by which the true education must be accomplished. "Deficient sense organs cannot report the so-called outer world with any degree of accuracy and completeness." The cultivation of the senses is mental culture. With the development of each sense goes along the development of the corresponding brain centre. For this reason the author lays great stress upon the value of manual training, music and drawing. Read his description of a child's day, when it is leading a wholesome, human life,—the program for the earliest school years. It is refreshing. Why not practical? No less interesting is the suggestion for the work of later years, in the grammar school and the high school. What is said about recitations and examinations will doubtless cause the conservative to shudder. But let him read it thoughtfully, nevertheless. The plea for an open door to the high school and

again the description of the ideal day in the life of a boy of fifteen at home and at school provides food for reflection. The chapter on holidays with its consideration of the city school and the country problem is optimistic and most suggestive. Then comes the university, where again should be the wide open door, through which any one may enter who will and take the training he is fitted for and desires. The university "as it is a place to gather all knowledge, so is it a place to gather all adult seekers after knowledge." Such universities exist. One at Zurich is described as an example, and it is most enticing. Why may it not be reproduced and improved in our own country?

We have not space to outline further the wide range of thought and suggestion in this remarkable book, nor to indicate how it carries on the plan into what the author calls "the Experimental Life." But we earnestly hope that this exceedingly rich, thoughtful and readable exposition of both Education and The Higher Life will find a multitude of sympathetic readers. Many will not agree with the writer's position in some particulars, but none surely can fail to catch something of his healthful enthusiasm, see something of the reasonableness of his ideals and help in some measure to promote that public sentiment by which the best things within his vision shall gradually become capable of accomplishment. (Education and the Larger Life, by C. Hanford Henderson. Houghton, Mifflin and Co., \$.130 net.)

## BOOK REVIEWS

THE DIARY OF A GOOSE GIRL. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Many illustrations. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. pp. 117.] An absurd, delightful girl is the subject of this sketch. Tiring of civilization as exhibited in a large English Hotel—a "Hydropathic" at that—she suddenly betakes herself to a poultry farm and tries living with the feathered folk. All those who have kept hens will read this book with a peculiar joy. We are uncertain whether it will be an allurements or a warning to all other people. The Goose Girl says: "Why anybody with a black heart and a natural love of wickedness should not simply buy a poultry farm and become an angel I cannot understand." This Paradise is

destroyed not by a serpent but by a son of Adam. "Himself" lurks in the background and soon discovers the runaway. The illustrations match well with the whimsical little story. Mr. and Mrs. Heaven, Phoebe and the Square Baby become endeared to us, and the one fault to be found with the tale is its brevity.

RUSSIAN POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS. By Maxime Kovalevsky, Professor at the University of Moscow. [The University of Chicago Press. 299 pages.] Reliable books on Russian political history are rare. This one was written as the result of a conversation of the author with Professor James Bryce. Although since the time

of Peter the Great Russia has been remodeled under the influence of Swedish, German, French and English institutions, yet, too often, it has been the form and not the spirit of those institutions that has been adopted. The learned author declares that the despotic power of the Russian government had hardly been touched until the present time. It is a bureaucracy, with its power centered in one head, which is the form of the present government, somewhat modified when Alexander II. created local self-government. The present Russian antagonism to "European ideas" is in the mind of the author, under the control of principles "which are not so much Russian as Tartar, Byzantine, old French and old Swedish." The book is interesting and as the only authentic work in English on the evolution of the Russian political regime, is of exceptional value.

**HEARTS COURAGEOUS.** By Hallie Erminie Rives. [Bowen-Merrill Co. Illus. pp. 407. \$1.50.] This book presents the curious anomaly of a historical novel in which the story is poor and the history uncommonly good. The plot is sensational and the hero unreal. But the pictures of life in old Williamsburg are charming in the extreme. Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson are made to act like real people whom we should have been glad to know. Philip Freneau, the rollicking student, with his doggerel poetry and his scorn of the British is capitally done. Above all, the reader will gain a strong impression of Lord Fairfax, the early friend of Washington; of his loyalty to his king to whom his allegiance as a peer had been pledged and his grief over "My lad George who still leads those rebels." The writing of imaginative history is a perilous process, but this writer has made a distinct success because she knows her history well and has a vivid pen.

## Educational Books

**A VILLAGE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.** An address by D. C. Heath. [D. C. Heath & Co. Paper, 54 pages.] The purpose of an Education Association, in the mind of the writer, may be best stated in what he suggests as a better name "A Home and School Association." The best reason for its formation anywhere is that its members may find out their full duty as parents and gain help through the Association in doing that duty. Mr. Heath recommends that the whole membership of an association be divided into committees, each of which shall have some especial work assigned to it for investigation and discussion. The committees should be composed of members living near together so that parlor meetings may be conveniently attended. When a committee has arrived at some definite and valuable conclusion, as the result of its studies, it may report to the whole Association.

Special speakers from abroad should be engaged to speak on special rather than on general topics. Above all the teachers and school board should be members of the Association, and in one place at least the plan of making them a special committee on reforms within the schools, has worked well. The main part of the address is devoted to an explanation of the various committees and their work. We commend it to all the members and friends of the Education Association in Wellesley.

**CHINA, THE STORY OF.** By R. Van Bergen. [American Book Co. pp. 224. Illus. 60 cts. net.] The author declares his purpose "to impart as many facts about the Middle Flowery Kingdom as are positively known." This is a large promise, but is apparently as well fulfilled as possible in so small space. Personal observation has been supplemented from the writings of eminent authorities. The country is described, then the people, their life and customs, and finally about half the book is devoted to the history of China from its legendary periods, said to date from the time of Noah, to the latest outbreak. The book is well written, abundantly illustrated and will interest old and young.

**ELEMENTARY PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.** By William Morris Davis, Professor of Geology in Harvard University. [Ginn and Co. 419 pages and many maps and illustrations. \$1.40.] The plan of this book is that outlined by the National Educational Association and provides "a well selected body of useful information" adapted to the use of young pupils. It is a reduction of the author's larger work on the same subject. The method of presentation is generally inductive, as best fitted for youthful minds. Where possible the deductive method is followed. A multitude of illustrations, valuable charts, questions at the end of each chapter, a valuable list of references for supplementary reading and a good index add much to the usefulness of the work.

**LIFE AND HEALTH.** By Albert F. Blaisdell, M. D. [Ginn and Co. pp. 346. Illus. \$1.00 net.] A text book on Physiology for high schools, academies and Normal schools. Probably there is no class of text books about which there is more difference of opinion than there is about those that treat of Physiology. For high school, at least, too many of them employ an inexcusable number of scientific terms with which the mind of young pupils should not be burdened. And most of them, in obedience to the demand of an element in the temperance party, make statements which cannot be proven, thereby injuring the true cause of temperance education. To some degree this book falls in to both of these errors. But, in general, in its treatment of matters that bear upon personal health, it is sound and valuable. As a help to teachers it should be very useful. Its illustrations are exceptionally good.

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# OUR TOWN

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J U L Y 1 9 0 2

Vol. V

No. 7



MEMORIAL  
✿✿ NUMBER ✿✿



PUBLISHED AT THE MAUGUS PRESS  
WELLESLEY HILLS

## OUR TOWN

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Horatio Hollis Hunnewell

Born July 27, 1810

Died May 20, 1902

M E M O R I A L N U M B E R  
H O R A T I O H O L L I S H U N N E W E L L

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OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

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Volume V

JULY, 1902

Number 7

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Programme

Song To Thee, O Country

Wellesley High School

Scripture Reading

Rev. Parris T. Farwell

Prayer

Rev. L. R. Daniels

Remember How Thy Creator

*Rhodes*

Albion Quartette

Remarks

Chairman Board Selectmen

Address

Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham

Sunset

*Van De Water*

Albion Quartette

Address

Hon. Chas. Francis Adams

The Long Day Closes

*Sullivan*

Albion Quartette

Benediction

Rev. John Snyder

## OUR TOWN INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By **RICHARD CUNNINGHAM**

Chairman of the Board of Selectmen

*Neighbors and Friends:—*

We have met together this afternoon for the purpose of paying our humble tribute to the memory of Mr. Hunnewell. It seems as if his life had been one sweet song of "Glory to God in the Highest."

In looking back some fifty years or more to the time when he first made his home here, in what was then the small village of West Needham, and following along the growth of the Town of Wellesley, you will find Mr. Hunnewell in his quiet way during that period doing something toward the developing of the town. When we were set

of Hunnewell does not appear anywhere on or in the building, but it is engraved upon our hearts and will remain with us as a cherished memory forever. Every breeze and whisper that sighs through these magnificent trees seems to repeat the name, "Hunnewell, Hunnewell." On his dying bed he was thinking of the welfare of this town.

A few months ago he presented to the town a playground of twenty acres for the use of our children, and his only request was that the ground might be kept always for the children. Here again this modest gentleman gives without any restrictions or stipu-



off from the Town of Needham in 1881, and Mr. Hunnewell was consulted in regard to the name, he modestly proposed Wellesley, an adaptation of the family name of his wife.

When some few years later he presented to the town this public library building and the ten acres of park land on which it stands, he had cut into the stone over the library door "Wellesley Free Library." The name

lations.

His love of nature, shown by the beautiful grounds which he created, and his love of companionship with the plants and the flowers, made some of us wonder whether he did not see beauties that our eyes could not behold. His gardens were not made for show. He planted the shrubs and trees because of his love for them, and before he

realized it "Hunnewell's Gardens" were known all over the land. When visitors came to witness his handiwork he opened wide his gates that they might enter and enjoy with him that which he had made.

His energy and his appreciation of the beautiful kept him ever on the watch for some spot in Wellesley to beautify by planting a tree or flower. Many a day has he spent in this park planning for its future beauty, and we that are left behind are now enjoying the fruits of his labor.

Mr. Hunnewell's long and useful life should be an example to us all,—especially to the young,—teaching them that *honesty, industry, sobriety and modesty* are qualities worth cultivating. His generosity toward those unable to always help themselves has been the cause of many a prayer of gratitude

to God for a friend in time of need.

When leaving here for his winter home he would go to our old Town Clerk, Solomon Flagg, and say to him, "Be sure and not allow anyone to suffer during cold weather. Send them whatever they need and I will pay the bill." Mr. Hunnewell and Mr. Flagg were the only ones that knew where the helping hand came from.

Now that he has gone, let us each strive to be as good a citizen and neighbor as he was, always ready to do what we can to make life brighter for others. "Men's lives should be like the day, more beautiful in the evening; or like the spring aglow with promise; or like the autumn, rich with golden sheaves, where good works have ripened on the field." Such and more was Mr. Hunnewell's.

## ADDRESS

By REV. PAUL REVERE FROTHINGHAM



VER the grave of the famous architect Sir Christopher Wren, in St. Paul's Cathedral, were written the memorable words,

"*Si monumentum requiris, Circumspice*,"—"Would you see his monument, look around you." And so might we say today in regard to the man in whose memory we are met together here. Would you know what kind of a man this was whom we have come to honor,—“Look around you,” for this beautiful building was given by him to the town of Wellesley, and there was nothing much more distinctive of Mr. Hunnewell than his wise, and constant, and abundant generosity.

Some of you who are here before me knew him well, and doubtless through a period of many years. Mr. Adams is to speak to you out of all the wealth of a friendship which lasted for full forty years. But I myself have no such treasure-house of sacred memories from which to draw with joy and pride. I can only speak out of a heart of

reverence, inspired by a sense of gratitude and loyalty.

There are certain phases of knowledge, however, which are quickly and easily acquired. Admiration comes with a flash, and insight is the matter of a moment. It was not necessary to meet Mr. Hunnewell often in order to know, and honor, and even love him, with such love and deference as long life and a noble character alone are able to command.

Indeed, not the least remarkable thing about him was his age. He came near fulfilling the prophecy of the ancient seer who declared that the time would arrive when "the child should die one hundred years old."

Amiel told us in his famous journal that "to know how to grow old is the master-work of wisdom, and one of the most difficult chapters in the art of living." Yet the art was practised with apparent ease by this modern Patriarch, who made it appear the simplest thing in the world. With him it consisted in remaining forever young.

It was difficult to believe that he had out-lived nearly all of his contemporaries, until at last he came to walk and work with those who were one or two generations younger than himself. In thinking of him we remember the words of Cicero: "The old man does not do what the young men do; but he does greater and better things. Great things are accomplished not by strength or swiftness, but by counsel, influence, deliberate opinion of which old age is not wont to be bereft, but to possess more abundantly." And we can not help recalling those other words of the famous Roman: "The best-fitting and defensive armor of old age consists in the knowledge and practice of the virtues which, assiduously cultivated after the varied experiences of a long life, are wonderfully fruitful, not only because they never take flight, but because the consciousness of a well-spent life and a memory rich in good deeds afford supreme happiness."

It should not be inferred, however, that Mr. Hunnewell was remarkable chiefly, or even largely, because of his age. His life was a noble, and consistent, and well-developed whole. There were certain qualities that marked him in his early as in later years, and these were qualities of true, and strong, and chivalrous manhood.

It was in 1825, when only fifteen years old, that he left school in Lexington to cross the ocean, and enter the banking-house of Welles & Co. in Paris. It is significant that when the opening came his parents left him to decide the matter for himself, and it is still more significant that he quickly decided to go, leaving a New England country home to begin a business career in France.

Not long before his death he wrote out a brief account of these early days, and the simple autobiography which I have had the privilege of seeing, has all the charm of a romance.

As I have said, he was only fifteen when he sailed away, a lonely boy, on a packet bound for Havre, but, ten years later, at the early age of twenty-five, he had mastered the principles of the foreign banking business so completely that he was admitted as a partner in the firm. It was a period of deep and rich experience. In 1830 came a revolution, and the American youth was obliged to sleep night after night heavily armed in a corner of the drawing-room of Mr. Welles' house. In the daytime he had to report to the civil authorities of Paris and be drilled as a national guard. He was entered on the military lists, he tells us, as "Monsieur Aulisse," and the name probably stands there upon the records still. But a few years later, with the commercial crises, the banking-house practically failed and, bitterly disappointed, his heart almost broken, he says, he came back to his native land obliged to begin his career all over again. But failure, as so often happens, was the herald of eventual success.

I have no wish, however, to trace in detail the story of his life. It was a life of steady and manifest good fortune in which his absolute integrity, entire honesty, unquestioned purity played no secondary part. However well he came to be known for other things his sterling qualities of character were his best and highest achievements. For "a character of virtuous wisdom, simplicity and dignity is the noblest product of the earth. It is the greatest gift of God. When such men are found we discover the greatest treasures of society." Mr. Hunnewell was the highest type of an American man of affairs, and the world has produced no higher type. He was fully as rich in manhood as in money. He understood not only how to make a living but how to make a life. His fortune made him rich in every sense of the word,—rich not only in the eyes of men, but in the

sight of God. His wealth must be estimated not in stocks and bonds alone and in figures of the market, but in good deeds and high motives and noble characteristics of heart and mind.

In Venice, in the old days, they kept what was known as the "Golden Book." Those whose names were written in it were ranked among the nobles and permitted to hold high office. The name of Mr. Hunnewell is entered in the "Golden Book" of Boston on the page where the names are written of Amos Lawrence, Thomas Perkins, Peter C. Brooks, Russell Sturgis, Henry P. Kidder, John M. Forbes, and others whom we need not name to give them honor. These men were Princes of Finance whose views of life were large, whose standards of action were the highest, and who used their money nobly even as they made it honestly. We honor them as we honor our famous statesmen, or lawyers, or scientists, or men of letters. "They were the glory of their times, and have left a name behind them that their praises might be reported."

But let us look in detail at some of the features in Mr. Hunnewell's character that we may see distinctly what his life should teach us.

1. First of all we may cherish sacredly the memory of his *generosity*. He lived upon the principle established by the Ancient Hindu Philosopher that "Large rivers, great trees, wholesome plants, and wealthy persons are not born for themselves alone, but to be of service to others." And his generosity had this touch of nature in it that it was something to be relied upon. He did not open his hand to-day, and keep it closed to-morrow; but he gave with regularity and persistency. He gave gladly, too, as though it were a privilege, which of course it was. And then how widely he gave! So far as I know he had no fads in his philanthropy;

but he supplied needs as he saw them, and answered demands as they were made upon him. Your town here,—how much he did for it! Endowing, too, a Department of Study in your famous college. Schools, asylums, hospitals, churches, horticultural societies, organizations of charity, needy and unfortunate individuals,—he helped them all, and to the church of his special choice I happen to know how constant and generous were his benefactions. The wise and mighty Solon said of himself that he grew old *learning* something every day; but here was a man who grew old *giving* something every day.

Only a few short weeks before the end he closed a career of exceptional munificence by giving both to Wellesley and South Natick large tracts of land to serve as recreation-grounds for the old and young people of these places.

2. Along with this quality, however, went another, without which generosity is often obtrusive and spectacular. I mean his manifest *simplicity*. He was unaffected, natural, quiet, and retiring. It was significant of him that he had no titles, and seemed to crave no outward distinction. He was plain Mr. Hunnewell to the end, needing no public office to make him "Honorable," and caring for no military service which would confer mere verbal distinction. His simplicity declared itself in many ways, little as well as large. He liked to drive through the country, for instance, not in proud magnificence, with men in livery before him, but just as the humblest man in town might go, getting out constantly along the way to look at some tree, or plant or flower. Comfortably, and even luxuriously, as he lived, surrounded by beautiful and artistic things, he yet never kept,

"A brave old house, at a bountiful rate  
With half a score of servants to wait at the gate."

The modern craze for display and extravagance, and foolish, criminal waste, found no disciple in him. And in this he set a much needed and very helpful example.

Too often men make their fortunes only to mar their characters, and because outwardly rich grow spiritually poor.

3. And what shall we say of that crowning feature in his character,—his love of nature,—which lent so much interest and beauty and inspiration to his life? The hours that other men of great affairs too often waste in the careless idleness of the club, or worse, he gave to a careful, reverent study of God's wonderful world of trees and flowers. He took the wilderness and made it blossom as the rose, and the desert land he clothed with entrancing beauty. Both in theory and practice he made himself an authority in the great realm of horticulture. People came from far and near to see the beauties of his famous place, and, nine years ago this very week, Harvard University sent for him, and adopted him as a son, when he was eighty-three years old, by giving him the degree of Master of Arts.

"A lover true, who knew by heart  
Each joy the mountain dales impart:  
It seemed that Nature could not raise  
A plant in any secret place,  
But he would come in the very hour  
It opened in its virgin bower,  
As if by secret sight he knew  
Where, in far fields, the orchis grew."

This interest of his was the matter of a lifetime. "I will mention," he says in his little autobiography, "a circumstance which indicates that my interest in horticulture began early. For when I could not have been more than a dozen years old I planted some cherry-stones in my father's garden, which came up, and I budded them before leaving home, [for Paris.] These trees my father sold, and sent me over \$50, so the first money I ever earned was in the nursery business." And how

much happiness, how much rich and full and deep contentment, how much bodily and mental vigor, he derived from this beautiful and crowning interest of his life. It was for this, more almost than for his wealth or generosity, that people came to know him. Some knew him through the beauty of his estate, and others through the beauty of his character, having never seen the place he loved so well. Some admired the rare plants and flowers that he cultivated, and others gave their praise to the virtues that blossomed in the spacious garden of his heart. But doubly fortunate were those who knew and honored both.

As I think of these features in his life I am reminded of Cornaro, a Venetian nobleman, of the 15th century, who lived to be nearly one hundred years old, and who wrote, when over eighty, a famous treatise on "Temperate Living." The words of the old Venetian seem almost to have come from the pen of Mr. Hunnewell "I am continually in health," he says, "and I am so nimble that I can easily get on horseback without the advantage of the ground, and sometimes I go up high stairs and hills on foot. Then I am ever cheerful, merry, and well-contented, free from all troubles, and troublesome thoughts, in whose places joy and peace have taken up their standing in my heart. I am not weary of life, which I pass with great delight. I enjoy my gardens, parted with rills of running water, which truly is very delightful. Some times of the year I enjoy the pleasures of the hills, where also I have fountains, and gardens, and a very convenient house. At other times I repair to a village of mine, seated in a valley, which is therefore very pleasant, because many ways hither are so ordered that they all meet and end in a very fair plot of ground. This place is washed with the river, on both sides of which are great and fruitful fields, well manured, and adorned with many



habitations. In former times it was not so, because the place was Moorish, fitter for beasts than men. But I drained the ground and made the air good; whereupon men flocked and built houses with happy success. By this means the place is come to that perfection we now see it in; so that I can truly say that I have both given to God a temple, and men to worship him in it, the memory whereof is exceedingly delightful to me. "These," wrote the Venetian, "are the delights and solaces of my old age, which is altogether to be preferred before others youth," and, "lest there should be any delight wanting, I daily behold a kind of immortality in the succession of my posterity."

And in much the same vein of quiet contentment and reverent joy we find that Mr. Hunnewell actually did write in his later days. A little more than six months since, on the 15th of November, he wrote in his journal: "A beautiful autumn morning that may add a few hours to the many happy days which I have been permitted to pass by the love of the Lord, my Creator in this fair land, surrounded by my dear children, and bless-

ings without number."

And again he wrote:—"Favorable weather, and the doctor's stimulants have enabled me to take frequent drives a few days more,—but it is hardly possible to struggle against old age and infirmities much longer, and may the Lord's will be done."

And so at last it was done, and the end came, as he had wished it might, when the flowers that he loved so well were making fragrant all the air around.

We have no need to praise him, or to do him honor. For he honored both himself and the age in which he lived.

He was one of Nature's noblemen.

He could say with Cicero, "I am glad I have lived, since I so have lived that I think I was not born in vain."

He planted trees which shall bear rich fruit through successive autumns of consecrated memory.

He left the world more beautiful than he found it.

The fragrance of his life shall waft its perfume over generations still unborn.

## ADDRESS

By HON. CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS



R. CHAIRMAN, Mr. Frothingham has somewhat added to a situation that before seemed to me sufficiently embarrassing.

Coming here after an absence of several days in the West, I had made such preparation as it was in my power to make before addressing you this afternoon. Inadvertently, in my haste, I left my notes behind me, and I therefore must rely upon memory for what I am to say. As I have already said, in this embarrassing situation, Mr. Frothingham has added very considerably to the weight of the embarrassment

under which I labor. For, as I listened to that very well-expressed, that extremely happy, that touching, that most masterly performance, in its way, I could not but think how much better it was than anything I had prepared to say. I shall therefore ask you to be merciful to my shortcomings while I attempt, in a desultory kind of way, to draw on those memories of over forty years on which I place such great value.

The other day I came here to attend the last funeral rites and obsequies of Mr. Hunnewell. As I did so it could not be but that my mind resorted to the past. Insens-

sibly as I sat there and listened to the preacher's words, I could not but recall the many occasions upon which I had been in that house, the generous and kindly hospitality I had received there in the years that had elapsed since I first went there. Distinctly do I remember that time. I remember it as being a time and place which are impressed as with a burning iron on my forehead. It was before the great cataclysm, when the dark clouds which preceded our Civil war were gathering on the horizon, and men were intent on what the morrow would do for us. It was in the summer of 1861 that I was first there. Mr. Hunnewell was then a man in the prime of life, a little over fifty years old. I well remember the place which I afterwards visited, because at that time he was laying out those grounds which he subsequently elaborated to so extraordinary an extent. I can see them now, and down behind his house, towards the lake, were the scaffoldings, levels, timber work, everything which indicated the plans in his mind. The old contour of the earth was still there, but the hand of the master had begun to make itself felt. Then came the days of the Civil war, and I was swept away. Years passed before I again came back; and when, in the '70's, I again returned, from that time onward I think I may say that hardly a year passed but that, as the pleasant springtime came and the rhododendrons were blossomed in full, I found my way to Wellesley as before. I therefore feel that I have no excuse to offer in being here today to speak to you. For though his walks and mine and our turn of thought led in different paths, though we were unlike in our business pursuits and our pleasures,—his all went one way and mine another, our paths rather diverging,—yet there was, I do not know why, I do not

know how, that intangible, that inexpressible, that illusional sympathy existing between Mr. Hunnewell and myself which I was conscious of and knew that he was conscious of also. I knew that when we met there was pleasure in each other's company, and yet it would have been difficult to mention a single spot of common ground on which we stood.

Mr. Hunnewell, take him all in all, by and large,—and it is that thought I am here to develop—you will be surprised I think, perhaps, when I say it, was one of the wisest, was the most fortunate, was, taking him altogether, the man most to be envied of all the men I ever knew. And, what is more, I am prepared to say that Mr. Hunnewell was not only a most useful man, but served as a most valuable object lesson to the community in which he lived. It is that which is my text for this occasion. It is that assertion and that thought that he was one of the wisest, that he was one of the most fortunate, one of the most to be envied men I ever knew, that I shall proceed briefly to develop by dwelling on certain elements of his life.

There was one other thing which makes it eminently fitting that I be here today to say some words on this memorial occasion. Only yesterday did I learn it from his son, but it appears that though Mr. Hunnewell received his degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University when over eighty years of age, yet his father had been a graduate of the University, and his grandfather and my grandfather, John Quincy Adams, were graduates in the class of 1787. There is therefore a certain propriety in the grandson of one member of the class of 1787—115 years ago—appearing here today in the town in which another adopted child of the University lived, to say some words in com-

memoration of that son of another member of that class of 1787.

I shall first refer to Mr. Hunnewell in his business capacity. Going to Paris in 1825, at the age of fifteen years, Mr. Hunnewell, the son of a country doctor in the town of Waltham, there passed nearly twenty-five of the happiest years of his life. There he had calamity come upon him, and the condition of the company with which he had been connected proved to be such that by its business reverses the entire accumulations, which he had supposed to be a competence, were swept from him. He was obliged to return home to New England, seriously against his will, to use his own language, "almost with a broken heart" to try to rebuild his fortune. Nearly fifty years later, when he came to look back upon that event which he had regarded as one of the great hardships of his life, he said it was one of the best pieces of good fortune that had ever happened to him. I watched him through as much as two-thirds of the long business life which followed. Mr. Hunnewell kept his connection with the business world. I served with him on boards of directors. I met him there until he arrived at almost a patriarchial age. Wisely, he never gave up his touch with business life. He retained his directorships and kept himself in close communion with the business world until the time when he was compelled to abandon it. But business was never the main object of his life; it was never the leading principle of his life; it was never the greatest interest in his life. For during those last fifty years that business, to which so many devote themselves and if they are deprived of it have nothing else to do, to him was merely an interesting amusement. His great occupation, Mr. Hunnewell's heart of hearts, was elsewhere.

And that brings me to the second element, in which I think Mr. Hunnewell's good fortune was shown. Some one, I don't know who,—it does not require much wisdom to say it,—has remarked that every one who wishes to be happy ought to cultivate a hobby, should have something to occupy him, something to interest him when a

man's days of business activity have passed away and another generation has come upon the stage. This Mr. Hunnewell had. It is a curious fact, a fact I was not aware of until today when Mr. Frothingham, I think, mentioned it, that until Mr. Hunnewell was a man over forty years of age he had never felt any particular call towards botany, towards plants, towards greenhouses, towards the cultivation of lands, towards beautifying the garden. While in Paris he had lived in the heart of the city; when he came home to New England his first residence was in Boston.

Now consider the supreme good fortune of Mr. Hunnewell. People say, I myself say, we all are accustomed to try to make ourselves believe, that "luck" enters into the grand result to a very slight degree. I do not think that is so in all cases. Take Mr. Hunnewell, for example. Undoubtedly he had excellent judgment, undoubtedly he showed much wisdom in the course of his life; but see how much he owed to fortune, merely another name for luck. What would he have been without health? What would he have been without domestic happiness? What would all that he had have amounted to if domestic calamities had fallen upon him? What would all that he had have been if, as he grew older he had again suffered reverses of fortune and those ills which come with gathering years? That he escaped all these was pure good fortune, and he did escape them all.

I have thus described the happiness which Mr. Hunnewell had, which was a thing which lent to him the greatest attraction. He settled here in Wellesley, came here every year looking forward to the spring, came here when the birds began to sing, busying himself with his garden, with his lake, leaving behind the cares of the city. It was Walter Scott, I think,—and this was one of the great bonds of sympathy between Mr. Hunnewell and myself—somewhere in his life, I do not know where, who said that of all the pleasures he ever knew, he knew of none equal to laying out a plantation of trees that does not disappear like a crop which is raised and gath-

ered, and the soil is prepared for another season, but it is a progression, it is a sequence; one year's growth is merely a preparation for another year's growth, which is super-added; then it goes on and on and on, and is never complete, and you see behind you what you have done, you see before you what your children will enjoy when you are gone. That, I think, is one of the great bonds between Mr. Hunnewell and myself. We both loved trees, we both loved forestry. I generally came here with my wife, and I look back now on one of the keenest enjoyments, in seeing Mr. Hunnewell's rhododendrons, in seeing his flowers, in seeing him, a man twenty-five years older than myself, as he went around looking at everything that he loved and liked, while his place was, so far as I could see, as much the property of his neighbors as it was of himself. I can see him now in the little vehicle in which he loved to take his guests around. Mr. Hunnewell seemed not to know what fatigue was. I can see him now, as I watched him far more closely than I observed the flowers, surrounded with these visitors who came, and I did not know which most to admire, them or him. I never saw them speak to him, I never saw them interfere in the slightest with him, I never saw them get in his way. They always seemed to recognize the great privilege he was giving to them; there seemed to be an inherent sense of propriety on their part which led them to pursue exactly the course which he would have wished them to pursue. So I have seen him as he walked with my wife, showing her this flower and that flower and the other, and I have seen people standing there, people who were visitors, standing and looking on with the greatest interest, and apparently he was not conscious of their presence nor were they in any way calling their presence to his notice.

Thus the years passed. I said that in addition to being, I think, on the whole, the most successful and the most fortunate man I ever knew, Mr. Hunnewell was one of the most wise, if not the most wise. What, I ask you to think for a moment, is success in life? What is the greatest success a

human being can have in life, I do not care who it is? Unquestionably the greatest success we can have in life is to get what we want and to be satisfied with it. That is exactly what Mr. Hunnewell gained in the highest possible degree. I have seen so many men, we have all seen so many men, who got what they thought they wanted and then found they did not want it at all; they wanted something else. They got wealth, they got distinction, they got fame. But always, after they turned with the empty bauble in their hands, they have felt and you have felt, as you looked upon them, that although they got what they labored for, they did not get what they wanted. It is for that reason I say Mr. Hunnewell was, on the whole, the most wise as well as the most fortunate man, the man most to be envied that I know. He got what he wanted and he was satisfied with it. The measure was full, the measure was pressed down and flowing over, and he enjoyed it for four score years and ten. What greater success could a man have? Take politics, take fame, take all the titles, the reputations—how can any man who pursues them hope to have more than Mr. Hunnewell had?

Therefore, I now say again, what I said at the beginning, what I have tried to demonstrate to you. I said Mr. Hunnewell was, take him all in all, one of the wisest men I ever knew. Would he have accomplished all that he did, would he have accomplished it in business, in pleasure, in enjoyment, that innocent enjoyment which hurts no one and gives pleasure to so many, would he have gained all this without wisdom? I have said he was the most fortunate man I ever knew. Could a man get all these things which I have mentioned and then have health, family and absence of domestic affliction, and four score years thrown in, and not be said to be the most fortunate man? It seems as if the goddess, whenever she looked his way, had smiled upon him.

Now the long life is finished. He had

“That which should accompany old age.

As honor, love obedience, troops of friends.”

He grew old, but, so far as I know, only two afflictions ever came to him, the death of his wife and the death of his oldest son. There was something patriarchial about him as the years passed. He was here in this town for which he had done so much; this town to which he had given a name, and he saw about him three generations of his descendants, and he, the old patriarch, watched them, watched his place, watched all these things which interested him so many years, as the shadows grew longer.

Now for me, the book is closed. I do not doubt that for years to come, as in the past, I could return here to Wellesley when the rhododendrons are in bloom. I do not doubt, in beautiful June weather, I could look about upon that lake and receive as warm a welcome as I ever received. But that which is gone cannot be replaced. I shall return to Wellesley no more.

The tender grace of a day that is dead  
Will never come back to me.

### H. H. H.

Each year, when sun and shower and lengthening  
days  
Brought back to earth her sweetness and per-  
fume,  
A gracious presence trod our quiet ways  
And joyed in all their loveliness and bloom.  
A grave, observant man: whose gaze serene  
Looked out upon the world and found it good.  
The faithful steward of a Power unseen  
For wide and wise beneficence he stood.

To lesser things he gave a thoughtful care.  
The humblest need or sorrow touched his heart.  
He made the waste a garden but to share  
With friend and stranger all its perfect art.

Life gave him generous gifts in ample store  
Of all the things that men do greatly prize:  
Health, wealth, the joys of home, the mystic  
lore  
Of tree and flower unveiled before his reverent  
eyes.

Blessing and blest he lived. The happy years  
Slipped softly into shadow, and their end  
Was peace. For him ad joy, for us the tears.  
Our world has lost a helper and a friend.

A. C. W.

## MR. HUNNEWELL AND WELLESLEY COLLEGE

By CAROLINE HAZARD

President of Wellesley College



ELLESLEY College must join with the whole community in expressing its respect and admiration for the life and services of Mr. Hunnewell.

The College has counted itself fortunate that the college lands and Mr. Hunnewell's lay so closely adjacent, and he always expressed the greatest cordiality in throwing his grounds open to the members of the College. His botanical garden with its topiary work, perhaps the most excellent example of this kind of gardening in the northern states, was always freely open to students in the department of Botany, and it was approached not only from his own grounds, but also directly from the College by boat. Many an afternoon in the autumn and spring groups of

Wellesley students might have been seen wandering about the paths and examining the shrubs of this unique garden, not only enjoying the beauty, but studying the structure of the rare plants, and learning something of the gardener's craft as revealed in this New England garden modelled on the best traditions of Italy.

Mr. Hunnewell's generous nature made him always accessible to appeals for aid in any special cases. It has been the pride of Wellesley that it has had students of exceptional ability, to whom it was able to offer the means of livelihood at a cost within their resources, and many students who have been helped through the organized channels of the Students' Aid Society. For this purpose Mr. Hunnewell's heart and purse were always open, and it can hardly be estimated

how many of Wellesley's graduates, directly or indirectly, owe a part of their college education to his generous kindness. Long ago, when a student house in the village was to be established, he interested himself warmly in the project, and again and again he has contributed material aid for the advancement of the college interests. For the pleasure of the students, also, he had a warm concern, and for the care of the lake in winter provided an ice plane which secured skating a larger number of days than the snow would otherwise make possible. This kindly and generous disposition manifested through so many years to his collegiate neighbor culminated in 1901, when in an exceedingly de-

lightful interview with the president of the College, he offered a gift of \$25,000 for the permanent endowment of the department of Botany. The gentle courtesy of his stately manner, and the manly modesty of his bearing all must recall, and it was these qualities of mind and heart which gave added significance and beauty to the gift he was freely bestowing. In grateful recognition of this gift, the Trustees voted to establish the Hunnewell Chair of Botany, and this remains in the college as a permanent memorial of the friend and neighbor who for so many years proved himself a friend in need and a neighbor in manifold ways of kindness.

### MR. HUNNEWELL AS A BUSINESS MAN

From New York Evening Post

At the great age of ninety-two years, the death of Horatio Hollis Hunnewell at his home at Wellesley, near Boston, on May 20, removed another of the few remaining survivors of a group of adventurous Boston merchants who in the middle of the century largely built up and kept alive the prestige of Boston, and whose enterprise extended the trade of that city to the far quarters of the world.

While the earlier activities of John M. Forbes, with whom he was so closely associated, were in shipping and merchandising, Mr. Hunnewell engaged first in banking. At the age of twenty-five he became a partner in the Paris banking-house of Welles & Co., well known to all American travellers who visited Europe from 1820 to 1840. He resided in that city fifteen years and married there, in 1835, a daughter of John Welles of Boston.

After returning to America the firm of H. H. Hunnewell & Sons was established in Boston in 1860. At this time really began the work upon which his activities were so long engaged, in pioneer railroad building in the Western States, acting more or less independently or associated with others in the great enterprises of railroad building which were so long managed from Boston, and all of which are now controlled from New York or other cities.

Mere recital of the great railways in whose construction and management Mr. Hunnewell was so long actively concerned, will indicate the extent of this enterprise and the soundness of his judgment. First of these may be named that erstwhile Boston enterprise, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway whose creditable history under its old control need only be pointed to to indicate the character of the group who built up the property. Even in the final events by which control was lost to Boston, the Hunnewell interest holding the chairmanship of the Board, acted a part which is too recent to need more than casual reference.

Besides the Burlington and its many auxiliary properties, the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, Chicago, Dubuque and Sioux City, etc., Mr. Hunnewell was a director of the Illinois Central from 1863 to 1871, a director of the Michigan Central from 1856 to 1876 and part of the time vice-president, a director of the Old Colony Railroad, the Detroit, Lansing and Northern, the Chicago and West Michigan, now consolidated as the Pere Marquette Railway, and of many others. He was also one of the builders of the lines included in the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway system, and was president or chairman of the Board of

Directors from 1876 until February, 1901, preceding the sale of the properties to the St. Louis and San Francisco interests. Mr. Hunnewell was also connected with many Boston financial institutions in which his sons have been representing him for some years as in the railways.

Mr. Hunnewell was born in Watertown, Mass., July 27, 1810, and was the son of Walter Hunnewell. His father was a physician and practised medicine in Watertown for sixty years. The son received an excellent education in the schools of Watertown, Paris and France. Harvard University conferred upon him the degree of Hon.

A. M. in 1893.

Half a century or more ago Mr. Hunnewell bought a great tract of land in what is now the town of Wellesley—then West Needham—and despite great obstacles in poor soil and other disadvantages, the Hunnewell estate has been made one of the most beautiful in this country. The town took its name from Mrs. Hunnewell's family, the Welles. The town hall, library and ten acres of public park were given by Mr. Hunnewell as a substantial recognition of the compliment bestowed in naming the town.

## HUNNEWELL—WELLES

From New York Commercial Advertiser

The death of Horatio Hollis Hunnewell of Boston closes a chapter in a family history that has had much to do with New York—at one time more than with Boston.

Mrs. Hunnewell, who died many years ago, was the daughter of John Welles of the famous house of Welles & Co. of Boston, New York and Paris. The operations of the house of Welles & Co. form some of the interesting episodes in the early banking history of this city. Benjamin Welles, who was an own cousin of John Welles, came over from Paris during the panic of 1837 to adjust the affairs of the house in this city. John and Benjamin Welles had been the chief agents for the United States abroad, a position which Samuel Welles, brother of Benjamin, had held before them. During the panic of the year named about \$3,000,000 was due the Welles banking house and in the settlement of the claims a large amount of real estate came into the possession of Benjamin Welles. When he died he left a large estate which he entailed as far as his grandchildren. Benjamin left a son, Benjamin S. Welles, who is living

and who has a son, Benjamin, who married Miss Frances Swan. Benjamin S. Welles married Miss Schermerhorn and is in that way connected with the Schermerhorn and Astor families. Daughters of Benjamin Welles, the 1st, married John O. Sargent and Russell Sturgis.

Samuel Welles, the brother of Benjamin, spent most of his time in Paris. He married one of the celebrated Misses Fowle of Watertown, Mass., whose beauty in the early half of the last century gave rise to the following popular couplet:

The Fowle of Watertown  
Is the fair of every town.

One of the Misses Fowle married William Smith of Lowell, Mass., whose son changed his name to Durant and became a distinguished lawyer in Boston. Another Miss Fowle married Lloyd L. Britton of this city and a fourth Miss Fowle married Timothy Wiggin, a great London banker at the time. Samuel Welles died in 1841. His widow married the Marquis de Lavalette of Paris.

The late H. Hollis Hunnewell, who was



for many years a member of the house of Welles & Co., identified himself with the Boston and Paris branch of the interesting Welles family by marrying the daughter of John Welles. Mr. Hunnewell's ancestry was as thoroughly American as that of his wife. His father, Dr. Walter Hunnewell, married Miss Susanna Cooke of Watertown, a relative of the famous Misses Fowle already referred to. He was the seventh generation from Roger Hunnewell, who came to this country from England about 1640.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hunnewell, one of whom died in infancy.

The others were Hollis Hunnewell, who married Louisa Bronson of this city, Francis Welles Hunnewell, born in Paris, who married Margaret L. Fassitt and Gertrude G. Sturgis (both deceased), John Welles Hunnewell, Walter Hunnewell, who married Jane A. Peele, Arthur Hunnewell who married Jane A. Boit, Isabella P. Hunnewell, who married R. G. Shaw of Boston, Jane Welles Hunnewell, who married Francis W. Sargent of Boston, and Henry S. Hunnewell, who married Mary D. Whitney. Hollis H. Hunnewell, who married Miss Maud S. Jaffray of this city, is one of numerous grandchildren.



Hunnewell Residence



# OUR TOWN

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AUGUST 1902

Volume V

Number 8

PUBLISHED AT THE MAUGUS PRESS  
WELLESLEY HILLS

## OUR TOWN

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A boarding and day school for girls from ten to fourteen years of age was opened in Wellesley, October second, 1900.

This school is under the management of the Dana Hall School, and in charge of resident teachers of long and successful experience with children of intermediate grades. Boys are admitted to the day school.

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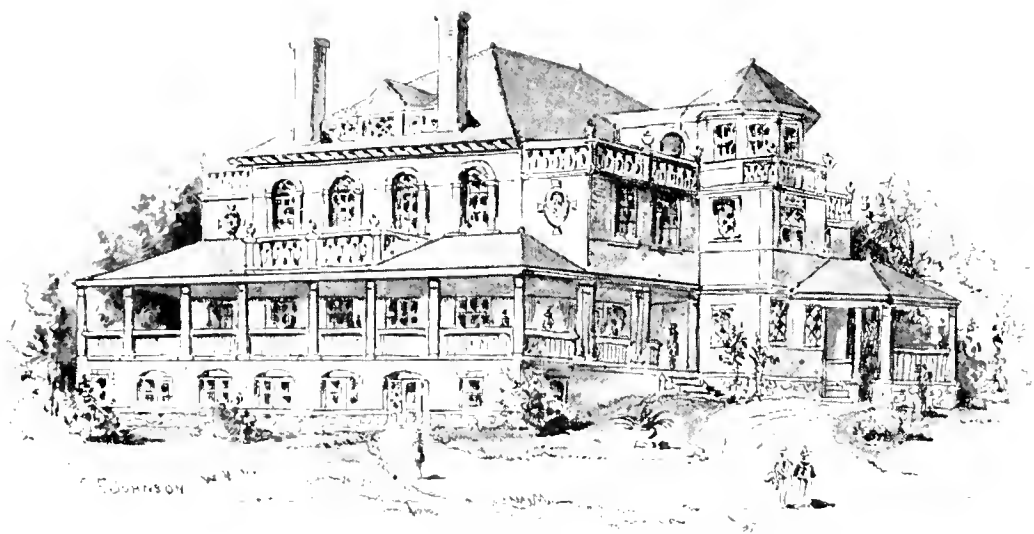
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MAUGUS HALL  
Where Art Exhibition is to be held

— See page 101

# OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

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Volume V

AUGUST, 1902


Number 8

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## THE CHRISTUS OF TRAUMTHAL

(A Fancy from Oberammgau.)

By ISABELLA HOWE FISKE

HE chill was beginning to creep up the valley, and down the mountain the white threads of glacier-fed streams, like sands from some great hour glass of Nature, perceptibly dwindled with the waning sun. The snow that softened the sky—outlines of the great mountain was just taking the flush of the sunset, and below it the slope was gathering a misty glow into its hollows as a stranger entering the valley paused to look up and around him. Here all those native to Traumthal, returning from however short an absence, stop by a little wayside shrine of the Virgin to breathe a prayer as they look upward to the low, nearest mountain where a great cross gathers gold from the sunshine, or perhaps shoulders through a gray fringe of cloud-curtains that at times obscure it altogether in their soft, impenetrable folds. Just then it stood in dark relief against the gleam of the north-western sky; a fitting symbol of the little village below wherein was then being enacted, as had been for every tenth summer for centuries past, the drama of the Passion of our Lord.

In the rush of visitors that the summer presentation of the play—then on the eve of

its last performance—had brought to Traumthal, the stranger passed unnoticed, although his manner of modern city life placed him in marked contrast with the picturesquely attired peasant figures that went to and fro in the streets. Today contrasts were unremarked, and civilian and peasant met without reserve. Before the great masterpiece of the Passion nationality and caste were forgotten and the tourist was transformed into the worshipper. The more emotional, national temperaments were frankly moved to tears, and the Anglo-Saxon, constitutionally chary of his emotion, now forget his reticence and self-unconsciously fell to talking of the events of the old story now re-enacted.

The stranger passed unobserved down the village street until he paused near a group of folk, some of them attired in their stage dress of old-time Gallilee. From them was just parting a man who walked wearily and stooped a little as if under a burden. He had, nevertheless, about him something beyond expression beautiful. It would have been a thoughtless person, or one ignorant of the circumstances, who, looking upon him and seeing the reverence with which the eyes of the people followed him, had not

known that here was the village Christus, the tragic actor in the great drama at once so daringly and so humbly undertaken.

"All is not well with him," said one sturdy fellow whose part was that of a Roman soldier at the crucifixion. "Today he became faint before the cross was raised to its place. It was not until he was given a restorative in place of the supposed vinegar on the sponge that he was able to rouse himself sufficiently to utter the last words from the cross."

"What if he cannot do the part to-morrow?" said one in a half whisper.

"Hush," said another. "Do not speak of such a thing. She will be troubled," and he cast a hurried glance at a young girl near by, whose face, anxiously upturned to the tall man's in the soldier's dress, became over again almost that of the Mater Dolorosa.

Just then the stranger made his presence known to the pre-occupied group. "Who is yonder man?" he asked, his gaze dwelling earnestly on the retreating figure. His question was met by an incredulous silence. Then all drew back, repelled. "You do not know him?" they queried with one voice. One of them, evidently not a native, stepped forward as spokesman for the others who seemed at a loss for further answer.

"How have you reached here," he said, without hearing that this is the summer of the great Passion Play? It is given here every decade in performance of a vow made centuries ago. The world is ringing with the fame of it. Many from over seas are here to witness it, although the greater part of them are now gone, to-morrow being the last day."

"I am just in time, then," interrupted the stranger in a low voice.

"True," said the other, "you are, as you say, just in time." He, following the stranger's gaze which still rested on the

slowly retreating figure, is Joseph Müller, the Christus. There turning back is Mary the Virgin. She is Lisa, the daughter of Carl the wood-carver. There is Nicholas, the cobbler, who takes the part of Joseph of Arimathæa, and Markheim, the blacksmith who is Peter, and the tall fellow is a Roman soldier, and the two women with Mary are two cousins of her's — the other Marys who came to the sepulchre."

The group was just then breaking up. The women were scanning the clear-cut outlines of the mountain in hope of a cloudless to-morrow. Down from the pasture came the nearing tinkle of goats' bells. A boy of perhaps twelve years drove them lustily on, singing, as he went, snatches from the chorus in the Triumphal Entry. He had figured as Isaac in the sacrifice tableau of the morning, and was the younger brother of Lisa.

"Coming, Peter!" she cried to him, with a wave of the hand, and her moving along with him was a sign for general dispersion.

The narrator watched her as respectfully, if not quite as reverentially as did the villagers. A man of the world, a manager of the secular stage called here in his business capacity of stage aid, he had grasped, for the time at least, the atmosphere of it all.

"None may take a share but the pure in heart" he quoted from the unwritten by-laws of the play.

"What, then of Judas?" asked the stranger. "Ah," said the other, "do you not see how in the minds of these people, that part might entail the greatest self-sacrifice of all?"

There was a moment's silence. "And — and Christus?" hesitatingly asked the stranger. "There has been no lack of purity there, surely? It cannot be that the Christus ever failed?" he questioned.

"Ah," said the other, "that did indeed once occur. But it is a thing rarely

spoken of. It seems to the people the one great stain upon their village honor. It was two performances past—twenty years ago. There were that year two, who were chosen for the study of the part, but it was not until the time drew near, to be decided which should be chosen, and which remain under-study. The two men,—firm friends they had been,—were of very different type. The one was gentle, loving, calm, spiritual. By these qualities he gave the meek and compassionate Saviour. The other was intense, emotional, though controlled. What a divine fire burned in his eyes and animated his gestures! He gave an intensity of tenderness, of suffering that the other could not reach. Yet it was a hard thing to decide between them, as the people felt they must. As you can see was natural, public opinion grew to favor strongly the milder interpretation, which was that of Joseph Müller, for he it was.

The evening before the day on which the choice was to be made, came. A peasant, journeying late along a lonely road, overtook these two men, apparantly engaged, as was customary, in friendly conversation. At a sharpe curve in the road, where the decline is precipitous to a rocky gulch, he saw the one spring suddenly forward upon the other endeavoring to take his life at a point where death would have seemed to come by a natural misstep. The peasant was able by his interference to save the life of Müller, who however, true to the gentle type of Christ he had chosen to personate, would not aid in taking his assailant captive. The would-be murderer,—I withhold his name, for it is the wish of the people that it should not be made known—made his escape, and has not been heard of from that day. The cause of this was kept secret for some time, but at last the peasant revealed it. The Christus is the same whom you have just seen. It is

now his third time. Oftener than that the part cannot be taken by one man—so tomorrow is his last appearance in the part—if indeed, he be able to appear tomorrow,” he added.

The traveler mused. “It was a strange act,” he said, “for a Christus.”

“Ah, you do not know what it all means to this folk,” said the other. “It is the one real fact of their lives. There could be no greater tragedy in their minds than the snatching of the part of Christus from one who had so nearly attained it. Since then only one candidate has been at all chosen.”

“And what then,” asked the stranger, “if any accident should prevent his taking the part?”

The manager shrugged his shoulders. “Such a thing has not happened,” he said, “but there is a belief prevalent that the place would, however mysteriously, be filled. Can I advise you to a lodging?” he broke off as the sound of a supper bell rang out nearby. “I myself lodge with the Angel Gabriel,” he added with a smile, “and I think that is his trumpet now. It is a good inn and there are now some vacant rooms by the use of one of which you are entitled to a seat at tomorrow’s performance.”

The stranger bowed courteously. “I have so planned it that I can witness the coming performance,” he said, “and my lodging is already prepared.” With a reserve that contrasted oddly with the quaint informality of the villagers, he moved off.

In an open lot near one of the cottages he stopped to watch a bevy of children at play intent in their childish, imitative fashion upon a representation of Joseph and his brethren. Not noisely, but with grave dramatic demeanor, a proud little Joseph was being sold into slavery and borne away by an exultant caravan. Following this came a ring game—representative of a later stage in the

patriarch's history, in which seven lean kine chased seven fat "out of the game" in a noisy fashion, similar to the fox and geese of English children, and vociferously won the mastery.

Later, the children who had mentioned seeing the stranger were questioned by those who were eager to know of his lodgings for that night. But they had not noticed the direction of his departure.

\* \* \* \*

It was yet early morning in Traumthal. The angel-innkeeper Gabriel had not yet rung the rising bell for his guests, but Lisa, the Mary of the sacred drama, was moving in her garden after considerable indoor work already accomplished. She was looking steadfastly upon a rude annunciation done in bright coloring upon the rough plaster of her own dwelling. She allowed herself to wonder that she had been so chosen to represent the "Mother of God." She was apt to feel at times, as she did now, a momentarily overwhelming fear of her own daring, a vision of the many faces whose gaze would be upon her, and of the seeming impossibility of her worthy rendering of her own part. But this feeling of weakness was invariably succeeded by a calm sense of strength. And this was the last day, she reflected. Tomorrow she would go back to the simple routine of cottage life—not so much interrupted, indeed, as one would suppose. She drew a breath of relief at the thought.

Her reverie was broken by a quick step on the garden walk. It was Judas Iscariot. "Mary," he cried, using, as most of the people did, her stage name. Those who had known him only on the stage would have started to see the man now, so a-tremble with tenderness and eager solicitude was he. "Christus is ill—is in a high fever. It will be impossible for him to play today. What

can be done? I am going there now, but what can I do?"

Lisa turned visibly pale for a moment then grew calm again. "Do not fear," she said, "it will in some way be accomplished." And he went on his way, half reassured by her faith that had so strong a sway over him. Lisa, meanwhile, went indoors, for breakfast time was approaching, and with it duties to be performed. Even in those exacting days she waited upon the guests of her father's house, who were equally amazed and reluctant to see her thus taking the part of any peasant girl into whose willing hand they might have unthinkingly dropped a coin at the meal's end.

As Judas entered the gate at the home of Joseph Müller he met a stranger coming out. Seeing that the man had upon his arm a robe used for the Christus of the stage, he was on the point of stopping him and nervously questioning him,—this man who was apparently come from some European city as mere spectator,—when he looked into the man's face. At the glance he drew back suddenly abashed. "The Christus," he murmured, with an involuntary sign of the cross, "Mary was right."

At the door of the sick room he found the manager, and a few of the prominent villagers standing irresolutely. The dark eyes of Joseph Müller were turned upon them. "It is well," Judas heard him say, "the stranger will take the part."

The manager stepped nervously forward. "Are you mad, Joseph Müller?" he cried. "What do we know of this man's qualifications? I talked with him myself last evening, he had not even heard of the customs of the play." He stopped helplessly, not wishing to excite the sick man, yet at a loss as what course to take, then made a motion as if to follow and overtake him.

"Do not try to find or question him; he



will appear at the right time, be satisfied. There is no need of interviewing him," Müller assured him, then sank back on his pillow, and hesitatingly the men left the room.

In a half hour all the villagers knew the situation. The new Christus, however, was nowhere to be found. There was much excitement through the village, but little talk of the matter was possible, since in nearly every household some foreigner was lodged, and it was desired by the manager that the audience should, at least, until the time of performance, be kept in ignorance of the substitution. When the time came, the habit of calm prevailed as usual upon the stage. With the first scenes the villagers were reassured. There was not a fault in rendering, no hesitation of demeanor on the part of the chief actor. The audience, always held spell-bound as the play progressed, were so from the first moment today. A sense of event such as was gained usually only in the tragic climax seemed caught from the first. The quiet expression of dominant power on the features of the Christus, in the scene of the entry into Jerusalem transformed the picture of the mild-mannered man, borne slowly on and greeted by the acclaim of peasant-folk and children, until no Roman pageant could have been more insistently triumphant. It was as if Deity were indeed visible. Very quickly it began to be circulated from mouth to mouth among the villagers upon the stage. "It is the Christ Himself, it is Christus come to portray His own passion." The play swept on into grander, broader lines. Not one upon the stage but felt himself borne on, as never before, by the burning force of the strange, new figure in their midst. Among the audience it was whispered that a halo gathered around his head, and that his garments threw off light. Of the scene in which

L. of G.

St. Veronica holds out to the exhausted Christ, a napkin to wipe his face upon, a woman kneeling nearest, afterwards asserted that the imprint of the Saviour's face indeed glimmered for a moment upon the cloth. In the crucifixion scene, Lisa fell in a passion of sobs at the foot of the cross. Something more than a drama actuated the movements of the chief actor, and the rest, electrically responsive, felt in the enacted tenderness and passion an intensity of reality that they had not before known.

The burial was over; so also the moment at the tomb, where Mary, kneeling, heard her voice called in tones that for the moment she believed were those of centuries ago. It was the ascension scene. The clouds seemed to envelope the rising figure; it poised, a supreme moment, and then the curtain came down. The play was over, for another ten year's pause. For a full moment there was not a stir from the audience, then came one great trembling breath, a sob as if from one heart, and the thousands moved slowly and silently away. The presentation had been one of incomparable sadness.

Behind the scenes the manager turned hastily to the stranger, but he was not to be found. Nor was he again seen. One of those nearest said when questioned: "And he passing through the midst of them, went his way." Müller, on his recovery, refused to add his share of knowledge. "The stranger wished his identity kept secret," was his invariable reply. Thus it came about that the villagers believed that the real Christ had been among them on that day. About the occurrence grew a kind of legend. It was reported that during the play he had uttered many sayings that if remembered might have made a new scripture. Several such were treasured. Whole new scenes were believed by some to have been introduced without their realizing it at the time.



so under the influence of the new presence had they been. And these were held by such to be authentic portrayals of hitherto unknown scenes in the last days of the life of Christ. Long after other men had taken, in successive decades, the part of Christus the tradition was cherished of that one performance, pre-eminent among all the others, where the vacant rôle was so mysteriously

filled.

\* \* \* \*

Traumthal cannot exist forever. It is already becoming as a dream that is near to the awakening. But those who have seen its pageant prayer do not forget it. Fancies that cluster about the recollection of it may, as the above, find their way to the light, but deeper yet are stirred emotions that are not to be expressed.

## A TENANT ORIOLE

By GERTRUDE A. POMEROY

"The little bird sits at his door in the sun,  
Atilt like a blossom among the leaves,  
And lets his illuminence being o'er run  
With the deluge of summer it receives."

**I**T was on a bright, May morning when we suddenly became aware that one of our trees was the subject of a heated discussion as to whether it were a safe and suitable site for a home. Although one of the would-be tenants was more conspicuously dressed for a home-hunting expedition than our modest taste would choose, yet we soon found that we were not a little excited lest these rather fastidious strangers should decide not to lease this small tree near our front steps. We feared they would think it too accessible for cats or too handy for squirrels or naughty boys. In fact a hundred fears beset us, but they were all to be overthrown, for it was not long before we were sure that the site had been chosen, and the framework of the house well underway.

The fields were being scoured for building material, and we offered our assistance in as delicate a way as we knew how by hanging dull colored strings in conspicuous places for our new neighbors to use.

They were disposed to be friendly and to accept our well-meant advances, but we knew we must exercise much tact or Mr. and Mrs. Oriole would leave without giving us fair notice.

But the house was soon built, and the little eggs were one by one laid away in the deep pocket without there being any un-

pleasant or strained relations between us. How we longed to peep into the door of their cosy home and see the eggs which would soon be tiny orioles! But we had not become good friends enough to permit of any such intrusion. We could only watch the goings and comings of Mr. Oriole as he went away and brought back to his little wife some dainty morsel from a farmer's field,

"While she feels the eggs beneath her wings,  
And the heart in her dumb breast flutters and sings."

She always knew when he was at the door, for he would give a loving call before he dropped down into the cradle-nest, and as he went away, if only for the shortest moment, a good-bye was never left unspoken.

Many days passed when we could only imagine what was happening in the tree-top; but finally the foraging excursions became more frequent and we felt sure that the baby orioles had come, for baby mouths are always anxious for a meal, and it takes many worms to fill each gaping throat.

But the new cares and responsibilities of providing for so large a family did not, in the least, weigh down the spirits of father oriole, and every time he left the nest for a fresh supply of worms the same cheery good-bye was given.

We imagined we could hear the quarrels when he returned with a tempting morsel, but his impartiality never once erred in giving to the wrong birdling.

But our imaginations soon grew to realities; there was no delusion about our hear-

ing the twitterings of longing to see the great world. One morning there was an unusual fluttering of tiny wings and straining of tiny throats, and before we knew what was happening, baby oriole came tumbling down through the tree on to the lawn. We picked it up expecting to find its life had gone, but the reckless, little emigrant was destined to take longer journeys into the world, although never one perhaps so filled with danger and excitement.

Its first hour of life away from the home-nest would have been thought decidedly novel to any youngster, for before it realized that it was still alive, it was having a ride on a bicycle to go to friends who had taken the same interest in its life as we ourselves.

And what else do you suppose happened? It sat for its picture twice and was a better "subject" than any photographer could ever hope to have among frightened babies, restless children or self-conscious "grown-ups."

The little creature was brought back to its hanging-nest, but the allurements of the world had been tasted, so that the happy, quiet home had no more attractions, and we no power to keep it with us.

We often think of our feathered friend, and hope that another spring will bring it back to its old home tree to build a nest of its own and sing

. . . to the wide world, and she to her nest.

In the nice ear of Nature which song is the best?

## MAUGUS CLUB ART EXHIBITION

Some ten or twelve years ago, when Wellesley Hills was much smaller than it is now, the village was favored by two Art Exhibitions, the pictures being the productions of local artists. Years have increased the talent, both in quality and quantity, and the old residents and the new will alike be pleased to see what work is being done now. With that end in view Mr. George E. Johnson, with the assistance of the Maugus Club, has organized a committee to hold a free art exhibition some time during the first of the winter.

In order to meet the necessary expenses, a book will be published containing Whittier's poem "The Wreck of the Rinemouth," with appropriate illustrations drawn by local artists. This book will be sold during the exhibition.

All artists of the town are asked to co-operate in making this a success by allowing their pictures to be exhibited, and any member of the committee will be pleased to be interviewed on the subject. The committees are as follows:

Art Committee, G. E. Johnson, chairman; Winslow Parsons, treasurer; H. D. Winton, Wm. Edmunds, I. B. Hazelton, Andrew Lees, C. A. Aiken, Mrs. Gilbert N. Jones, Miss Mary B. Hazelton, Miss Mabel B. Soper, Miss Ellen W. Fiske, secretary; Miss May N. Edwards, Miss Alice N. Wheeler.

Committee in charge of Whittier's Book and programs during exhibition, Mrs. Schnyler S. Bartlett, Mrs. John Edmunds, Mrs. Edward A. Perkins, Mrs. George E. Johnson.

The Directors for Wellesley of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Newton Hospital have received and paid to the treasurer the amount due for the Free Bed at the hospital until May 1, 1903.

We desire to thank most sincerely all who have contributed to its support.

Proceeds from concert given by Amherst  
 Glee Club \$160 95  
 Mr. F. H. Hunnewell 50 00  
 St. John's Catholic church 25 00

Wellesley Hills Congregational church	24 50
Unitarian church	13 20
Wellesley Congregational church	10 00
Mr. Isaac Sprague	10 00
Mr. John Edmonds	50 00
Mr. Nattress	2 00

Total \$300 65

Mrs. H. JAQUITH

Mrs. GERTRUDE PLYMPTON

Directors of Ladies' Aid Association for Wellesley.



# OUR TOWN

## August, 1902

Published on the first of each month by C. M. Eaton  
Managing Editor, P. T. Farwell, Wellesley Hills

Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter.

### Editorial

The great interest aroused in the question of widening Washington street was shown by the extraordinary attendance at a town meeting held on August 8th to consider the matter. Seldom does a midsummer meeting call together such a gathering. The final vote, against the proposed plan, by 109 to 95, was also remarkably close. We do not know what further action will be taken, but of one thing we are sure, that peace and good feeling in the town is of vastly greater importance than any other matter. It is the way of the American people, as a rule, to submit with good nature to the will of the majority, and whatever the outcome of this particular issue may be it is to be hoped that all parties will conform to this admirable American policy. There are strong arguments and influential and public-spirited citizens on both sides of this particular question, and after all is over and the work is completed it will be a credit to the town to feel that so important a matter however vigorously fought out, was settled without bitterness and personal animosity. It is to be remembered, especially where the vote is so close, that one side, no more than the other, expects that any serious damage will be done to the town by the carrying out of its plans.

The Socialists must be getting great comfort from the present situation in the business world. If the coal and meat barons are desirous of providing the strongest possible arguments for government ownership or control of the production of the necessities of life they are certainly doing so most effectively. Many persons are asking the question why the people should not own the coal mines as well as water works. What right have a few men to so obtain

and control a family necessity like coal that they can at will double its cost in the market? No one believes that the coal operators are not responsible for the present situation. If they are unable to mine coal and get it to the market at a reasonable price, then let the people undertake the business for themselves. All the material for a social revolution is gathered. In some lands popular riots would be the only way which the oppressed masses would find to give expression to their just demands. In this land no such method is needed. But if the great middle class here is driven to the wall by the covetousness of wealth it will find legal methods of obtaining justice. The arguments for government ownership of natural monopolies are strong, and more persuasive than all text-book utterances is the eloquence of the present situation.

The month of August is vacation time for all who can afford vacations. The August number of "The Worlds Work" publishes a series of most beautifully illustrated articles on "The Republic at Play." The woods of Maine are described in a delightful article by Julian Ralph, "The city as a Summer Resort" by Walter H. Page, formerly editor of the Atlantic Monthly, and other articles tell of "a tramp in the White Mountains," hunting and fishing "Across the Canadian Border," life in the Adirondacks, a forest six thousand square miles in extent; fishing "In the Wisconsin Lakes," an outing "from the Rockies to the coast" and the attractions of the "Picturesque Islands off the Pacific Shore." The illustrations, over a hundred in number, are of exceptional beauty, and make this issue of the Worlds Work in this particular remarkable among the months magazine literature.

5 Cents per Copy

50 Cents a Year

# OUR TOWN

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SEPTEMBER 1902

Volume V

Number 9

PUBLISHED AT THE MAUGUS PRESS  
WELLESLEY HILLS

## OUR TOWN

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## Dana Hall -- A New Department

A boarding and day school for girls from ten to fourteen years of age was opened in Wellesley, October second, 1900.

This school is under the management of the Dana Hall School, and in charge of resident teachers of long and successful experience with children of intermediate grades. Boys are admitted to the day school.

In addition to the usual English branches, French and German, vocal music, and drawing are taught, and especial emphasis is laid on nature study and manual training.

For further particulars apply to the Principal,

**HELEN TEMPLE COOKE, Dana Hall, Wellesley, Mass.**





View of Charles River from Cheney's Drive

*Photo. by W. B. Swift*



# OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

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Volume V

SEPTEMBER, 1902

Number 9

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## INDIAN REMAINS IN OUR TOWN

(Extract from an address delivered to the Newton Natural History Society.)

By W. B. SWIFT

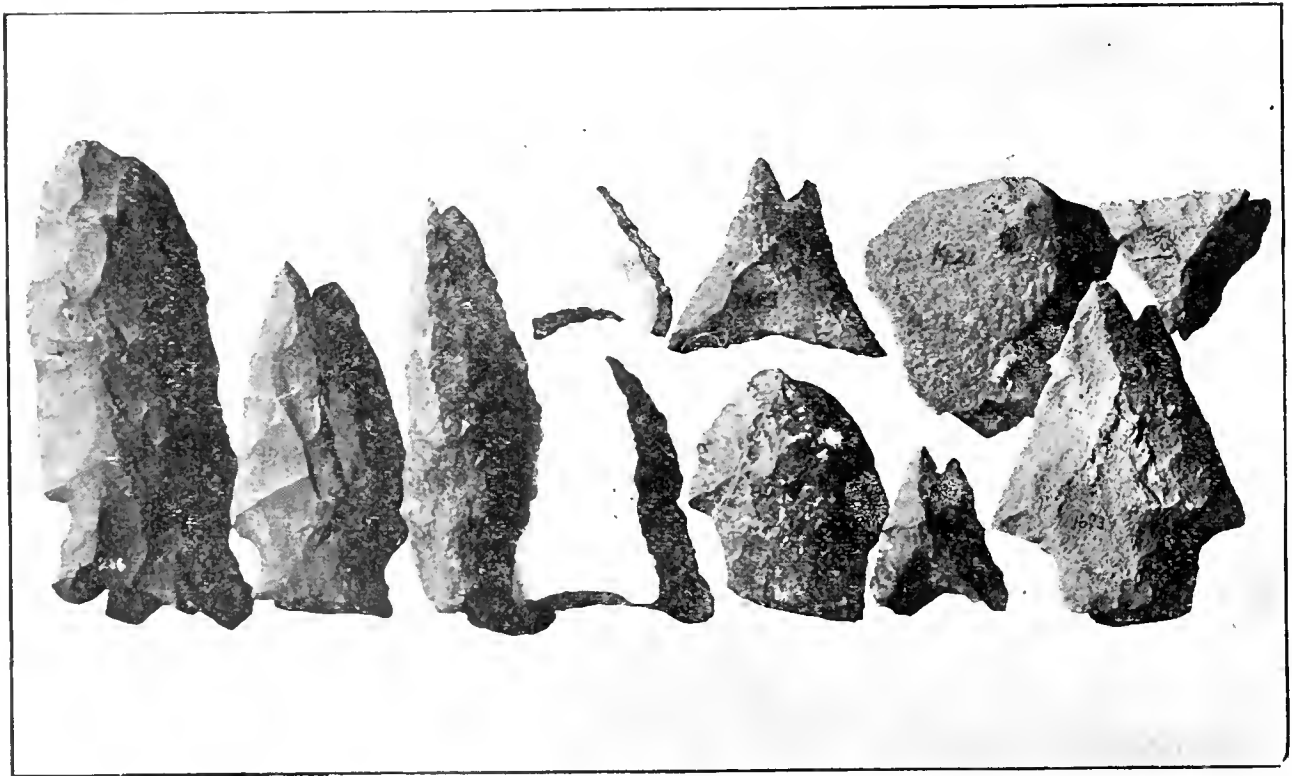
**B**EAUTIFUL Wellesley Hills has an abundance of the silent remains of the poor Indian who once roamed unmolested through our very fields and woods. The presence of those arrowheads and other relics numerous enough to be easily found by the diligent searcher, while already known for a long time by some few of us, will be a pleasant surprise to those residents whose business calls them to Boston and who can afford to spend but little time with Nature. Two hundred have already been found here and preserved either in public or private collections, and the fields are as yet by no means exhausted of all their treasures,—a fact which any old collector of arrowheads will admit. Permit me, therefore, to propose that we gather together the pre-historic remains already in our possession and place them in a permanent exhibition in our library, and encourage our town's boys to hunt for more, and thus gradually have new specimens added or loaned for the exhibit. This would in time become a most valuable collection of local archeological remains. The trustees of the library have expressed a hearty approval of the project; and any relics found here will be received at the library,

and placed on exhibition with the finder's name as soon as the collection warrants the building of an exhibition case. The school children will then have opportunity to study at first hand the tomahawks and arrows they read about in history.

To help this project it is necessary to know a little about what these arrowheads are, where and how to find them. How to find them is to the young beginner an almost insurmountable barrier, but as the gaining of anything worth having requires hard work, so here a little persistence and patience is the key to success. When you know that one of our town's boys, while attending the High School, in vacation and leisure hours only, gathered over two thousand Indian relics, about two hundred of which were found in our town, it shows what others can do. The way to hunt is to traverse plowed fields, best in spring when the melting snow of winter and April showers have settled the earth and left the stones of the field clean and clearly exposed to view. At these times the practiced hunter will instantly notice the arrowheads and other relics lying on the surface as he walks slowly back and forth across the field. The beginner will have to

watch carefully or he will find none, and he should first acquaint himself thoroughly with the kinds of stone from which relics are chipped by observing the chips so very plentiful wherever the Indians lived; and also by visiting collections so as to recognize other relics, such as spearheads, axes, sinkers, pottery, pestles, and soap-stone dishes—even when almost covered by the soil. The hunter with a gun pretends to experience a great joy at the capture of his game, but his joy is not to be compared with the intense fascina-

a tent, an easy way of escape by water, and chances to fish. In such places relics are most abundant. Our town has many of these localities, in all of which I have personally hunted and found relics. It is not usual for arrow hunters to tell where they hunt; but the principal places are, the banks of the Charles river, in almost any field not too low and damp; the west shore of Longfellow's pond; the banks of Wight's pond, Wellesley Farms. (seldom ploughed up) and the fields along the brook above this pond; the



*Photo. by W. B. Swift*

Arrowheads, a Spearhead and a Chip found in Wellesley Hills by W. B. Swift

tion the arrowhead hunter has when he finds the little chipped stone, fashioned so many years ago by a race now extinct. Then too, the sadness caused by taking life is absent! There are few joys so intense and lasting as is the pleasure in finding one's first arrowhead! It is like receiving one's first diploma.

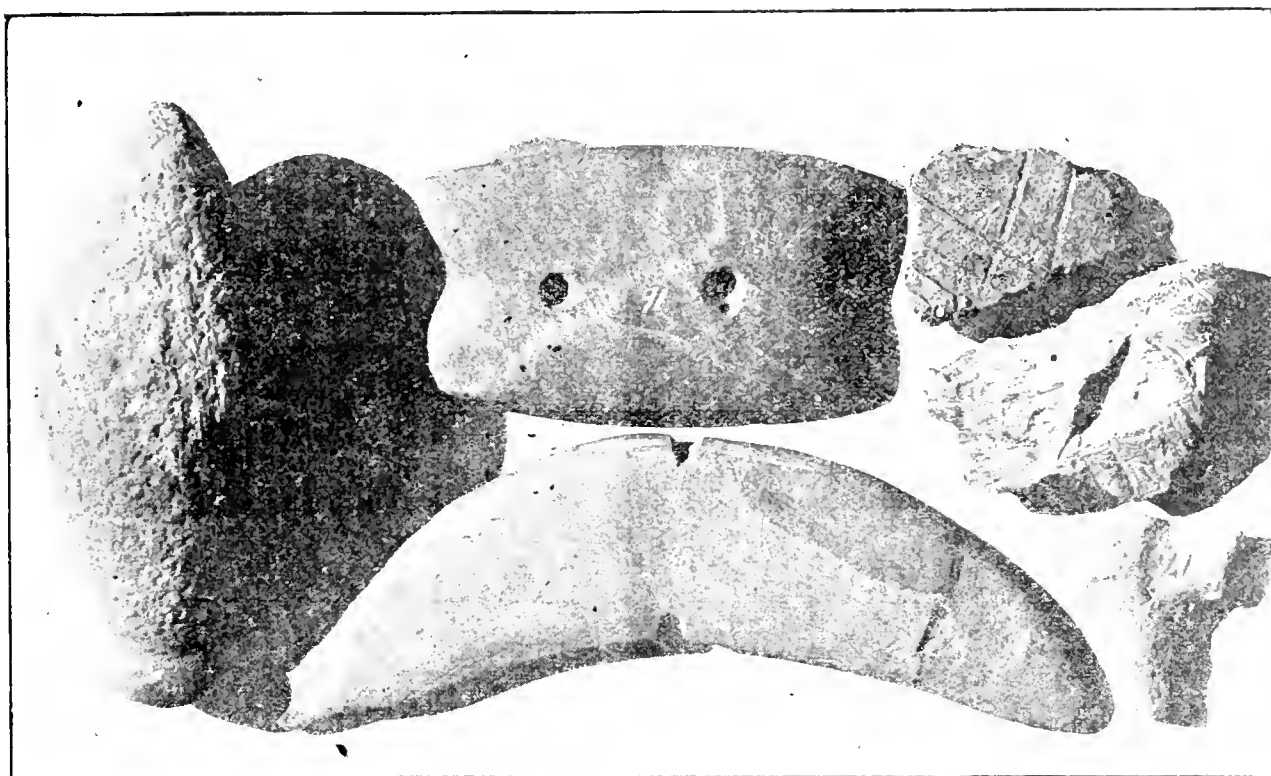
The most fruitful fields lie on high, dry ground near some body of fresh water. Such a location gave the Indians a healthy spot for

garden on the plain above Indian spring; the field back of the Congregational church (Wellesley Hills); the sand banks and exposed places about Lake Waban (seldom ploughed); the fields about the brook between Lake Waban and the Charles river. There are many other fields of minor importance but these are the best. The diligent hunter will no doubt discover other places where relics will be found as abundant as they

are in those named. The owner's permission hunt should always be obtained.

The finding of chips is always an indication of Indian life and a sign of the presence of relics. The chip has unique characteristics,—a head where the Indian struck the severing blow, an intermediate surface of a single curve, a fan-like shaped edge opposite the head and a back variously chipped. Chips are very common, there being about fifty to one arrowhead. The collector discards them except for study. The figure

uncalled for in so short an article as this. The illustration shows a few found in our town and the novice must acquaint himself with others in the museums. At the right of the picture is a sinker found on the banks of Charles river; near it a charm found on the north side of Wight's pond. The cut also shows a moonstone used as an ornament, found on the west bank of the Charles; a drill, and a fragment of a soap-stone dish found in Mr. Wight's garden; a piece of clay pottery, one of a collection of 235 pieces



*Photo. by W. B. Swift*

Sinker, Moonstone, Charm, Pottery Fragment of Soap-stone Dish with hole and drill found in Wellesley Hills by W. B. Swift

shows one.

The arrowhead is known by the presence of two chipped surfaces, and a continuous sharp edge, making a point at one end, with barbs or indentations at the opposite end. The illustration shows a number of types of Wellesley arrowheads, the details of which are in a great measure lost in the reproduction. To describe in detail other relics is

found together at one time on the east bank of Wight's pond.

An interesting proof of local Indian settlement consists of a map of Indian houses about Lake Waban, now in the office of the County Clerk at Dedham and called "Plan of Indian lands at Saw Mill Pond, 1780." This map divides the land between Lake Waban and Charles river into nineteen lots and gives the

names of the Indian owners. Nehemiah, Ephraim, Abraham and Thomas among these names suggest the influence of the Natick missionary, Elliott; others, Amyan, Waban, Taburnsag, recall Longfellow's Hiawatha.

Arrow hunting besides being a pleasure and a means of gathering specimens of archeological value, is a source of culture. It de-

velops the observation, is a natural means of exercise in the open air, and aids the growth of the mental qualities of patience and endurance. Surely none of the games we waste so much time upon can claim so many advantages!

How laudable then, for the boys of our town to gather these weird reminders of a bygone race!

## MT. MONADNOCK

By ONE OF THE NINE

Dark flower of Cheshire garden,  
 Red evening duly dyes  
 Thy sombre head with rosy hues  
 To fix far gazing eyes.  
 Well the Planter knew how strongly  
 Works thy form on human thought:  
 I muse what secret purpose had he  
 To draw all fancies to this spot.

*Monadnock from Afar. Emerson*



SO many Wellesley people have had the inspiration of a view of Mt. Monadnock from a distance like that which led Whittier to write his "Monadnock from Wachusett", or even the nearer view from the border of Thorndike Lake, if not a more intimate acquaintance from climbing to its rugged crest, that it seems almost to belong to the town. To the summer dwellers on the rim of the lake its ever-changing beauties of cloud-shadow and sunshine, of morning glow and gradually deepening twilight shade, of the fresh, delicate greenness of spring and the brilliant autumnal red and gold, are its strongest appeal. To the natives, familiar with its many moods, it is a weather gauge, more accurate and far more useful than its artificial and complex co-worker at Washington. Fox, partridge and porcupine, still in considerable numbers, draw their nutriment from its rock-ribbed bosom. The wary trout still hides in the deep shadows of its brooks and pools. By day and from afar its beauties and attractions are known to many; comparatively few have the courage or the interest to brave a night on its summit.

Among the latter was a party of nine, including two ladies, from Wellesley Hills. It was a glorious night in mid-August at the full of the Indian's "corn moon." Pack laden, but with hearts light with the spirit of adventure, the start was made in the early afternoon. Man of fifty and boy of fourteen were peers in juvenile frolicsomeness and in generous desire to carry the heaviest load. Monadnock is easy climbing if one elects the blazed trail, but there are places where even the experienced mountain climber may find his nerve and fiber amply tested.

We cannot chronicle any great event, nor was such necessary to make the trip a memorable one to every member of the party. The whirr of a partridge with a glimpse of his rapidly disappearing form, the waving of signals from the upland pastures to the younger folk left behind, the sight of a maple branch hanging out its fiery signal that its work for the tree is finished for all time, the rich, crisp fern growth of the aspidium spinosum which thrives luxuriantly here, the brilliant glow of the mountain goldenrod, the dainty whiteness of the mountain sandwort and the three-toothed cinquefoil, and away up almost to the very top of the ridges the largest and most luscious of sugar blue berries which some of us ate with a relish which appeared reckless to the more prudent. Items like these to vary the joy of climbing, with jest and mirth and occasional rests, where the receding horizon offered a larger view, made pleasant the way. The absence of bird-life on the upper

reaches of the mountain was especially noticeable. A pair of cedar waxwings close to the summit and a night hawk which came swooping down almost upon us at late twilight were all we saw.

After gaining the main ridge, selecting a site for the camp and gathering all the available dry wood for the night's fuel, some of the party set off for the highest peak to watch the approaching sunset. Here we met two young men who had come for the same purpose, having camped on the mountain the previous night. The sunset was indescribably beautiful and as the sun revealed itself for a moment from behind a gold rimmed cloud just before dipping below the horizon, we were able to see with great distinctness, through a pair of colored glasses kindly loaned us by one of the young men, a sight which alone would have repaid us for the weary climb. This was the apparent flattening of the sun's disk, due to atmospheric refraction and which is seen nowhere so well as from a mountain top.

Then came a spirited race over the semi-trail back to camp, the picnic supper eaten by the combined light of moon and camp-fire, the formal setting of the night watch and, a little later, the very primitive preparations for sleeping. What fun it was! How the years rolled away! How free and young we felt! Our primitive instincts are still strong enough to lend a strange fascination to such an experience. The rollicking fun of an ex-"Clafin Guard" kept us bubbling over with laughter. He told us that when he suggested shaving in the morning his wife said, "Oh no! you'll be warmer if you don't shave." Wrapped in his blanket and with a huge bough shouldered for a weapon, he paced the plateau with martial tread, but he was far from being a silent sentry. His wife brought a Boston Herald for him to fold under his coat for warmth. Even after the camp was quiet, his voice would occasionally break the stillness with some remark which would send a ripple of laughter round the row of would-be sleepers. "How can I sleep with a suicide on my shoulder blade and a murder case in the middle of my back?" was one.

Near the fire its flashes revealed the two ladies, one with yellow sun-bonnet, the other with red Tam-o-Shanter, peeping from beneath a pile of blankets. The rest of the party sought the softest spots near by. Everybody, except one of the ladies, slept some, though the combined naps of the whole party would have made but a brief night's sleep for one person. Sleeping seemed really a waste of time so glorious was the night, so unique the occasion. Watching the slow procession of the Pleiades, Taurus and Orion, the ascent of Casseopeia to mid-heavens and beyond, the great square of Pegasus, and the vast moon-lighted panorama spread out before us gave wings to the night and brought the first faint glint of dawn, (3.40) an early but welcome sight.

It seemed as if Nature must have appreciated the compliment we paid her by our visit and donned her very loveliest robes, for a more richly varied and wondrously glorious sunrise human eyes can scarcely ever have witnessed. A tiny lake in the middle distance mirrored the rosy radiance of the eastern sky, while in the dim light of dawn small areas of low-lying mist made us almost believe that hundreds of ponds had been born in the night. It was Nature's marvelously beautiful transformation scene. The stillness of the hour was almost perfect. It was broken only by the faint chirp of the cedar-waxwings, the mild crackle of the camp fire and our own exclamations of delight at the beauty of the scene.

At 4.35 the sun was fully risen and we hastily betook ourselves to the friendly shelter of a huge boulder, for, while the night was exceptionally mild, the wind at this early hour was keen and nipping. Our toiletts were even more primitive than our preparations for bed, but breakfast was none the less enjoyable. Following the fine example of the Appalachian Mountain Club we carefully concealed all traces of the meal and started on our downward journey. The early part of the descent was extremely rugged, but lower down we came upon a sheer precipice not less than a hundred feet high. Fortunately for us, its face was scamed by a

very narrow, wooded ravine. So steep was it that only by clinging closely to trees and bushes, crawling around rocks and under fallen trees and sliding bodily down almost vertical slopes to precarious footings could we make the least progress. Our staid matrons threw conventionality to the winds and clambered and slid with keen enjoyment and much skill. Standing at the foot of this immense cliff and looking back over the apparently impassable course over which they had just come impressed them more

than the actual descent.

Home reached and the weariness slept away, naught but joy and satisfaction remained as the result of our venture into Nature's uplands. Some of us are already looking forward to the time when we shall again win the inspiration of the clear, free air, the larger outlook, the bold ruggedness, the charm of unconventionality, the sense of majesty and power resident in these everlasting hills from whence cometh our strength.

## THE WIDENING OF WORCESTER STREET

By GEORGE N. SWEETSER



THE following article is written at the request of the editor who wished to present to the readers of *Our Town* some statement of the law and facts relating to the Worcester Street widening.

Our law recognizes two kinds of roads among others, highways and town ways. The highway is so called simply because the proceedings for its location originate with the county commissioners, the town way because the proceedings for its location originate with the selectmen. The jurisdiction of the county commissioners, however, extends to all ways within the county including, of course, all those within the limits of a town, but the selectmen did not, until 1891, have jurisdiction over any ways except such as they had laid out in their own towns. If the county commissioners had laid out a way, the selectmen could not alter it, even though it was in their own town, but they might be obliged to keep it in repair. In 1891, however, the law was changed so as to give the selectmen concurrent jurisdiction with the county officials in altering highways within the limits of their own town. This law, however, did not become operative in a town until it was accepted by the town at a town meeting. It has been accepted in Wellesley.

The power to lay out and alter highways and town ways is vested by statute in the two boards to which I have referred. The inhabitants of a town in town meeting assembled have no authority to do this. The method prescribed by the statute is exclusive and our supreme court has so decided on several occasions.

There is a statute curtailing the right of the selectmen to alter a town way within two years after it has been altered by the county commissioners, but no statute of this nature has been passed curtailing the power of selectmen as to highways. Bear in mind that a town way is a way laid out by the selectmen. Worcester Street was laid out by the county commissioners and is, therefore, a highway. This technical distinction must be constantly borne in mind in considering this question. The selectmen, therefore, can probably widen Worcester Street at this time. The reason for this peculiar state of the law is found in the fact that the statute curtailing the power of the selectmen to which I have referred was passed nearly seventy years ago and since the statute, giving the selectmen concurrent jurisdiction with the county commissioners over highways within the town was passed, no statute has been passed curtailing the powers of the selectmen in altering a highway after

the county officials have acted. The obvious purpose of the restraining statute was to prevent the local board from revising the work of the county officials within a reasonable time.

By statute a town can hold real estate for the public use of its inhabitants, but this right to hold is limited to holding such real estate as may be fairly and reasonably necessary to accomplish the objects for which the town is established. A town is a corporation, a municipal corporation it is true, but none the less controlled by charter. By this I mean that all the rights, powers and obligations of a municipal corporation are defined and expressly set forth in the act creating it and it cannot exceed those powers. If it does, its act is "ultra vires" as we say. So that when we find a town as a general proposition may hold real estate we must, before saying whether in a particular case it can hold real estate, ascertain if in that particular case *in the exercise of its corporate powers* the holding of real estate becomes fairly and reasonably necessary. Now towns are not authorized by law to lay out highways or town ways, and it may be questionable whether a town can purchase land for a highway until at least a proper time has arrived. What I mean by "a proper time" I will explain later. Selectmen can lay out town ways, but before the way is legally established the selectmen must report to the town and the town approve their action. The selectmen must act first, and act independently, and the law provides no other way. But after they have acted and the town has accepted their report, then the town is charged with the expense of constructing and maintaining the way. After the selectmen have first decided, as they must, that public necessity and convenience require a way, and the town has approved their action, then the town has some ground for saying that as the

proper tribunals have laid out a way and we have accepted it we have a right to purchase land for that way,—in other words, a proper time has arrived for us to purchase the land necessary for the way. I do not wish to be understood as claiming that the town has a right to purchase land for general highway purposes even under these circumstances for I do not think that the matter is wholly free from doubt because the town in town meeting assembled cannot widen a highway and is not required to approve the action of the selectmen in so doing, and the statutes prescribe a method by which the selectmen shall take the land and award damages. It is possible that our supreme court may some day say that this latter way is the only legal way. It is sufficient to say and is, I think, sound law that a town would hardly be justified in appropriating money to pay for land to widen a highway, the widening of which requires the independent action of a tribunal that may not act, for the town would hardly be justified in anticipating the action of the board of selectmen or the county commissioners. These boards in taking action concerning the laying out of highways represent the public as a whole and not simply the town. It is also true that if a purchase by the town is illegal the State which granted the charter can impeach the transaction because the powers granted to a town constitute a contract between the State and the town for a breach of which the State can complain. But as the right of the town to receive a deed of land, under the circumstances, might not be a complete one, that is, the town might have no clear legal right to buy the land, the grantor might step in and avoid the deed and get his land back refunding its price to the town. In addition to this, statutes have been passed giving our courts the right upon petition of ten taxable inhabitants to prevent the unauthorized expenditure of money in many cases

by petition to the supreme and superior courts.

So much for the law. As to the facts : Worcester Street was laid out by the county commissioners as a highway about 1860. It had not been changed until recently, when in order to admit the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company, a petition was presented to the county commissioners to alter Worcester Street. Acting under this petition, the county officials gave hearings and finally ordered the widening of the street. It has been conceded that whatever demand there was in the beginning for the widening of Worcester Street was a demand that it be done at the expense of the railway company. But at first no one seemed to want Worcester Street widened. It was proposed, however, to grant to the railway company an order of location requiring it to widen the street and bear the expense, but this was advocated largely because it was fairly understood that the company would not accept the order, and so would have the effect to keep the company from building through Wellesley. At the last hearing before the order was granted there was an urgent request made to the selectmen by many present to embody in the new order of location substantially the provisions of the previous order which the railway company had refused to accept. But the order of location when granted did not contain the stringent provisions that were a part of the original order. The provisions concerning the widening were very much modified and qualified in the new order, and the position of our then board of selectmen as I understand it was that they got all they could under our law and at the same time save the town from any substantial expense.

Recently many have felt that a wider street should be built than was laid out by the county commissioners. Action has been taken looking toward making Worcester Street of uniform width its entire length. There was a town meeting to consider the matter August eighth and a hearing at the town hall August twenty-fifth, at which there appeared to be a definite sentiment on the part of many citizens that the street should be made eighty-five feet or ninety feet its entire length. Some large owners of land signified a willingness to give land while some large owners appeared to disapprove of any modification of the present lay out. Various estimates of the cost were given, ranging from about \$50,000 to \$150,000 including building the street and paying the land damages. As showing the divergence of views it is significant that the highest and the lowest estimate appeared to be from those favoring the increased widening.

The view of those who favor the widening is that it will preserve the trees and add to the attractiveness of the street and the value of the land, and will induce building on Worcester street sufficient in time to more than compensate for the outlay. Those opposed to any change in the present lay out argue that it is not necessary to cut down all the trees, that many can be saved if care is used and that the expenditure of any large sum of money in addition to what must be spent on Worcester Street in any event is not justifiable even with regard to the future. What the outcome will be is not yet known, but it is hoped the matter may be decided in such a way that whatever is done may not hereafter be a cause of regret to the town.





## "By the Sweat of Thy Face Thou Shalt Eat Bread"

By MARSHALL L. PERRIN



EXPERIENCED souls realize that in the commands of God as recorded in the Bible, they are not to see the mandates of a ruler, but wise counsel. The ten commandments are not the edicts of a tyrant, but are recognized as expressing the fundamental principles of spiritual hygiene. So the necessity of working for a living is not the penalty for being born into unfortunate circumstances, but is inherent in the very nature of man's development and based upon the most vital laws of his growth. It is as cruel and dangerous to deprive a man, woman or child of the opportunity and even necessity to work, as to chain a royal tiger. If he is restive and the chain is weak, he will soon threaten society with destruction, until he is shot or imprisoned; if he is inert in idleness, his fibre will quickly degenerate.

An infant delights in exertion, a child is happy in the effort of play, and of work too, until he finds that work is imposed upon him. Then he unfortunately begins to suspect that it should be resented. Aside from the accomplishing of work-a-day results, what he must be encouraged to keep up is rather the wholesome feeling of effort, whether in play or work. The power of making well-directed conscious effort is the foundation of all success; and a man is handicapped and even cursed, who has not in youth acquired this power. Our community, every community, is full of little tigers, whose parents, rich and poor, are too indolent or too occupied to provide them with opportunity to keep busy. It is not enough to feed and clothe them. These are, generally speaking, the least of their needs. When such little animals, grown up, turn and rend their parents and the community, who is to be blamed? The unfortunate wild beast who has to be shot or imprisoned, certainly not. In the case of the well-to-do, it is the parent: the father, who is too

intent on business, or the mother, whose social duties are too absorbing. It is easier to pay for the work to be done about the place than to take the time and trouble to instruct one's own child to do it. In the case of poor parents who have no time at their disposal, it is the fault of the community. Vagrants assert that the world owes them a living. This is but a distorted version of the real truth, that society does undoubtedly owe to everybody, even in self-defense, an opportunity to work.

For this reason a suburban town like Wellesley is a particularly unfortunate home for some of its young people. It is neither a country town where farming life offers sufficient employment to those who must earn a living, and enough duties and chores to keep the children of the farmer's family out of mischief, nor is Wellesley like a city, which provides work in factories and occupation for all. Small country towns, at least in New England, are no longer the most healthful place for the children of the poor. They are made near enough to some large city by trains and electricies to reap from its dangers but not from its advantages. There is not enough employment near home and the street-habit and the gang-habit rapidly develop. There can be no better breeding-bed for hoodlumism; and when the idle boys of the rich and the idle boys of the poor join hands, as they do in such a community, the growth is incredible, until we are suddenly confronted by some unexpected ripe fruit.

Especially is this true in vacation-time. Few people realize what a curse vacation is to the children of the suburban poor. There are no farms and few factories to offer work and but few odd jobs to be done in proportion to the number of restless hands and brains that have been turned loose. Bad talk, mischief, and the dime novel have full swing. It is well to sit in parlors and deplore the extent of the growing lawlessness, or to discuss the subject of crime in council-

chambers; but no philanthropic capitalist could find better use for his money than in providing employment for these youths we have in mind. The parent who takes his family to the mountains or sea-shore should for a moment stop to think what even his children would find to do at home in the long days of the long summer vacation. If he were faithful to his responsibility, he would find himself forced to give up his business for a while and remain at home, studying out ways and means to keep his children busy. It need not be work. It may be play. But it must be some exertion based on conscious effort. It is not precisely *work*, but the "sweat of the face" that is the essential condition of growth in our moral, mental and physical natures. Nothing palls so upon children as desultory play; and there is no satisfaction equal to that of the shout. "But didn't we have to work for it!" Competitive play brings out the unexpected on the part of the opponent. It stretches the unused muscles as no perfunctory gymnastics can do, and shakes up the dormant brain-cells. It trains one in self-control, in organized action—so much emphasized by advocates of foot-ball,—and more than all, in the directing of conscious effort.

Now how can this willingness to make conscious effort be encouraged in idle youths? If not through the providing of employment on the part of capitalists, then at least by teaching these youths to practice

all the virtues that are required in wholesome, organized, and ambitious athletic sports and games. It must not be supposed that a summer playground, such as was established this year by the Wellesley Educational Association on the banks of Charles River behind the Fisher School, should have for its aim the teaching of certain games to the boys of the neighborhood. It was, on the other hand, for the purpose of keeping these boys busy and teaching them just those very virtues, so necessary to good citizenship; and the results may well rejoice the public-spirited citizens who generously supported it. The opening days of the playground found many boys lazy, loud-mouthed, lacking in ambition, in self-reliance, and in the appreciation of fair-play on their own part; unwilling to do one's share; sluggish and babyish in competition, particularly the older boys; and preferring idleness to effort of any kind. Mr. Bennett, the instructor, paid careful attention to all this, to the conversation of the boys, to their sense of honor, and to their moral attitude toward the games and sports. The fact that the boys can play better and have learned to swim well is merely incidental; but it is very significant that the residents of that district say the neighborhood has never been so orderly, and that the teachers, who have just begun school, find these same boys unusually attentive, polite, obedient, and ready to begin earnest, thoughtful study at once.

### THE FUTURE OF WAR

Some five or six years ago M. Jean de Bloch published in Russian a monumental work upon "The Future of War." The author was a Polish banker of great ability and wealth, the president of various important railway systems. For years he had realized the increasing seriousness of the influence of war upon the economic conditions of Europe. He had studied the arts of war from boyhood and written many important articles in German, English, French and Russian reviews, on military subjects. A year ago he lectured before the United Service Institution in London, a body of military experts and accord-

ing to the report of Mr. Edwin D. Mead "proved himself the superior of those practical and learned military men upon every technical point, and worsted them in debate." M. Bloch, therefore, wrote from a profound knowledge of the science of war as it is expounded by the highest authorities. It is claimed that it was the influence of M. Bloch's treatise which, more than anything else, moved the Emperor of Russia to invite the Hague Conference. At that conference also M. Bloch was present, not as a delegate, but avowedly as a student, though in reality a teacher. No one in all that body better

understood the subject in all its aspect, nor was more desirous that the Conference might be successful. He was also present at the last Paris Exposition in order that he might carry on his work of education. One of the methods which he hoped to employ for popular enlightenment was the establishment of Museums in which, says Mr. Mead "by pictures, panoramas, models, charts and many means, the real character and significance of modern warfare should be brought home to the actual perception of men and women. . . Especially did he wish to have the practical and economic aspects emphasized, to make men see how and why, in the changed military conditions, a really successful war on the part of one great power upon another really great power is impossible." One such Museum was actually begun at Lucerne and is already far advanced toward completion. M. Bloch did not live to carry the work through, but it was generously endowed by him and others will take up the task. An interesting account of the Museum in its present condition may be found in the Review of Reviews for August of the current year.

M. Bloch's great work on the Future of War was published in six volumes. Only the last of these has been translated into English but it is stated that this volume contains a summary of the whole work, a clear statement of all its important principles. In the American edition is an introduction by Mr. Edwin D. Mead and the report by Mr. William T. Stead of a very interesting conversation between himself and M. Bloch. In the course of that conversation the author thus stated his thesis: "War has become impossible except at the price of suicide." "It is impossible for the modern state to carry on war under the modern conditions with any prospect of being able to carry that war to a conclusion by defeating its adversary by force of arms on the battlefield. No decision war is possible. Neither is any war possible that will not entail, even upon the victorious power, the destruction of its resources and the break up of Society." It will be seen that M. Bloch's argument in favor of peace is not simply the usual humanitarian or philanthropic argument, but one which is to many minds much more irresistible an argument political and economic. England,

though mistress of the seas, cannot afford to even threaten her source of supplies in wheat and meat. France which has been losing in population under peace conditions would commit suicide by entering into any war which would involve a large loss of her male population. Germany has enormous investments in foreign securities which would be lost by any war. Modern methods of warfare, the quick firing magazine gun, the improved rifle, smokeless powder, long range artillery have enormously increased the cost and deadliness of battle. Much of the glamor of war has departed. There is no smoke of battle to hide the carnage of war, and fighting unseen foes whose deadly fire cannot be located calls for peculiar heroism. Sharpshooters pick off their enemies, especially officers and artillery men, from a distance so great that not even the sound of firing betrays the place from which the bullet is sent. The terrible loss of English officers in the Boer war is indicative of modern conditions. The care of the wounded also will be vastly more difficult in the future than ever before, on account of the great peril to those engaged in the work, the larger number to be aided and greater distance from the field of battle to which the wounded must be removed.

All of these matters and others are thoroughly discussed in M. Bloch's book, with charts and statistics. There is also much valuable information incidental to the topic gathered here conveniently. The reading public as well as the friends of peace, are greatly indebted to the American publishers for presenting this important work in handy and attractive form and at a price within the reach of all. It should be said that in doing this Mr. Edwin Ginn has been moved by devotion to the cause of peace and desires only that the book may have the widest possible influence. The market price will hardly cover, we should think, the cost of production. The book is well made, attractive, and ordinarily would be much more expensive to the purchaser. It is to be hoped that it will be widely read and may exert, as its author and American publisher have desired, a strong influence for universal peace. [The Future of War, by L. S. Bloch, Ginn & Co., cloth, pp. lxxix, 780, with over 100 maps, plans and diagrams. 60 cts.]

# OUR TOWN

September, 1902

*Published on the first of each month by C. M. Eaton  
Managing Editor, Parris T. Farwell, Wellesley Hills  
Subscription and Advertising Agent, Alex E. Wight*

Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter.

## Editorial

The Rev. Mr. Raymond of Stratford, Conn., shows his faith by his works: and pretty hard works they are likely to prove. His church needs money. This unfortunately, is not an uncommon want, but Mr. Raymond has taken a very uncommon method of meeting the necessity. In this town of Stratford lives a man who has no faith, but plenty of money. That is, he has no faith in the value of churches or Christianity. But he evidently has a sublime faith in the convincing cogency of his own opinions. And he is willing to back up his opinions with substantial pecuniary support. He makes Mr. Raymond an extremely novel proposition. He offers to give his church a certain sum of money if the pastor will, for twelve consecutive hours, listen to his disquisition upon the peculiar type of infidelity to which this gentleman is partial. If our memory is to be trusted the sum offered amounts to about \$15 an hour. The report comes to us that the courageous pastor has accepted the terms and gone into severe training for the ordeal. In spite of the sapient judgment of Solomon, surely this is a "new thing under the sun." We knew of a guileful book agent, who with a mouthful of sound teeth, climbed into a busy dentist's chair and cheerfully paid \$3 an hour for the privilege of commending his wares. But he was selling one of those astonishing subscription books, one volume of which comes every three months until you die! But think of paying \$15 per hour for the bare opportunity of talking to a man who is not even a prospective customer for a patent medicine! Imagine twenty-four sermons packed into one intellectual receiver! And imagine, if you can, the average preacher paying at the rate of \$7.50 a sermon for the bare privilege of preaching them! We are inclined to think that there is an occult advertising scheme at the back of this apparently generous proposition. Is it not possible that this unbelieving gentleman may contemplate the hiring of a hall,

and charging an admission fee to the thronging multitudes who may be anxious to see the preacher take an overdose of his own medicine? In imagination we can already see the hourly bulletin issued from the scene of battle. "One o'clock p. m., Mr. A. has already begun his lecture. Both parties in the pink of condition. Referee Mr. B. 3 p. m. Mr. Raymond showing signs of slight feverishness. Evidently making inward resolutions to spare his own congregation in the future. 5 p. m. Mr. A. somewhat husky in voice. Most of the congregation in peaceful slumber. Suppressed snores in all parts of the hall. 7 p. m. Mr. Raymond taking refreshments, and Mr. A. endeavoring to continue his discourse while consuming a sandwich! 8 p. m. Old gentleman who has suffered from chronic insomnia has been brought into the hall. Is now sleeping sweetly. 9 p. m. Mr. Raymond showing signs of distress. Dark lines under his eyes. Mr. A. has just entered upon his 49thly! 12 midnight, hall densely crowded. Mr. Raymond taking strong coffee in large quantities. Mr. A. entering upon the question of Free Will. Has hired a muscular man to make gestures for him. 12.45 a. m. Mr. A. showing marks of great distress. Mr. Raymond kept awake by hypodermic injections of strong stimulants. Bets freely offered that he cannot survive the last fifteen minutes. Mr. A. receiving the home stretch amidst irrepressible applause which drowns the voice of the speaker, and serves to keep the suffering preacher awake!"

We sincerely hope that this liberal gentleman may secure the coveted opportunity to ventilate his unpopular opinions, and that the courageous preacher may secure the money. If he listens to a lecture twelve hours long he will certainly earn it.

If Mr. Dooley does not make delicious fun over the make-believe, bloodless naval battles that are being fought around Newport and Block Island, then we have not

fairly measured his sense of humor. In the old days "before the war," when the southern people were, in what Mark Twain calls their "Sir Walter Scott period," they used to have glittering tournaments, in which the tin clad chivalry of the land daringly faced the dangers of mimic warfare, and, amidst the applause of the admiring multitudes, picked metal rings from posts conveniently placed, and then knelt to receive flowery crowns from the hands of the Queen of Love and Beauty. It was harmless, and very serious business to the participants; but it afforded a great deal of amusement to those people who had reached a more mature stage of commercial civilization. But, surely, it was not more mirth provoking than to read the serious accounts of the desperate sham battles that are being waged before the

eyes of the applauding beauty of the fashionable watering places. What is the object of all this "fuss and feathers?" Why are we spending hundreds of millions of dollars on ships and guns and forts and sham fights? Nobody has shown the slightest disposition to interfere with the enjoyment of our just national rights. With whom are we going to pick a quarrel? For more than half a century we have peaceably maintained the Monroe doctrine without this great display of force. No nation has threatened to violate it. We have grown in greatness and wealth, and have had no temptation to play the bully. The great nations would rather trade than fight with us. Why then should we seek with these spectacular methods to familiarize the people with the idea of war?

## CHURCH NEWS

### Wellesley Hills Congregational

The Sunday School began its regular sessions on Sept. 14. Three new classes have been formed. The lessons are on the prophetic period of the Old Testament.

Morning services will be held for the present in Maugus Hall. The pastor is preaching a series of sermons on the Bible. On the 21st the topic will be "The Practical Importance of Bible Study for the Church and the Individual." On following Sundays the subjects will be suggested by the Sunday School lesson for the day and will consider the lives of the great prophets and kings of Israel.

The new church building is nearly completed and the church building committee will take immediate steps to secure contributions for the payment of the last bills, so that the building may be free from debt before it is occupied, in accordance with the terms of original subscriptions.

Friday evening meetings will be held at the Parsonage at 7.45 o'clock until further notice.

Topic, Sept. 19, "Unused Sources of Strength." Luke 11: 1-13; Mal. 3: 8-18; Eph. 6: 10-24; Ps. 84:1-12. Have we exhausted God's mercy? or our duty of faith and service? Are we making the wisest use of the material resources of the church?

### Unitarian Society

The church opened after the summer vacation on Sunday, September 7. Mr. Snyder preached.

The Sunday School will open September 14, at twelve o'clock. The pastor hopes to soon have an adult class for the study of the Beginning of the Christian Church.

Mr. John M. Seward, one of the oldest members of the society, died on Sunday, June 29, and was buried on the following Monday.

During vacation the pastor preached at Lancaster, Dorchester, Magnolia, Nantucket, King's Chapel and West Newton.

The Wellesley Hills Branch of the Woman's Alliance connected with the Unitarian Society offers to all its friends and members a delightful entertainment with which it opens its winter's work.

A reading followed by a luncheon will be given at the Unitarian Parlor on October eighth, at eleven o'clock.

A play entitled "The Romancers" will be read by Miss Robinson of Lowell, who comes to us with the highest references.

The play is by Edmond Rostand and is a comedy, exquisite, thoroughly original and very amusing. The Alliance hopes for a full attendance of friends to enjoy not only the reading but the social luncheon which follows it.

Admission fifty cents, includes luncheon, October eighth at eleven o'clock.

## • • The Reserved Section • •

(W. D. Nesbit, in Baltimore American.)

["The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in his infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of the country."—Mr. Baer.]

**I**N the prehistoric ages, when the world was a ball  
of mist—  
A seething swirl of something unknown in the  
planets' list ;  
When the earth was vague with vapor, and form-  
less, and dark, and void—  
The sport of the wayward comet—the jibe of the  
asteroid—  
Then the singing stars of morning chanted soft:  
"Keep out of there!  
Keep off that spot which is sizzling hot—it is mak-  
ing coal for Baer."  
When the pterodactyl ambled, or fluttered, or  
swam, or jumped,  
And the plesiosaurus rambled, all careless of what  
he bumped,  
And the other old-time monsters that thrived on  
the land and sea,  
And didn't know what their names were any more  
than to-day do we —  
Wherever they went they heard it: "You fellows  
keep out of there—  
That place which shakes and quivers and quakes—  
it is making coal for Baer."  
The carboniferous era consumed but a million  
years:  
It started when earth was shedding the last of her  
baby tears,  
When still she was swaddled softly in clumsily  
tied-on clouds,  
When stars from the shops of Nature were being  
turned out in crowds;  
But high o'er the favored section this sign said to  
all: "Beware!  
Stay back of the ropes that surround these slopes—  
they are making coal for Baer!"  
We ought to be glad and joyous, we ought to be  
filled with glee  
That aeons ago the placard was nailed to the  
ancient tree,  
That millions and millions of ages—back farther  
than Adam and Eve—  
The ichthyosaurus halted, and speedily took his  
leave,  
And so it was all saved for us, the spot with the  
sign: "Beware!  
This plant is run by the earth and sun and is mak-  
ing coal for Baer!"

5 Cents per Copy

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# OUR TOWN

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OCTOBER 1902

Volume V

Number 10

PUBLISHED AT THE MAUGUS PRESS  
WELLESLEY HILLS

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-016

## Dana Hall -- A New Department

A boarding and day school for girls from ten to fourteen years of age was opened in Wellesley, October second, 1900.

This school is under the management of the Dana Hall School, and in charge of resident teachers of long and successful experience with children of intermediate grades. Boys are admitted to the day school.

In addition to the usual English branches, French and German, vocal music, and drawing are taught, and especial emphasis is laid on nature study and manual training.

For further particulars apply to the Principal,

HELEN TEMPLE COOKE, Dana Hall, Wellesley, Mass.



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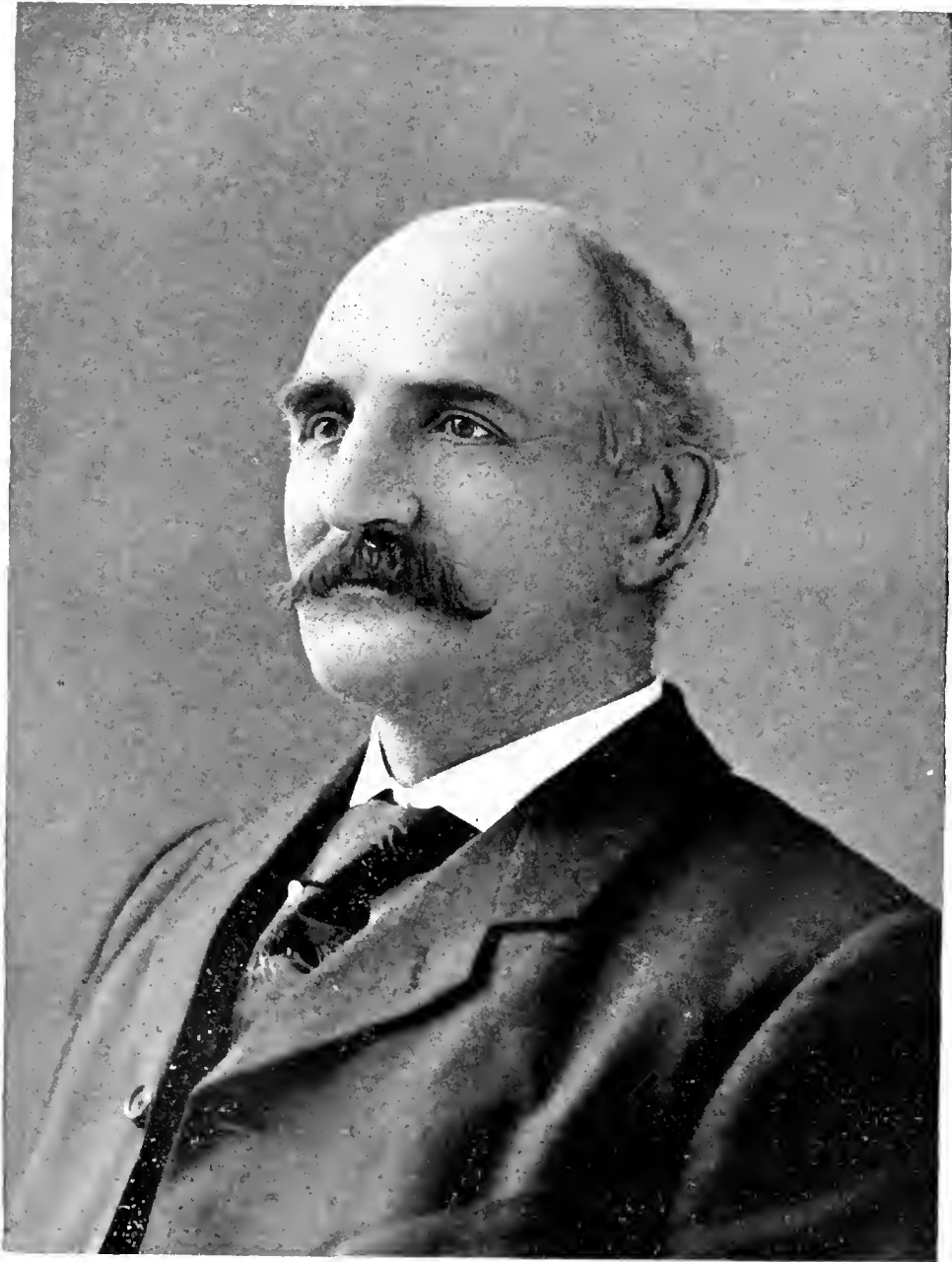
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LYMAN K. PUTNEY

# OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

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*Volume V*

*OCTOBER, 1902*

*Number 10*

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## LYMAN K. PUTNEY

By JOSEPH E. FISKE

Mr. Lyman K. Putney, son of Joseph and Mary Winch Putney, was born in Troy, Cheshire County, N. H., August 2, 1835. He attended the district school with more or less constancy till he was thirteen years of age. From fifteen to eighteen he was learning a trade in a woolen mill, then for three years he was employed in Boston in a provision market. Then it appears he adopted the business of his life—trucking—to which his son succeeded. In this business he made the acquaintance of many of the larger business firms and dealers in the city.

While engaged in this business, his property was destroyed by fire and he lost all he had accumulated. He kept on, however, and soon in addition bought and sold and developed real estate with large success, the results being very apparent in this community.

He lived in Framingham, Newton, and other places till 1871, when he removed to Wellesley, where he has since resided. He was married April 3, 1858, to Abbie A. daughter of William and Louisa Marshall. His wife, his son Henry M., a daughter, Ethel W., and a grand-daughter, the child of his oldest daughter, Alice M., who married G. L. Kingsbury of Needham, and who died a short time since, survive

him. Very soon after moving to this place, which was then a part of the town of Needham, Mr. Putney was prominent in public matters, and very early was chosen one of the Board of Assessors, which position he held for two years. In the spring of 1877, he was elected one of the Selectmen of Needham, in which office he continued till the division of the town in 1881.

In 1880 he was elected as Representative to the General Court. After the division of the town, he was elected on the Board of Selectmen of Wellesley and was continuously re-elected for seven or eight years, being chairman of the Board during this time. He was also elected on the Board of Water Commissioners.

In 1883 he was again sent to the Legislature and served the year Gen. B. F. Butler was Governor. He was on the Committee of Public Charitable Institutions which investigated the Tewksbury Almshouse. He was again elected Selectmen in 1890, and again in 1898, and this present year a Water Commissioner for three years.

It is very evident that a man repeatedly elected to office in his own town to serve in various capacities must have the confidence of the inhabitants of the town, which Mr. Putney did have in a very marked degree

and he certainly deserved it. He, in his long career of public service, never in my opinion in the least betrayed the interests of the town. For a long term of years his advice and opinion was accepted as final. He was eminently conservative. Rarely did he suggest anything which would involve the town in extra expense, and the heavy taxpayers of the town relied very largely upon him to cut off any attack on the treasury. His conservatism did not obscure his judgment, however, or prevent him from properly

estimating progressive undertakings, as for instance in acquiescing in the movement for the division of the town, and working faithfully and successfully to accomplish it. He paid, in more than one instance, a higher price for land for improvement than had been paid before for any in the village, and wisely, too.

In his death the town has lost a valuable citizen, a progressive business man, and many of his townsmen a warm and highly prized friend.

## MUSIC IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

By BELLE S. BASSETT



HE value of music in the public schools of our towns and cities can hardly be over-estimated. When one realizes that many of the children have no music in their homes and none anywhere else, except occasionally in their churches, one can see what a new world is opened to a child, when he finds that he can use his vocal chords to make musical sounds, and with other children learn to sing pretty songs.

Good music has always elevated human thoughts, softened hard dispositions, and comforted sorrowing hearts. Therefore, if a love and appreciation of such music be planted and nourished in a child during its school life, what a pleasure and comfort it will always prove.

The social value of music as a part of the school work should not be overlooked either. In refining the feelings of a child, in cultivating the speaking voice and in giving pleasure to others, it is of the greatest value.

One seldom finds a child who has what we call no ear for music. Many older scholars who have never been encouraged during early childhood to sing, and who cannot at the maturer age carry a tune, could have

been taught to do so had the work been begun earlier. It is an irreparable loss. In my experience I have found in the first primary grades, several children who at the beginning of the year could not imitate the pitch of my voice, or the sound of the pitch-pipe, yet who, after listening, instead of joining in with the other children, could at the end of the year really sing the entire scale and carry a tune. Of course there are exceptions, whom we term monotones, and who have to be excused for all time; yet I like to have even those children sit with the others during the singing lesson, and learn what they can of the technical part of music, for they may imbibe a love of good music. There are many persons who are very fond of music, who have a good and correct ear, and who may play some instrument and play it well, yet whose vocal chords refuse to utter a musical sound. These can enjoy a great deal, and of course are not to be associated with those who have no voice nor sense of rhythm.

In the public school work, the first thing that the supervisor gives his attention to is the tone used by the children. That the ascending and descending scale be properly

learned is of course most important, and that is learned wholly by imitation. It is therefore very necessary that the regular teacher of the first primary grade should have a correct ear and a musical tone. That the latter in the children be free from all nasal or throaty quality from the very beginning is important, as these qualities are very hard to eradicate after becoming a habit.

After the scale is correctly learned, and the sweetness and roundness of the tone have become fixed firmly, then the next step is begun—teaching the skips to the children. This skipping should be a daily exercise, not only in the first primary grades, but up through the higher ones.

In the first grade little rote songs are taught, many of which are called motion songs, as the children illustrate them by gestures. These are great favorites with all children. The accompaniments are played on a piano if there be one in the room, or on a small portable organ, which can be carried easily by one person.

In the second grade the children commence to read little exercises from the chart, saying in correct time the names of the notes, and then singing it with one syllable, like “loo” or “bell.” Later on in the year the pendulum is hung on the chart and then the children begin to understand time and rhythm.

In the third year, the First Music Reader is introduced and the exercises are read and sung in the same way in which they were sung from the chart. Then the children begin to put words to a tune, not words learned by rote as formerly, but words read through once by the children, and then put to the tune they have just sung.

This is one of the hardest steps and takes infinite patience on the part of the teacher. In fact the most useful quality any teacher can possess is patience.

In the fourth and fifth grades the children

have two part singing, the leaders being put on the lower part. During these two years they learn some of the harder steps in music—like the “divided beat,” “sharps approached from above,” and the dotted note.

In the sixth grade other more difficult steps are taken—the “three-quarter beat note followed by the quarter beat note,” sharps approached from below,” and “flats approached from above.” Throughout all the grades above the second, the names of the keys are drilled upon.

In the seventh grade three part singing commences. The supervisor should test all voices concerning which there be any doubt as to which part the scholar should sing, and the boys’ voices should be treated very carefully indeed, as many begin to change at this time.

In the eighth and ninth grades the minor and chromatic scales should be taught, thus enabling the scholars to read almost any vocal music given them to sing.

The books used increase in difficulty year by year, so the children are led on by easy stages. Of course there is a disadvantage in using the same music readers year after year, as the younger children hear the songs sung at home or at school by their older brothers and sisters. The tunes become fixed in their minds, generally with some little mistake in notes, and the result is that when it is their turn to learn these same songs, it is almost impossible to correct those errors. This difficulty is obviated by the Supplementary Song Books recently issued by the different publishers, which for a while at least will give the children some very pretty new songs.

The supervisor or teacher often can supply songs from less well known music books, putting the notes on the blackboard. But this makes a good deal of extra work for the teacher.

When the scholars reach the High School, they are supposed to be ready to form a choral society, learning good music, and enjoying the reward of all the work done in the primary and grammar schools. The singing hours ought to be the pleasantest of the week in the High School. If possible an orchestra should be organized—it is both pleasant and profitable to the members, and gives much pleasure to their friends.

Any citizens who feel that only a practical education in the schools is necessary, must live in a very narrow world, seeing only a small part of its beauty. There has always been such a close relation between what is harmonious and beautiful, and the religious instruct that it is a long step in the right direction when music and art and all other high tastes receive their proper attention and nurture during the most impressionable years of one's life.

## THE SUMMER PLAYGROUND

By MARSHALL L. PERRIN



AT the request of the president of the Wellesley Educational Association, a report is herewith given of the results of the enterprise, supported by many generous citizens, to afford occupation and moral as well as physical training to the boys at the eastern end of the town during six weeks of the summer vacation. The playground was located upon the banks of the Charles River, behind the Cedar Street schoolhouse. The privilege to use this ground was granted by the Metropolitan Park Commission. The ground is not very level, and yet, after being cleared of vines and standing grass, it served its purpose, and was especially desirable on account of its nearness to the schoolhouse, its proximity to the river for swimming, and the presence of a sufficient number of shade trees.

Mr. Wm. H. Bennett, a gentleman of much experience in conducting playgrounds in Boston and vicinity, and congenial to boys, could fortunately be secured for forenoons five days in the week. The hours were from nine to twelve. There was no regularity of attendance demanded, for if a boy could find a job of work now and then, it was even better for him. The object in establishing the playground was to occupy the

hands and minds of those who could not get work, or were too young to be employed; and thus to maintain the standards of moral and mental equilibrium, which are so apt to fall after school closes, and to degenerate during times of idleness. For this reason, Mr. Bennett's first purpose was not merely to teach them some games, but to train them in playing certain ones that require strenuous effort and the exercise of moral virtues, such as patience, courage, quick thought, persistence, self-reliance, emulation.

No one who has not watched the working methods of a playground, or who has not taught school, can realize how much these qualities, desirable for citizenship and for success in business, are lacking in those boys who are not born into favorable environment. Mental inertia is of no account as a deterrent, by the side of moral inertia; and it was this latter which we most frequently encountered. The personal study of the individual, which made Mr. Bennett's work so fascinating in detail, is a means of developing character, which only their teachers, not even their parents, can follow up. This is one source of blessing from the public school system; and I am not sure but that the playground reveals the boy's character more than the schoolroom. There were basket-ball goals

to set up; back-guards to build; bounds to mark out; tracks to lay out; a raft to build; apparatus to set up and to take care of. In this latter particular, Mr. Bennett declares that he never had a more trustworthy set of boys under his care. They were allowed, moreover, to keep their things in the school-house; and on rainy mornings they met in one of the school-rooms, where under the leadership of the instructor, they could have practice in discussion.

The boys were divided into Junior and Senior companies, each with appointed leaders and officers. There was no single case of insubordination. The rules were very strict against bad language, cigarettes, and improper behavior. Strict discipline was gladly recognized by the boys. In fact, most of the boys would obey rather than independently push forward. Fortunately, Camp Hubbard at Riverside, a "country week" encampment under Mr. Robinson, was near enough at hand to provide ample opportunity for zealous competition, which it was so hard to arouse among our own boys. But the

final meet on the last day, August 15th, was confined to ourselves, and it was a credit to instructor and boys. The prizes were well earned. A picnic, which owed its success to Mrs. Train, ended the season.

The subscribers may well feel that the hundred and odd dollars which were collected most perseveringly by Mr. Croskill were well spent; not only in paying the expenses of the instructor and for simple apparatus, but in strengthening the characters of those forty or fifty boys, in whom qualities were developed which would otherwise have lain dormant all summer. The community felt negatively during the summer the benefit of those boys being occupied; and the school-teachers have noticed the positive fruits in a well-ordered beginning of the school-year. The townspeople can be assured that certainly one hundred dollars' worth of teaching effort has been saved, as the result of this summer's good training; and an actual step toward good-citizenship was taken by the boys.

## LECTURES UPON LABOR

The Twentieth Century Club has arranged for a very timely course of eight lectures on "The Industrial Problem of the United States." Single admission tickets may be had for twenty-five cents, course tickets with reserved seats for two dollars.

Leading representatives of labor and capital and expert students of the industrial situation will speak. No other course of equal authority on these matters has ever been given in Boston. The lectures will be given in Faneuil Hall. The lecturers and the subjects and dates are as follows:

Oct. 22, Prof. Henry Carter Adams, University of Michigan, "The Historical Background of the Labor Problem;" Nov. 5, Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, "The Wage Question;" Nov. 20, Herman Justi, Commissioner of

the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, "The Organization of Capital: Trusts;" Dec. 3, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, "The Organization of Labor: Trade Unions;" Dec. 18, Edgar E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor, Order of Railway Conductors, Long Island Railroad, "Arbitration;" Jan. 21, the Rt. Rev. John J. Keane, Archbishop of Dubuque, Ia., "The Rights and Duties of the Public in Labor Struggles;" Feb. 4, lecturer to be announced, on "The Relation of the Industrial Problem to Democracy."

The hour of these lectures will be 8 p.m. Course tickets may be purchased and information obtained from the secretary of the Club, Mr. E. H. Chandler, at 2 Ashburton Place.

OUR TOWN  
TWILIGHT ON RANGELEY LAKE

Sol, sinking in the west, half hides his shining  
head,  
As crimson clouds close round: the curtain to  
his bed.  
The deepening dusk steals gently o'er the  
rills,  
The streams and lake which nestle 'mongst the  
hills.  
The placid waters, stirred by faltering breeze  
Reflect the moss-crowned banks; the mountain  
girt with trees.  
Bats flit about the spoil, uncertain in their  
flight;  
Like spectral forms; misshapen shadows in the  
night.  
A wiley trout, intent to seize a buzzing fly,  
That rests, unconscious of the danger nigh,  
Sinks from its cool retreat to catch its weary  
prey.  
A splash and circling ripples mark the pirate's  
way.  
The loon's shrill call breaks on the deathlike  
calm—  
A hollow laugh that mocks at fears or harm.  
'Neath sheltering oaks, whose bows, embracing  
link,  
A timid deer comes cautiously to drink.  
Raising its antlered head with great soft eyes,  
To sniff the air where thought of danger lies.  
Diana, but yet a faint gray silver horn  
Waits at her post to guard the earth till dawn.  
And from her throne of regal splendor white,  
With queenly grace, bids Sol a last "Good  
Night."

THE MAUGUS CLUB

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Reorganized June 27, 1896  
Incorporated July 9, 1896  
Club House occupied Oct. 17, 1896

DESIGN OF THE CLUB.

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# OUR TOWN

October, 1902

*Published on the first of each month by C. M. Eaton  
Managing Editor, Parris T. Farwell, Wellesley Hills  
Subscription and Advertising Agent, Alex. E. Wight*

Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter.

## Editorial

In the death of Mr. Lyman K. Putney, the town of Wellesley has lost a useful citizen, who has many times and most faithfully served in public office. It is the universal testimony of those who best understood his spirit and purpose that he was devoted to the welfare of the town, uniting in a remarkable degree a safe conservatism and a wise desire for progress. He knew both how to advocate economy and when it was wise to spend large sums for the sake of future returns. These combinations in a public man are too rare, and the absence of one in whom they were markedly conspicuous is greatly to be lamented. The loss within a twelvemonth of three such men as Mr. Arthur Lawrence, Mr. H. H. Hunnewell and Mr. L. K. Putney is a heavy blow to our community and a summons to young men to emulate the spirit and the usefulness which these public-spirited citizens have exhibited.

Whatever else one may think about the parties concerned in the present coal strike, on one point most of us will doubtless agree. In the conference at Washington, it was Mr. Mitchell who bore himself like a gentleman and the coal operators who were insolent and boorish; it was the leader of the strikers who made a proposition which was absolutely fair and square—all that could in decency be asked of him,—it was the coal operators who had nothing to suggest and were unwilling to listen to any suggestion. So far as Mr. Mitchell was concerned, if his fair offer had been accepted, as it should have been, the mines would be working today. So far as the operators were concerned, the public interests seemed unworthy of consideration, and if their desire had been gratified, federal troops would be employed today in defending one side in a controversy for which no excuse can be given. When the public understands the history of the coal districts, the conditions prevailing there, the reasonableness of the strikers' demands will be acknowledged.

The trouble with the American public is that it must experience some kind of a social convulsion before it will arouse itself to remedy wrong social conditions. At present, we, the people, are paying the bills of one side, the side of the millionaires, in this strike. Every dollar extra extorted from the people for coal is a direct contribution for the support of the coal operators. The strikers are willing to starve in self-defense, the operators are willing to starve, or freeze, or squeeze—anybody except themselves—to defend what they demand we shall believe to be the cause of right and law and order, while it is in reality only the operators' demand for mastery over men.

Among the results of the present labor controversy, one of the most important will be the increased thoughtfulness and therefore the changed attitude toward the general principal of municipal ownership of great public necessities. In New England, certainly, they are few today who do not realize the absurdity of entrusting to a few men the ownership of the great coal fields upon which the public is so dependent. Every day is revealing in some new degree, how thoroughly, in what a complicated manner, an industry like that of the coal operators, enters into the life of the social body. Is it not absurd that the public should stand by, helplessly, while a few men who have possession of the coal mines of the land fight out, at public expense, their private industrial quarrel? There is no doubt but state control or state ownership of such a public necessity is worthy of careful consideration. The one argument against it—that it would increase the power of the political boss and the degree of political corruption, is not justified by facts. For wherever municipal ownership has been adopted, an increased interest on the part of the public in the choice of their officials has followed, and a consequent purification of politics. Look the matter up!

### New France and New England

The last link in the chain of historical works which Mr. Fiske has given to his countrymen is entitled, "New France and New England." Alas, it is an unfinished link. The hand of the Master is evident everywhere; his clear interpretation, balanced judgment and delicious recognition of the humorous side of life are as manifest in this work as in any which he lived to publish. Still every reader will recognize that in one respect this volume differs from its predecessors. It is rather a series of historical lectures than a single, compact and completed work. In the middle of the volume are two of these lectures, which seem to have no immediate connection with the rest of the work. One of these is a fine study of that "most gruesome episode in American history," the witchcraft delusion in Salem village. The other is a review of the "Great Awakening" and the religious history leading up to it. We should miss either of these, for Mr. Fiske's interpretation of both events, so characteristic of New England history, is marked by that fairness of spirit which makes all his work pre-eminently valuable. In the one is a notable presentation of the true position of Cotton Mather, which alone would justify the paper, and in the other are matters full of local and permanent interest, an explanation of the Half-way Covenant, the cause of the formation of the Old South Church, an interesting contrast between the conservatism of Connecticut and the liberal spirit in Massachusetts, and especially a fine estimate of Jonathan Edwards, whom the writer calls, "one of the wonders of the world, probably the greatest intelligence that the Western Hemisphere has yet seen," a man who the more one considers him, "the

more colossal and astonishing he seems."

The rest of the book tells the story of the French and Indians, particularly in their relations with New England. Here Mr. Fiske is at his best, especially in the first chapters on the explorations of the French from "Cartier to Champlain," the "Beginnings of Quebec," and "The Lords of Acadia." In the first of these chapters we are interested to find Mr. Fiske's reasons for locating Norumbega on Manhattan Island. Further on is the story of Samuel Champlain, "a noble and charming man, a true viking who loved the tossing waves and the howling of the wind in the shrouds," who named "L'Isle des Monts Déserts," sailed down the New England coasts, and fifteen years before the Pilgrim Fathers came here, was tempted to make a settlement on the Charles River!

The last chapters deal particularly with the French and Indian war, and here we feel most certain that some material is missing, which, if he had lived, the author would have supplied. Nevertheless, these chapters are of great interest and value, with their accounts of Major George Washington, the campaign of Braddock, the tragedy of Lord Howe, to whose memory Massachusetts erected a monument in Westminster Abbey in later years, and above all of Montcalm and Wolfe and the capture of Quebec.

No-one has done as much as Mr. Fiske to interpret American history to the American people, and we are grateful for this last volume, which, fitting in place just before the American Revolution, completes the series of his historical works.

["New France and New England," by John Fiske: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. pp. 378. \$1.65 net.]

### The Long Straight Road

In one of his shadowy days, Robert Louis Stevenson uttered himself thus wise, "Times are changed with him who marries; there are no more by-path meadows where you may innocently linger, but the road lies long and straight and dusty to the grave." This is the "long straight road" of which Mr. George Horton writes in his latest book. It is a piece of realistic fiction of the Howell's type, and "for those who like that sort of

thing, this is the sort of a book they will like." So far as we can judge, it is written with more of force, if less of polish, than we find in most of Mr. Howell's works. Chicago society is rather complex and we presume that the description here given of tenement house life, Bohemian restaurants, "boodles" politicians, and shallow-minded shop girls and clerks is not as bad as it might be. The tragedy of hasty marriage and unhappy home

life is drawn over again and "the long dusty road" is evident enough. At the same time the author has given us some relief in the story of Roth, the German, with his happy wife and children, and Crissey, a lawyer, an upright politician, an honest alderman, fear-

less, keen, and not to be bribed.

One chapter is devoted to a delicious description of a Woman's Club. ["The Long Straight Road," by George Horton. The Bowen Merrill Co., 401 pages. Illus. \$1.50.

## Wellesley College Notes

During October, preaching services in the Memorial Chapel have been arranged to be conducted as follows: Oct. 5, Rev. Paul Van Dyke, D. D., Princeton, N. J.; Oct. 12, Rev. Henry S. Nash, Cambridge, Mass.; Oct. 19, Rev. J. S. McPherson, D. D., Lawrenceville, N. J.; Oct.

26, President Hyde, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

On Sunday evenings, Oct. 12 and 26, there will be special music at the Vesper service. Morning services begin at 11 o'clock, and vespers at 7 in the evening.

## CHURCH NEWS

### Wellesley Congregational

The Ladies' Union held a very largely attended and exceedingly interesting meeting on the afternoon of October 7th, when reports from the various departments were received, and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. George Gould; Secretary, Mrs. C. S. Brooks; Treasurer, Mrs. R. W. T. Crowell.

The song service of the Sunday school has been greatly strengthened by the organization of an orchestra, under the efficient leadership of Mr. Roland Leach.

The Junior Endeavor Society resumed its regular meetings October 9, with improved methods of work. The pastor is assisted by Misses Ethel Hubbard and Kate Ross.

The church choir has been enlarged and improved and is doing most excellent work under the direction of Mr. F. L. Stone.

The Young Men's Bible Class is studying an original course of lessons with the pastor, on "The Life and Work of St. Paul."

The order of the Sunday evening service has been somewhat changed, more musical numbers being introduced. A series of evening addresses is now being given on the "Teachings of Jesus."

The Sunday School Cadets, G. L. Bergonzoni captain, will drill for the present at 7 o'clock on Saturday evenings.

The Christian Endeavor Society is using its influence with the South Middlesex Union to substitute annual conventions for the present system of quarterly meetings.

### Wellesley Hills Congregational

On Sunday morning, Oct. 12, the pastor will exchange with Rev. Winifred C. Rhoades, pastor of the Eliot church, Roxbury.

Topics for Friday evening meetings will be as follows:

October 10. The Hard Life. Jer. 2: 1-19; Is. 3: 1-11; Gal. 6: 1-18; Psalm 10: 1-18. How is sin punished? Does the sinner get the best of this world? Is there any substitute for God's peace?

October 17. Who is my Neighbor? Luke 10: 25-37; Rom. 12: 9-21; 13: 1-10; Matt. 25: 31-46; Psalm 62: 1-12. Individual faith for social service. Spheres of influence how determined? Need and opportunity.

October 24. The Sin Bearer. Is. 53: 1-12; Luke 23: 33-47; 1 John 1: 1-10; 2: 1-3; Psalm 5: 1-19. Salvation through suffering. Christ the Reconciler. Innocent suffering with the guilty.

October 31. The Greatest Thing in the World. 1 Cor. 12: 31; 13: 1-13; 1 John 4: 1-21; Psalm 63: 1-11. God's love manifest in Christ. Christ's love manifest in the church. How shall we prove it to the world?

November 7. The Foolishness of Pride. Job. 40: 1-14; James 4: 1-17; Luke 1: 46-55. God's supremacy reasonable. The measure of value outside of self. Why is pride the most fatal sin?

There will be a Christian Endeavor business meeting at the house of the President, Mr. Geo. Sweetzer, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 14, at 7.30 o'clock. The topics for the Sunday evening meetings are as follows: October 12, Fruitful or Fruitless, John 15: 1-8, 16; Mark 11: 12-14; October 19, Missionary Concert; October 26, Treating a Gracious Invitation Lightly, Matt. 22: 1-10; November 2: The Best Gift, 1 Cor. 12: 28-31; 13: 1-13.

### Unitarian Society

Special meeting of the congregation to be held October 16.

The Sunday School Committee has appointed Mrs. Edward Perkins, Mrs. H. L. T. Bryant and Rev. John Snyder to represent it at the National Unitarian Sunday School Society's convention to be held in Worcester on the 15th and 16th of October.

First meeting of the Unitarian Club will be held on Thursday, Oct. 23. Mr. Edwin Mead, of Boston, will speak on the subject of "The Higher Patriotism."

Rev. G. C. Butler, of Quincy, Mass., will occupy the pulpit Sunday morning, October 26.

## OUR TOWN

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OUT. TOWN

NOVEMBER 1902

Volume 2

Number 11

PUBLISHED AT THE MAUGUS PRESS  
WELLESLEY HILLS

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## **Dana Hall -- A New Department**

A boarding and day school for girls from ten to fourteen years of age was opened in Wellesley, October second, 1900.

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In addition to the usual English branches, French and German, vocal music, and drawing are taught, and especial emphasis is laid on nature study and manual training.

For further particulars apply to the Principal,

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WORCESTER STREET

As it appeared before the advent of the Boston & Worcester St. R. R.



# OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

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Volume VI

NOVEMBER, 1902

Number 11

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## ON WHEELS IN A SPORTSMAN'S COUNTRY

By GRACE WILBUR CONANT



CHALEUR Bay and the Restigouche river? But that is a sportsman's country," said our friends. "That means salmon rivers, trout brooks, moose and caribou barrens—rods and guns and guides. What can you and your wheels do there?

We had five weeks at our disposal, and our own country, land of the Summer Resort and the Trolley Exploring Trip, palled upon us. So also did much-advertised Nova Scotia, "Land of Evaline," as the pop-corn boy on the Nahant boat had it. We craved a certain freshness of atmosphere, figurative as well as literal, atmosphere whose first intoxicating oxygen had not been already inhaled, and exhaled—in letters to the *Transcript*. And we had turned our thoughts toward northern New Brunswick.

Now our wheels are inevitable adjuncts of any expedition we may make, for somehow we have never been able to overcome the bad habit of bicycling. So, "Some of the best roads in the Province are along the shores of Chaleur Bay," we returned, serenely confident in a certain roadbook, trophy of a former provincial trip.

As for the big game, we were obliged to admit it, recalling that famous "Restigouche salmon that tipped the scales at fifty-four

pounds." But there is no deterrent quality in big game *per se*, provided one is not obliged to kill it. "We can always eat it," we anticipated. Further, we maintained that the mountains of the Gaspé peninsula to the north of the bay should furnish oxygen and landscape as well as game; and to crown all, the whole region, though farther north than the farthest tip of Cape Breton, was only about thirty hours from Boston. "It is well worth experiment," we concluded.

And so indeed it proved. There were salmon and trout, good roads, and mountains, and Atmosphere, galore, in northern New Brunswick.

The good roads began, for us, at Bathurst, where the railroad first touches Chaleur Bay, an excellent point at which to leave the train and commit oneself to the King's highway. Settlement almost invariably follows the line of water in New Brunswick, and the best roads and the best scenery coincide to a remarkable degree. For it may be laid down as an axiom that where there is water, there is scenery. The "back lands" are sparsely settled, and their roads are ill-kept; but all along the shore there is a fringe of smiling green fields surrounding prosperous farmsteads, and the best of country roads follow the water line up and down, "in and out and

round about," and offer continual outlook over great stretches of distant land and water. It is a delightful anomaly in a sportsman's country.

Bathurst itself is by no means devoid of Atmosphere. First there is Bathurst station; and then you ride down a hill and cross a long bridge to Bathurst town; and then at right angles to that you may cross another half-mile bridge to Bathurst village on the hill. It sets up sharply against the sunset sky with a great white-spined church atop of the nestled roofs among the willows and brave lines of poplars marching straight and soldierly between.

Bathurst is in a very French county, and the door-yards are full of round-faced, black-eyed children that betray the *habitant* at once. We nodded at one of them in a friendly fashion and said good afternoon, but received naught but a shy and somewhat puzzled smile in return. "*Parlez vous francais?*" it occurred to us to ask.

"*Non, anglais!*" replied the mite promptly. But that was all that either French or English coaxing would elicit.

Bathurst is also the seat of a bishop—Roman Catholic—and they are very proud of their new cathedral church. Further in Bathurst, you may see at the hotel a wonderful wall-paper that alone is worth the price of admission. It consists of scenes from the "Lady of the Lake," a continuous performance without one repetition, all round the walls of the room, in which castles, crags, the sharpest of mountains and the deepest of tarns below, make background for ladies with white veils, plumed and mounted knights, armed villains, laboring peasants, in the most reckless profusion. Scotland must have swarmed with life in those days. Not a cliff without its deer standing at gaze, not a rock without its lady with waving scarf, not a copse without its ambushed villain, not a

road without its castle and train of knights issuing from the portcullis—all in soft, rich grays, from faintest tint to deepest shadow. The inn was once a fine old private dwelling, and the paper, as well as the flagstones that paved the hall, were brought out "from the old country." The flagstones are gone, alas, and have been replaced by plebeian wood; they would have looked so well under the immense moose heads, the stuffed owls and hawks, that pervade the upper air of the place.

"What do I know about Chaleur Bay," queried one of us as we rode out of town. "Why is the name so familiar?"

"Old Floyd Ireson sailed away

From a sinking wreck in Chaleur Bay."

chanted the other. "And they were 'his own townspeople on the deck' and that was why he was

'Tarred and feathered and carried in a cart

By the women of Marblehead.'

when he came back. Overhaul your Whittier. But what should Marblehead boats have been doing up in Chaleur Bay?"

"Fishing, of course. Don't you remember 'Gaspé is the home of the codfish?' (Railroad guide book). "And there is Gaspé straight across the bay."

Sure enough, there stretched, blue and far, the long mountainous line of the Gaspé peninsula, a true fairy-story country where one might evidently live happy ever after. All the sixty odd miles to Dalhousie it lured us on, ever nearer as the bay narrowed, the great mass of Mt. Tracadiegâche taking on all the shimmering hues of a peacock's neck in the afternoon lights, and sending us over deep draughts of intoxicating air from the northwest. It would seem that old Jacques Cartier, the stout sailor of St. Malo, must have come from exploration in some very icy regions when he discovered and named the *Baie des Chaleurs* in 1534, for nothing

but contrast can account for such a baptism. It is the very country where the northwest wind is made.

It was on a day of characteristic brilliancy that we came to where the Restigouche empties into the bay, and rode at sunset along the main street of Dalhousie by the water's edge, a street whose irregular buildings—Quebec houses with *galeries* and dormer windows, or New Brunswick houses with high-peaked front gables in their red roofs—part from time to time to reveal the river full of logs at their back, a tiny fir-tipped island beyond, and the great red bluffs of the opposite bank three miles away, a street that dips into the blue waters of the bay at one end and only escapes losing itself in the sunset-tinted, mountain-encircled expanse of river at the other by turning abruptly and running up the hill. For Dalhousie climbs up a steep hill as vigorously as did ever a Swiss village; one church has attained the very top and its spire must be a landmark for miles around. The lumber mills, however, are content to trail their skirts in the water. The distant sound of their saws is never silent, day or night, and in the harbor wait the foreign ships, square-rigged, strange-colored, manned by fair-haired Norwegian sailors, to carry the fragrant spoils away.

The streets above the main are all wide and sunny, carpeted to the edge of the wheel tracks with a lawn-like turf, close-cropped by the cows of the town, whose pasture it is all day and all night long. Only in the morning and evening do they come lowing to their homes, calling to be milked. For the rest of the day their jangling bells add another Swiss touch to the little town, already suggested by the fir-crowned heights above it, the soft yet vivid emerald of the fields dotted with park-like groups of evergreen, the mountain-ringed expanse of water below, the wonderful colorings and plays of light

and shadow, and all the atmospheric effects of this northern latitude.

We settled down to enjoy it in a certain house high up on the hill, whose red roof was pulled down over the veranda as a hat is pulled down over a man's eyes to shield them from the sun. Virginia creeper clambered over it, and a lovely tangled old garden besieged it on all sides, sweet-Williams and bouneing-Bets, larkspur and bachelors' buttons and British glory, great spikes of crimson hollyhock standing out against the apple trees, geraniums and pansies and painted poppies and a whole riot of nasturtiums; and between the brown stems of tamarack and red-berried mountain ash, the distant hills looked in, with Tracadiegâche playing all manner of tricks with color far away on the eastern horizon. Perhaps we ought not to indicate just where it was more definitely than by this description. But if you were to go to Dalhousie and to ask the kind postmaster where the two American ladies with their wheels stopped, he might tell you, as he told us, how to climb the hill from the station and find for yourself the little Eden that we found.

Dalhousie does not want for distractions. Of course, if one is a sportsman, the diversions with rod and gun, in every direction, are endless. But if one is simply a hunter of Atmosphere, as were we, he may adventure down to the deserted hotel at Inch Arran, or ride along the charming Charlo road to the Falls, he may sail in the beautiful bay, or cross to Maguasha in the ferry and look for fossils and agates and jaspers on the beach. The fossils are so interesting from a scientific standpoint that a learned professor, encountering some specimens in a London museum, journeyed to Dalhousie this very last summer for no reason in the world but to get some for himself.

Then there is an alluring ride along the

river bank to Campbellton, the last outpost of New Brunswick, sixteen miles further up the Restigouche.

The river is much narrower here, and the high hills have closed in on either hand. But on the Quebec bank, a huge flat of arable land has slipped down from their sides and formed a great green tableland, tree-dotted, at their feet; and here has sprung up the village of the Indian Reservation. We crossed from Campbellton in a strange old steam ferry, large enough to transport half a dozen teams at once, whose primitive great oar-like rudder, moved by an immense tiller, was handled by a steersman standing upon a raised and cleated bench that stretched half across the deck. There was no wharf upon the Quebec side, and the great ferry beached herself in the sand as tranquilly as if she had been only one of the clumsy row-boats,—lineal descendants of Noah's ark, for they are pitched within and without with pitch—that are so common about here. A species of landing bridge, swung on hinges, was let down into the shallow water, and we sprang ashore.

As our feet touched the sand, a flock of geese, favorite fowl of the countryside, started gravely down in solemn procession to welcome us. But at the moment our eyes were caught by a new sight. A barefooted man in a long brown robe came swiftly down the beach in the wake of the geese.

"Not a *monk*?" whispered one, her joy in the picturesque figure chastened by the fear that it might prove to be only some summer cottager in a bath-robe, hastening to a morning dip in the river.

But no, there were the cord and rosary round the waist, the sandalled feet, the tonsured head. "A Franciscan," replied the other, who had been in Italy. "Only the Italian Franciscans are not so clean! But how comes he here?"

It seemed incredible, for the moment; but later we found that the large building in the centre of the Indian village was a monastery, occupied by the Fathers who have charge of the Mission. We visited their little chapel, where a St. Francis of Assisi very like the monk who had met us on the beach, occupied a place of honor at the right of the crucifix over the altar; and glancing through the open window we saw two brown-robed Fathers pacing in the sunshine on the long veranda. The brilliant morning light fell upon the white beard of the elder man, and turned it to silver.

This Mission shore is not all unknown to history, by the way. Just above is the site of New Rochelle, a settlement of the deported Acadians, where a French fleet, making one more endeavor to wrest their lost dominion from the British, was defeated in 1760. Very perspicacious people claim to still discover the hull of a sunken French frigate in the river. We could not; but less clever ones like ourselves may always see some of the captured cannon in front of the schoolhouse in Campbellton.

Now these are not half the sights that may be seen by the traveller in this favored country. He should not fail to ride from Campbellton to Metapedia—the *Meeting of the Waters*—by a wonderful road along the mountain side over the river, now purling over shallows and full of fairy islets. Metapedia itself is not unknown to fame, as the home of the Restigouche Salmon Club, an Association of American multi-millionaires. One of them got away from Metapedia and unluckily turned up at Campbellton while we were there, creating great havoc in our peaceful hostelry and some inconvenience among those of us who reckon our fortunes by means of a cipher or two less, by engaging the public parlor for his own private use and behoof, and turning the key in the door.

We have always rather suspected ourselves of being aristocrats in sympathy, but we became democrats and socialists from that moment, and began to have views on the question of Trusts and Monopolies. Regarded as euphrasy and rue to purge the mental vision, the Coal Strike has been nothing to it.

Then there is the famous trip to Gaspé, a day's cruise along the mountainous coast of the peninsula in the *Admiral*, once General Grant's steam-yacht; but that is another story and we left it for another year. For this year we were content. We had found Atmosphere enough.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL ART LECTURES

By MABEL B. SOPER



AFTER the cordial interest and substantial support given by the people of Wellesley last year to the movement started by the Education Association for the purchase of reproduction of works of art for the schools, it is felt that the lecture course undertaken this year for the same purpose will be welcomed and sustained.

In the article which appeared last spring in "Our Town," and in the circular of announcement for the lectures just issued, the work already done has been made public. It is the intention of the Art Committee having this work in charge to report in the same way all that may be accomplished in the future, while interested visitors to the school rooms where pictures and casts have been placed are always welcome.

With the erection of the new school building, when a definite scheme of decoration based on art and educational requirements will be planned, new opportunity to carry on the work so encouragingly begun will be given.

It is especially fortunate that the three gentlemen who are to give their services this winter are so well known to be thoroughly conversant with the subject of the needs of Public School Art.

Mr. Henry T. Bailey, the Massachusetts agent for the promotion of Industrial Art,

needs no introduction either as lecturer or educator. His reputation extends beyond the limits of his state. Mr. Walter Sargent, assistant agent of Industrial Art of Massachusetts, already has many friends in Wellesley. He will speak on Thursday, Jan. 16, on "The Trend of Public Art Education."

Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of the firm of Coolidge & Carlson, architects of Boston, has made a thorough study of "Pictures Suitable for School Room Decoration," of which he will speak on Thursday, March 12. His lecture will be illustrated by the stereopticon.

The first purpose in giving these lectures is like that of the Exhibition of Pictures held last year, namely: To raise money to buy works of art for the schools; not, however, for decoration purposes only, altho that is a worthy object, nor for the purpose of familiarizing the children with famous paintings, buildings, or sculpture, altho that too is important and should form a part of every child's education.

These reproductions in photograph and plaster can do more than this. They can serve as a text by means of which taste and character may be refined and ennobled; they can bring great and beautiful thoughts, which have found expression in painting and sculpture, into the common life of every child.

It may be interesting to know in what

practical way this is to be carried out. For example: In two of the rooms of the fifth and sixth grades, the Education Association placed last year a photograph of Mr. Geo. Fredricks Watts', Sir Galihad. Through this picture the children will be introduced to a living artist of fine character and recognized fame, and to other pictures by him, which will be shown them in small reproductions. They will also learn of the famous tales of romance of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, and of Sir Galihad in particular, who because he was the perfect knight was able to accomplish the quest of the Holy Grail. They will know of other representations of this famous subject in poetry and painting, notably Mr. Abby's late paintings in the Boston Public Library. Then a small Perry picture of *their* picture,

Mr. Watts' Sir Galihad, will be given, which will form the decoration of the cover for a Christmas book in which each child will write all he has been able to learn of this famous painting and its subject.

In the same way other pictures by Raphael, Murillo and Hoffman will be used by pupils in other grades.

Another purpose in establishing these lectures and in securing persons of authority and note to give them, is to arouse an "art spirit" in the community so that the boys and girls in the schools will feel the encouragement and support of parents and friends; while by the lectures the public will be able to get in touch with the art movement in public schools, and by personal contact know some of its aims and purposes.

## THE SUMMER KINDERGARTEN



OR the fourth season the summer Kindergarten was conducted in the Cedar street district under the auspices of the Friendly Aid Committee. The teacher this

year was Miss Vanston, a brief interregnum being ably filled by Miss Costello. Several of the older girls served as assistants to the mutual benefit of themselves and the children. Through the courtesy of Dr. Perrin, the use of a room in the Fiske School was given, as in previous years, and the needed material was supplied. The rest of the expense was met from the Friendly Aid Treasury and amounted to \$28.85.

The attendance was larger than ever before, averaging about twenty-five. This would seem to indicate a growing appreciation on the part of mothers and children of the attempt to meet the needs of the little

ones who miss the variety of seashore and mountain in their vacation. The teachers pay high tribute to the docility and responsiveness of "the delightful children," as one said.

In past summers there had occasionally been disturbance of the sessions by older boys not members of the school. From this fact arose the agitation for a Playground to absorb their abounding energies. Co-operating with the Education Association, the Friendly Aid Committee arranged to open and close the Kindergarten at the same time with the Playground. Hence a state of quiet order prevailed during school hours. The teachers of the Fiske School are glad to bear testimony to the beneficial results of both these enterprises.

ELLEN R. ROBSON, Chairman.

MARGARET C. FARWELL, Secretary.



## THE BOY PROBLEM, A STUDY IN SOCIAL PEDAGOGY

By W. T. TALBOT, M. D.

This hand book should be read by parents and by all who are interested in a boy or boys. The title is the only formidable thing about it. Mr. Forbush has brought together in a volume of small size the results of wide reading and much painstaking labor of his own and of others. In our complicated social life, the unfavorable conditions under which boys grow up make it necessary for every one who, as parent or guardian, is responsible for the guidance of boys to be conversant with the best of what is being done today to meet these present conditions. Probably no book of this character gives so much that is of value within so small a compass.

The author's style is terse and interesting. We quote sentences at random:—

"Work among men has been emphasized as of prime importance, but as compared with work among boys, it is as salvage to salvation."

"The infant is caressed till he is pulp-like and breathless; but the lad who is hungry for love and understanding, is held at arm's length."

"Three things are fundamental to work that shall help boys—something to love, something to know, and something to do."

The casual reader finding his attention arrested by the intrinsic interest of the subject and by its able treatment in this vol-

ume, finds himself at the end, however, in a state of mind similar to that of the hero of Aldrich's *Story of a Bad Boy*, Tom Bailey, when he wondered at the sculptured treatment of the cherubim—head and wings, but no body. In this book with its inclusive title, "The Boy Problem," as in other writings of today about boys, much is written concerning the schooling of mind and heart, while all the time the base of the triangle of the boy's development is ignored—namely, his bodily growth in itself and especially in relation to his mental and moral development, both as an individual and as a member of society. One feels the need of a discussion of such topics as the relation of evening study to bad temper the next day; of overstimulating play in the kindergarten or on the ball-field to indolence and lack of interest; of the cramming system in our schools, especially in preparation for college, and its tendency to result in weak physique and consequent superficial knowledge as well as inadequate moral stamina.

But in an era of nonsense-books about children and their training, we must be grateful for every writing like this that is really helpful and suggestive.

[The *Boy Problem*, by William Byron Forbush, with an introduction by G. Stanley Hall. Third Edition, Pilgrim Press, Boston and Chicago. Price 75 cents net.]

### The Loom of Life

"We sleep, but the loom of life never stops, and the pattern which was weaving when the sun went down is weaving when it comes up tomorrow." So wrote Henry Ward Beecher, and this is the motto on the title page of a new book by Charles Frederick Goss. Two and a half years ago was published "The Redemption of David Corson." The new book, "The Loom of Life," is, like its predecessor, only more successfully, a study of character, of sin and punishment and forgiveness. Just now it is of peculiar value because of the popular revival of Hellenism. Mr. Goss believes in

the supreme power of Christianity. The heroine in his story is a beautiful girl whose father has surrounded her and saturated her mind with Greek influences. "Her ideas of happiness, of duty, of life, are those of a Greek of the Periclean age." She falls in love with a brilliant but shallow young American, who betrays her trust. Thenceforth, her love turned to hate, she has but one desire, to obtain revenge. Through the influence of another and nobler man, she learns the true lesson of love and of forgiveness. But these are only suggestions of the pattern woven into this "Loom of Life," as

the author presents it. A subject always difficult to handle is treated with good judgment and in a powerful manner. The hero of the story also has a lesson to learn. "We cannot enter into another's sorrow by the aid of imagination alone. Only those that have suffered can truly understand suffering. Our sympathy is conditioned by our experience as well as by our sensibilities. All men that aspire to be high-priests of humanity must be fitted for their sacred

ministrations by being tempted in all points like as we are." Mr. Goss has undertaken a difficult piece of work, with lofty purpose. His characters are drawn in strong lines and with considerable power. There is a mob scene which depicts, with extraordinary vividness, the madness that seizes men under such conditions. [The Loom of Life; by Charles Frederick Goss, Bowen-Merrill Co. \$1.50.]

### Dorothy South

"A love story of Virginia just before the war." Dorothy South is a love story and a pretty one which carries no heavy weight of history or psychology. Yet scant justice has been done to its wonderful qualities as a study of conditions in the South "before the war." To the student of American history, the book is most illuminating. The hero, Dr. Arthur Brent, is the son of a man who inherited from revolutionary times the idea that "Slavery was a curse to be got rid of in the speediest possible way compatible with the public welfare." Therefore, he sold his land and settled his slaves on small farms of their own in Indiana. The boy grew up in the West and received a medical training.

Suddenly in 1858, he found himself heir to an estate in Virginia, and, a little later, guardian to Dorothy South, the fair young owner of the adjoining property. To sell his plantation, settle his negroes and return to his studies proved impossible because of debts cumbering the estate. A whole chapter of explanatory history is contained in the interview with his lawyer, who wonders why he objects to debt. "Everybody has debts. It is part of the property. If any creditor should happen to want his money, you can borrow enough to pay him without even going to Richmond." But the richest chapter is "The institution of the duello." Brent receives a challenge. With his Northern training he finds the idea both wrong and ridiculous. He proceeds to make some inquiries about the legal status of duelling. The result is too long to quote, but it shows the glaring incompatibility be-

tween North and South. The state of mind which could make laws against a crime to salve the conscience while wording the laws so that no one should incur conviction is inconceivable to a man "raised" north of Mason & Dixon's line. In fact, the whole book makes us see that the situation was hopeless. A crash had to come to let in the breath of fresh ideas to a social life which had grown Oriental in its sluggish caste. But the life had great charm which we see through the hero's eyes. Northern stoicism was not proof against the abounding hospitality which offered him a room in each of four houses so that if he happened to find himself in the vicinity of any one at dinner time, he would not have to ride home to dress.

The slavery question is predominant of course. Readers of "The End of an Era" will find similar views set forth here. That it was "bad form" to be cruel to the negroes or even negligent of them is made clear. But not even in Old Virginia were all owners and overseers amenable to the restraints of good society, and there the slaves fared hard. On the doctor's plantation an outbreak of typhoid fever gave full scope to his professional skill and courage.

Some of the characters are creations. Dick the colored boy, who enlivened the fever visitation with original poems to be sung to the negro melodies. And Aunt Polly, the *sine qua non* of the whole story! She is the chatelaine of the manor and a gentlewoman of the old school. Once she almost hurried. She tells the hero that when he has dropped into the ways of his



native state, people may forget he has lived North and travelled in Europe. No one is quite sure whether or not she really believes her own oft-repeated assertion that the world is flat. Withal she has a shrewdness

worthy of a Yankee and a kindness all her own.

[Dorothy South, by George Cary Eggleston. Lothrop Pub. Co. 12 mo. pp. 453. Six illustrations, \$1.50.]

## LEANDER VAN NESS PECK

By SELDON L. BROWN

On Tuesday morning, Oct. 28, Mr. L. V. N. Peck died at his late home in Wellesley Hills, after a long and painful illness. He was born at Acworth, New Hampshire, April 2, 1835, his parents being Zia and Sarah (Campbell) Peck. He received his academic education at New London, New Hampshire, entered Dartmouth College in 1860, and graduated in 1864.

After graduating, he made two unsuccessful attempts to enter the army, but was refused each time on account of near-sightedness. The next four years he taught with success in New York and New Jersey and in 1868 went to Boston to engage in business. From this time until his death he resided in Massachusetts.

In 1870 he again joined the ranks of teachers and became Principal of the Grammar school at Marblehead. In the spring of 1871 he took a school at Norwood, where he remained two years. In April, 1873, he became Principal of the South Natick Grammar school, where he taught until 1879, when he gave up the profession of teaching.

In South Natick he took an active part in the movements for the social, intellectual and spiritual good of the community. He was for eight years Secretary of the South Natick Historical, Natural History and Library Society, also Clerk of the John Eliot Congregational Church and Superintendent of the Sunday school. He always took an active interest in temperance work.

In October, 1883, he was appointed to a position in the Appraisers' department of the Custom House at Boston. This led to his coming to Wellesley, as it was desirable for him to live where he could reach Boston more quickly and conveniently. The Wheaton estate at Wellesley Hills was purchased and he moved here in October, 1884. This was his home until his death.

He lost his position in the Custom House in 1886, owing to political changes which followed Cleveland's first election. Since then he has served the United States as special agent in the Census department, and also the Commonwealth in the same department.

In 1890 he was Tax Collector of the Town of Wellesley, and in 1899, 1900, and 1901, he was a member of the Board of Assessors. He joined the Congregational Church by letter from the church at South Natick in 1885, and always showed himself an earnest and consistent member. For seven years he was Treasurer of the society, for four years Auditor, and for several years Superintendent of the Sunday school.

In him the Wellesley Club loses not only one of its charter members, but also one who was regular in attendance at its meetings, and always watchful of its welfare and deeply interested in its progress. He was present at every meeting but one, until that of last month which occurred but a few days before his death.

A life like this needs no eulogium. A faithful teacher, a high-minded and intelligent citizen, a kind neighbor, and a loyal and trusted friend, he exemplified just those qualities which build up rather than tear down, and which unobtrusively but constantly and surely conserve and promote the best interests of society. The patient fortitude with which he bore the suffering incident to his illness, and his keen interest in public affairs—which he showed almost to the very last—were typical of the man and characteristic of his practical and wholesome philosophy of life.

In the affliction they have sustained, Mrs. Peck and her daughter have the deep sympathy of a community which mourns, with them, the loss of a good man.

## THE WELLESLEY INN

By MARY ESTHER CHASE



THE idea has become dominant—particularly in the masculine portion of every community—that the four years a girl spends in college destroy any latent talent she may have had for business and domestic affairs, rendering her helpless in these directions. It is expected that every college girl who wishes to support herself must turn to the field of teaching. In consequence, college women in business are watched even more critically than their less favored sisters.

That college women can be successful in business and domestic ventures has been well proven by some graduates of Wellesley College.

Five years ago two graduates of Wellesley decided to show the world what college women could do. They leased a portion of a business block, fitting up one large room as a "Tea Room," another as a Reception Room and several smaller rooms for themselves and their friends for living rooms. In "The Tea Room" the college girls flocked for "afternoon tea," ice cream and "spreads" of various kinds. When out-of-town friends appeared, they were taken to "The Tea Room" for their meals. Altogether it was a charming little spot, and many college friendships began and ripened there.

The Tea Room grew into an informal club, where one was sure to meet one's friends. At length someone suggested making a more formal club out of it by forming a stock company, selling the shares to those interested in the college. This was done, the interest in The Tea Room grew proportionally and the old quarters became inadequate. Last June the Corporation was enlarged, and the building now known as The Wellesley Inn was purchased.

This is the history of The Wellesley Inn, which swung out its picturesque green and gold signboard and was ready for guests when the college opened this Fall.

The Inn stands on the main street of Wellesley, about two minutes walk from the railway station and fifteen from the college

buildings. One would scarcely recognize the house from which the Wellesley Inn has evolved. Extended wings on the right and at the rear give almost three times the former floor space.

On the ground floor there are two distinct parts. One, on the left, is the public portion—similar to the old Tea Room. A cozy reception room, hall, toilet room, and effective dining-room comprise this portion. Here jolly driving and automobile parties come for a cup of tea or a more substantial feast. Here the friends and relatives of the college girls find an attractive dining place. Here the hungry college students can abate their hunger on luscious griddle cakes or "fudge ice cream." That this part of the Inn is fully appreciated is well shown by the numbers who fill it to overflowing at all hours of the day.

The student portion of the Inn carries out the arts and crafts ideas. The reception hall, living room and dining room are finished in the Flemish oak panelling. The dining room, with its casement windows, arts and crafts tables, sideboards and chairs, and the big palms, is particularly charming. A private hallway leads to the stairs, so that the student part of the Inn is entirely shut off from the public.

Upstairs, on the second and third floors, are about twenty bed rooms, as well as white-tiled bath rooms, linen closets and store rooms. On the second floor the wood work and furniture are finished in a rich brown—green prevails on the third floor. With bright-colored couch covers in the students' rooms, with the effective dark wood furniture all over the house, with handsome palms in well-chosen corners, and with white muslin curtains at all the windows, the general tone effect of the interior is refreshingly good and simple.

Nineteen college students are making their home at The Inn, under the general supervision of a member of the Faculty. The domestic portion of the establishment is under the immediate supervision of a splendid housekeeper, while the kitchen itself is well managed by a first-class colored cook

imported from New York. The financial and business end of The Inn is carefully looked after by an alumna of Wellesley.

There is a great future before The Inn, and it deserves—as it is getting—the individ-

ual and combined support of each and every member of the college, everyone who comes to Wellesley, and all who are within walking or driving distance of its hospitable walls.

## Notices

### CHRISTMAS BAZAAR DEC. 3RD AND 4TH, IN THE UNITARIAN CHURCH

The fair will open Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock. Tea will be served from four until six o'clock, ice cream, cake and coffee during the evening. Music from 5 to 9 p.m. by an orchestra of young cadets. Thursday the fair will open at 11 a.m. A delicious supper will be served at 6 o'clock. Articles not disposed of will be sold at auction at close of fair. There will be many attractive features and desirable Christmas gifts, together with useful articles. Admission 10 cents.

### CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL

There will be a children's fair and a supper in the entertainment hall of the new Congregational church in Wellesley Hills on Saturday, the 22nd of November, in the afternoon and evening. The proceeds are for the furnishing of the primary department room in the Sunday school. There will be articles for sale suitable for the Christmas season. Further announcement will be made by circular.

The opening of the Wellesley Hills Reading Room is being delayed, because the

executive committee are anxious to find some less expensive place for meeting. The subscribers have hitherto contributed very liberally and generously to its support; but there is a general feeling that there might be some location obtainable at a lower rental.

Anyone knowing of a suitable room or small hall that can be rented for the five months (Nov.-Mch), and not by the year as heretofore, will please communicate with Mr. Perrin. Meanwhile the furnishings are being stored and the magazine subscriptions delayed.

The Maugus Club are arranging for another of their highly enjoyable shows, which is expected will surpass the wonderfully successful entertainments of two years ago.

The Bowling Alleys in the Wellesley Boys' Clubhouse, on Central street, Wellesley, may be rented Monday or Thursday afternoon or evening at the rate of 60 cents an hour for each alley in the afternoon, and 70 cents in the evening. Special rates for large evening parties. Apply to Mr. H. S. Werten, Central street, Wellesley.

## Wellesley College Notes

### Announcements for November

Sunday, Nov. 2. Rt. Rev. William N. MacVickar, Bishop Coadjutor of Rhode Island.

Sunday, Nov. 9. Preacher not yet announced. Special music at vespers.

Sunday, Nov. 16. Rev. Harris G. Hale, Brookline, Mass.

Sunday, Nov. 23. President Faunce, Brown University and special musical vespers.

Sunday, Nov. 30. Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., New Haven, Conn.

Monday evening, Nov. 10, there will be a lecture by M. Thurwanger, under the auspices of the Alliance Francaise, in College Hall Chapel, on "La France historique et pittoresque, avec projections photographiques."

Monday evening, Nov. 17, in place of the usual concert, will occur a lecture by Miss Fannie Edgar Thomas on "French Composers at Home."

# OUR TOWN

November, 1902

*Published on the first of each month by C. M. Eaton  
Managing Editor, Parris T. Farwell, Wellesley Hills  
Subscription and Advertising Agent, Alex. E. Wight*

Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter.

## Editorial

Why may not Wellesley fall in line with the other towns of Massachusetts in the observance next year of Old Home week? Wherever it has been undertaken, the results have been astonishing and most satisfactory. It is discovered that there is a business side to the celebration as well as an appeal to that which is sentimental and fraternal. In all parts of New England are summer homes to which successful business men from the West come for their vacation. Wellesley is as beautiful and comfortable a place for such residences as thousands of other towns. Why may it not be wise for our Selectmen to call together the influential men of the town and form an Old Home Week Association, which will make the necessary arrangements for a future observance of this nature. There is a state organization with which the local association can co-operate.

Among the new problems which the people must soon consider, are those connected with the fast-growing electric street railway traffic. From some part of the country come reports, in almost every day's paper, of collisions, accidents and loss of life. The sum total of these accidents is appalling. Among the most serious evils is the continuous employment for seven days in the week, and long hours in the day, of motormen and conductors. More than many men,

these officials need time for rest. Their work is peculiarly wearing upon the nerves. There seems to be evidence that many accidents are due to the overworked condition of motormen. Loss of rest and benumbed nerves means a poor physical and mental condition with which to act in emergencies. Laws regulating rates of speed and the length of a working day and the number of working days in a week should be promptly made—before we are compelled to make them by the sharp lesson of the sacrifice of human lives.

The claim is made by honorable men in the state of Alabama that the curse of child labor there is largely due to the influence of mill owners who have moved into the South from Massachusetts and other northern states, and have brought about the repeal of laws protecting children. "The most aggressive and effective opposition" to efforts for humane legislation for children "have come from the salaried representative of Massachusetts' investments." What we would not do in our own state, we should not permit to be done in our name elsewhere. Those who wish to learn the facts about this shameful condition of affairs and the reason for our own interest in a reform should write for pamphlets to the Secretary of the Alabama Child Labor Committee, P. O. Box 347, Montgomery, Alabama.

## OUR TOWN

### Church News

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#### Wellesley Hills Congregational

There will be a business meeting of the church on Thursday, November 13th, at which time the Church Building Committee has been instructed to present some plan by which services may be held immediately in the new church building. It is very important that at this meeting there should be a large attendance of the members of the church and congregation.

Prayer Meeting Topics: Nov. 7—"The foolishness of pride." Why is pride the most fatal sin? James 4: 1-17; Luke 1: 46-55. Nov. 14—"The Overflowing Life." What are the sources of strength and joy? Psalm 1: 1-6; 116: 1-19; Ephes. 3: 1-21. Nov. 21—"God's confidence in man." Ps. 8: 1-9; Matt. 10: 16-39; Acts 1: 1-14. Nov. 28—"Abundant Mercies." A Thanksgiving meeting. Dec. 5—"The consecration of the body." Ro. 6: 1-23; Gal. 5: 13-26; 1 Cor. 9: 16-27. Special temptations—idleness, sensuality, gluttony, abuse of stimulants.

At the Thanksgiving service the sermon will be preached by Rev. W. W. Sleeper of Wellesley. Perhaps it may be held in our new church. The decision depends largely upon the response which is given to the efforts now made by the Building Committee to raise as much as possible toward the balance due on the new building, and the action taken at the meeting of Nov. 13. It surely will be cause for Thanksgiving if we are able to hold that service in our own church home. The matter of utmost importance at present is that each one of us should do what he can to meet the present demand.

For notice of children's fair and supper, on Nov. 22, see page 136.

#### St. Mary's

Beginning with the first Sunday of November, the regular evening service is held at half past seven, instead of half past four o'clock. This is a bright choral Evensong, with plenty of singing and a short address. It is believed that such a service has a place in the community, and a hearty welcome will be extended to strangers. The service printed on a leaflet will enable those, unaccustomed to "finding their places," to join in the liturgical service.

The regular morning service is at 10.45 o'clock.

There is a celebration of the Holy Communion at 10 o'clock on all Sundays, except the first Sunday of the month, when it takes the place of morning prayer at the 10.45 service.

The reorganization of the choir under Mr. Adelbert S. Morse is progressing most satisfactorily. The improvement in tone-quality, and in spirit, is marked. The new boys are mostly from the Wellesley side. The various organizations of the parish are beginning their meetings and work.

The Sunday school meets at 12.15 o'clock, except on the first Sunday of each month, when it takes the form of a children's service at 3.30 o'clock.

Miss Spring and Miss Miller represented the school, at the annual meeting of the State Sunday School Association, in Springfield, last month.

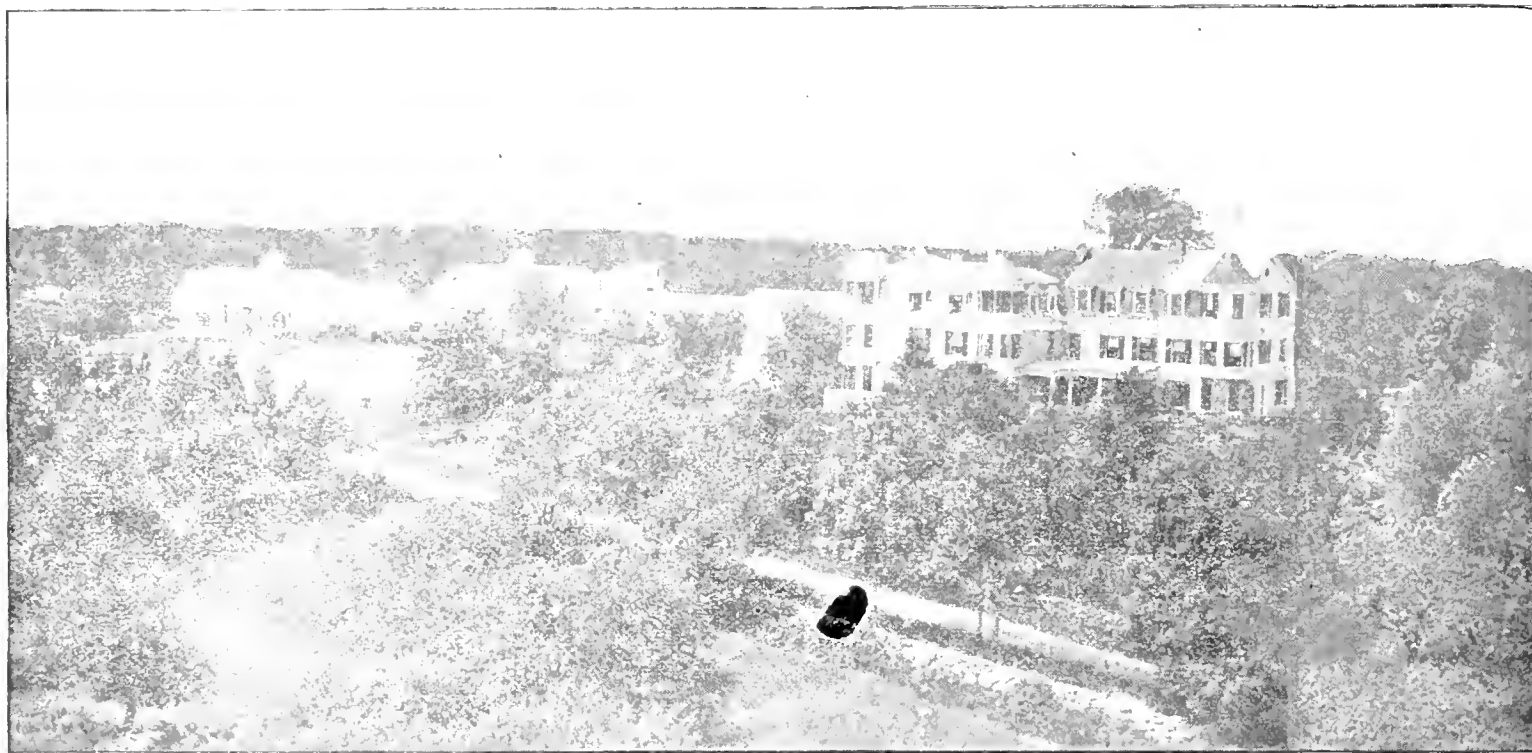
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### WESTON NEIGHBORS

Probably most of the citizens of Wellesley are familiar with the estates of the Jennings brothers on Glen Road, pictured herewith. They are located just across the Weston town line, but by geographical position they belong to the Wellesley Farms district, while the post office places them on the Wellesley Hills rural delivery route. They are about equally accessible to the latter village and Wellesley Lower Falls.

Twenty-five years ago Willard H. Jennings, who with his brother Edward had until then been engaged in fruit culture, decided to take a few boarders for the summer. It proved a fortunate move, and increasing patronage necessitated an addition to the original residence every five years thereafter, till there resulted the forty-room structure shown in the illustrations.

On a clear day the dome of the State House in Boston may be distinctly seen

from the upper rooms, while typical New England scenery stretches away for miles and miles to the East, South and West. Many prominent professional men have been attracted from Boston and vicinity, and even so far away as Philadelphia, by the beauty and quiet of this rural spot. Rev. Minot J. Savage was a frequent visitor during his pastorate in Boston, and among later guests may be mentioned W. E. Chamberlain, general manager of the New York & New Haven road.

The present summer a large party of Wellesley College students sought out Mr. Jennings, and as a result a barge and carriage line had to be established between the college and the hotel. A number of the students' parents also took up quarters here, and amused themselves on rainy days with billiards and ping pong.

Mr. Jennings has not abandoned fruit culture, and has established a system of reciprocity with Boston, by which he annually supplies Thompson's Spa with thousands of boxes of berries, while Faneuil Hall market furnishes such food material as is not produced at home.

At the time his brother began receiving boarders, Edward Jennings went into dairying, and his venture was equally successful, for while he started out with four cans a day, he now has three wagons on the road. He has between 100 and 125 cows, and employs over 20 men, with an equal number of horses. It requires about 75 acres of green fodder for the cattle, a large propor-

tion of which is stored in two silos, each with a capacity of many hundred tons.

Two years ago Mr. Jennings was burned out, but the great barn shown at the left of the larger illustration was soon built, and dairy machinery of the latest pattern installed. The apparatus for filling a large number of bottles at a time; the separator; the refrigerator; and the other appliances of modern dairying, form an interesting exhibit, well worth a special visit to see. Mr. Jennings' wagons go as far as Brighton, and one of his special contracts is to furnish the entire supply of milk for Lasell Seminary at Anburndale.



## OUR TOWN

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# OUR TOWN

Volume V *o o o o* Number 12

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-016

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A boarding and day school for girls from ten to fourteen years of age was opened in Wellesley, October second, 1900.

This school is under the management of the Dana Hall School, and in charge of resident teachers of long and successful experience with children of intermediate grades. Boys are admitted to the day school.

In addition to the usual English branches, French and German, vocal music, and drawing are taught, and especial emphasis is laid on nature study and manual training.

For further particulars apply to the Principal,

**HELEN TEMPLE COOKE, Dana Hall, Wellesley, Mass.**





THE WELLESLEY BUTTONWOOD

# OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

Volume U

DECEMBER, 1902

Number 12

## THE WELLESLEY BUTTONWOOD

By F. H. GILSON



ON the southerly side of Washington street just east of Wellesley square stands a magnificent buttonwood. Up to the year 1900 it was at the end of a row of three trees, the other two being another buttonwood and an elm.

Tradition has it that a townsman, passing this way after having delivered a load of wood, stopped his team and pulling the stakes from his wagon drove them into the ground, where they took root.

Had the trees been willows in wet soil, this method of planting might have succeeded, but being buttonwoods and an elm, the story is improbable. A limb sawed from the tree at 12 feet from the ground has an age of 62 years, indicating a tree in the vicinity of 80 years old from the seed. At the present time the measurements are as follows:

Circumference 10 feet  
Spread 70 feet  
Height about 85 feet.

About the year 1860 Dr. Morton, the discoverer of ether, who lived at that time where the library now stands, was hung in effigy on this tree. His name is now engraved on the monument commemorating the discovery of

ether, which stands in the Public Gardens, Boston. It seems that Dr. Morton, on the expectation of receiving the sum of \$100,000 from the government for the discovery of ether, proceeded to erect a new house (now occupied by Mr. C. B. Dana), and to increase his scale of living generally. Since this was done on expectations which did not materialize, the doctor found it impossible to deal with his creditors in a way which was satisfactory to them, and some of them took this method of expressing their sentiments.

The effigy, which bore the name of Morton on the hat band, and was said to be a good representation of the man, was hung on the tree one Saturday night and remained for a week, when it was taken down and burned. Dr. Morton seems to have taken the matter in the same spirit as the man, who, speaking of his wife's striking him, said it gratified her and didn't hurt him: for on his way home from church he joined the crowd of spectators and lighting a cigar, proceeded to examine the effigy leisurely.

In 1900, when the present lines of Washington street were established, this tree, in common with several others, was marked for removal, but public sentiment was so strong against its removal it was allowed to stand.

The buttonwood (*Platanus occidentalis*), frequently called sycamore or plane tree, attains a larger size than any other tree growing east of the Rocky Mountains. Along the river bottoms in Ohio, it sometimes attains a diameter of 14 feet and a height of 140 feet. The species is readily recognized by its deciduous bark which leaves the light-colored new bark exposed, its buds which are en-

tirely encased in the leaf stem, the button-like balls of seed, and the peculiar clustering of the branchlets.

Although the Wellesley Buttonwood is large, it is still comparatively young, and with its thrifty condition bids fair to continue to increase in size for years to come.

## THE HOME READING OF OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

By MISS SARA S. EMERY

Instructor of English in the Wellesley High School



SOME thoughtful people, conscious of the strong formative influence of books, have been trying of late to find out what boys and girls are reading.

Librarians have been asked for statistics, and school superintendents have been plied with questions. In view of this public interest a word of personal observation may not be untimely.

In the first place, our boys and girls are readers. They are interested in the magazines, the newspapers, and the recent novels. They do not read precisely what was received with greatest enthusiasm fifty years ago, since, left to themselves, they read comparatively little poetry. In their defense, however, it is fair to ask whether the Miltons and Spensers in their fathers' libraries are well thumbed. Most men are reading much more prose than poetry and our students have caught the popular note.

There is little uniformity in what they read. The boy of fifty years ago had read certain famous books. Reading was not plenty then; public libraries were too small a factor to consider; and the fortunate lad who had access to a set of Scott's novels made himself thoroughly acquainted with every one. When he had finished the last, he scarcely knew where to turn for more

books. The problem of guiding the reading of youth was cheerfully non-existent. Youth read what he could seize upon and was thankful. It was only the boy who could enter some private library who had any choice of reading. That rich store of wisdom came from thus rummaging through the writings of the past there can be no doubt; that the gleanings were sometimes meagre is no less true. Here is the experience of a boy earlier in our history. Benjamin Franklin writes in his autobiography, "My father's little library consisted chiefly of books in polemic divinity, most of which I read, and I have since regretted that when I had such a thirst for knowledge, more proper books had not fallen in my way." The normal boy of today does not read "polemic divinity," neither does he browse at large in libraries. He selects the book he would read, and, even as though he sat upon a wishing carpet, it is before him.

We cannot form any reasonable conclusion about the reading of our boys and girls without taking into account the ease with which books are obtainable. It is an undisputed fact that fifty years ago young children almost invariably read *Pilgrim's Progress*. The reason is not far to seek. The child was in search of his birthright—a story. Although children's books were scarcely to be found,

he demanded life, real or imaginary, which lay outside his own limited personal experience. He did not bother the allegory, and the allegory, with equal good breeding, forebore to bother him. He was fascinated, however, by the action, and after it began, he wished to know what happened to Christian next. In the absence of the ogre of the profaner fairy book, Giant Despair could produce delicious thrills of terror. Today real fairy books may be had almost for the asking, and as a result the nine-year-old child, who, of his own free will has chosen to read *Pilgrim's Progress*, is almost a curiosity.

Closely akin to the effect of the number of books upon the pupils' choice, is the effect of the outward dress of the volume. Boys and girls have been taught to like attractively-bound and printed books. Their histories and geographies, even their text books in mathematics, are artistic in binding, paper, type, and illustration. Young students, who have no antiquarian tastes, look with extreme disfavor upon the copies of the standard works in many of our libraries, with their ugly covers, yellowed leaves, and fine print.

They like better to read the books about which everybody is talking. Four or five years ago, Rudyard Kipling's short stories were scarcely more popular among adults than among boys and girls. Just now they are reading historical romances. These books are in most cases of benefit to the student. In the best of them, a painstaking background reproduces the historical atmosphere of the story. It should be borne in mind, however, that, since these romances interest the boy greatly and are read at an impressionable age, they will have more influence upon him than his history text-books. If he reads Miss Atherton's "The Conqueror," he will believe so implicitly in the Alexander Hamilton of that book that the more accurate

effort of the real historian will fail to dislodge this impression. Many boys probably owe as much information about the general conditions of various historical epochs to the indefatigable Mr. Henty as to the learned historians whom they are requested to consult.

Such are the conditions which prevail when the student exercises free choice without assistance from either parent or teacher. How far the older person may in wisdom interfere with the pupil's independent exercise of judgment is a matter worthy of consideration. It is questionable whether the free wanderings through libraries so highly spoken of for our grandfathers would be of equal advantage to our own boys and girls. Our libraries contain a wide list of good books, many weak books, and unluckily, certain really pernicious books. In this connection, Dr. G. Stanley Hall says: "Every young person should before leaving school have experienced the charm of freely ranging through a library of solid substantial books." When our libraries are all "solid and substantial," we may trust our boys and girls to range through them. Until such a time, it is the general view, that the best results are obtained by means of a moderate amount of supervision.

In accordance with this belief, most of our high schools have compiled within the last five or six years, supplementary lists of books for the home use of the pupil. The school authorities have a four-fold intention in this provision. First, they point out to the student certain books, out of the overwhelming number about him, that are distinctly worth his while to read. Secondly, they ascertain that he each year reads several of these books. Thirdly, they furnish him with a standard for comparison, since he is frequently at a loss to decide whether a book is good or bad, worthy or foolish. He cannot judge clearly

of the value of a book by its style, for the reason that a critical comprehension of the beauties of English prose and poetry is an exceedingly slow and gradual growth. While he knows what he likes, he is often uncertain whether or not he ought to like it. Unless care is taken he too often arrives at the melancholy conclusion that nothing which interests him is ever worth reading. If he is given a long list of books suited to his age, and all of value for one reason or another, the reading of some of these helps him to a sort of touch stone with which to try other volumes that may come to his hand. Fourthly, the compilers of supplementary readings aim to quicken an appreciation of the beauties of English literature. For this reason it should be one of our efforts, as parents and teachers, to interest the students. We must allow him free choice within certain well-marked limits. He is not likely to be interested in a book that is forced upon him. Moreover, to the greatest possible extent his power of intelligent judgment should be cultivated. It is not the intention to impose so heavy an amount of reading that his leisure will be all swallowed up lest he turn jaded from this new task and the work, by becoming a bugbear, has defeated its own end.

In thus attempting to guide students to literature, we necessarily contend with many difficulties. We frequently make the mistake of expecting too mature an interest in books. The young student prefers life to generalizations. For this reason he seldom enjoys to the full the essays on life which are the delight of his elders. Grace of expression and delicate phrase balancing are of slight interest. He is often impatient of stories with long-drawn introductory chapters, and he complains of narrative interlarded with philosophical and sociological discussion. If he has lived in an atmosphere of

books, it is sometimes difficult to stimulate him to a desire for reading. With certain famous names of literature for a part of his mental equipment, he brings to all study a background of general information. Although he does not know where he first heard it, he is familiar with the story of Shylock and he feels little interest in reading the play itself, since he feels that he already knows the Jew well enough. In this way previous half-knowledge often stands between the student and the freshness of view that should make his first perusal of a masterpiece a joy.

In the face of these difficulties, we can work toward certain desirable ends. We can put into the hands of our boys and girls books that are really literature, the great thoughts which they will never feel in after years that they wasted time in reading. Let their books, like their pictures, be of the sort that they will not outgrow. We may encourage our students to read whenever possible from the complete volumes of the author, not from extracts or compilations. Although these collections are valuable in the cases where the entire work is not available, they are in general like predigested foods, scarcely to be recommended to the healthy palate. If students can read for only an hour, a better sense of proportion in work is obtained, if they are permitted to turn the leaves of a copy which contains the author's work in full. Our boys and girls can be taught the best use of the public library. In a time when only two per cent of the people of our state lack the privileges of a public library, it is important that our students master the use of an instrument of culture which is likely to be always within their reach. By every means in our power, we can help pupils to collect books. Although our school system of lending the child all the books he needs is a benefit, it leaves him when school is over utterly without books. If he collects for himself



this difficulty is counteracted. When he has his own bookshelf in his room, his books grow to be familiar friends. We can learn, furthermore, to be patient with him if he rejects the stories that he is pleased to call "dull," and for several years chooses to read and possess tales of adventure and knightly doings. Let us remember that he is living in the age of romance, garnering up stores of brave deed and loyal thought that may be an inspiration through the years to come.

Let him follow, with moderation, the three famous "nevers" of Emerson. "Never read a book unless it is a year old. Never read any but famous books. Never read a book you do not like." The third of these rules should be used with caution, since the student ought to have some strong reason for

leaving a half-read volume. Although there is always the possibility that the book he does not like at a given time would be his delight a few months later. As he matures, we ought more and more to teach him, in reading as in everything else, to be true to himself. We should not lead him perhaps to thrust his crude and half-considered views upon the world, still his knowledge of books will profit him little, and his reading will bring him small increase of mental stature, if he does not learn to believe in his own honest convictions. When the formal school life is over, parent and teacher may feel that the time has not been spent in vain if our boys and girls can echo the fervency of William Ellery Channing when he cried—

"God be thanked for books."

## THE GRANTVILLE DRAMATIC CLUB

By MRS. E. A. KINGSBURY

**I**N the fall of 1871, at a meeting of the Unitarian Sewing Circle, the question was asked, "What shall we do for amusement this winter?" After a few moments one member said: "Supposing we try theatricals, short plays and comedies." "That would be advisable," said the oldest member, "but it would not do to put boys and girls in the same play. The people would object I think."

After a little discussion it was decided to attempt some little play, and the member who had offered the suggestion, was asked to make arrangements.

In order not to shock anyone, the first play selected was, "Wanted—a Male Cook," with the following cast of *boys*: Mr. F. A. Robinson, Mr. D. S. Pratt, Mr. L. H. Kingsbury, Mr. Wm. Heckle, Mr. Fred Marshall.

Then came the serious question of where to have this theatrical representation. Mr. Livermore kindly offered us the use of the

hotel. The play was produced, and as a first attempt was a decided success. In about a month a second play was given, and this time, "A Love of a Bonnet"—all *girls*. This seemed to please the people so much, that a decisive step was taken and another representation was soon given, with *boys and girls together*, and no harm done.

Not having any hall to use the people kindly opened their houses and that winter we went on our way, having a good time and rejoicing at our success. This was the commencement of the G. D. C. In due time Shaw schoolhouse was built, and after two years we were allowed to use Shaw hall—for all legitimate purposes. There were no furnishings and Mr. J. E. Fiske put up some chandeliers, for which the money was to be refunded as convenient. A social party and dramatic performance paid the amount due Mr. Fiske, and also purchased twenty-five settees.

From that time the G. D. C. earned con-

siderable money for various objects, had printed tickets and programs, which was quite a step onward.

In 1880 we regularly formed ourselves as a company, the Grantville Dramatic Club, with a constitution and by-laws, enabling us to hold property.

The next year, 1881, our ambition reached a climax and with a few persons from Newton to assist, we undertook "H. M. S. Pinafore," then so popular, with Mr. D. S. Pratt director, and Miss Ella Prescott of Boston accompanist. It proved a great success, and was in demand in neighboring towns. In all seven performances were given, at Natick, Newton, West Newton, Hopkinton, and three in Grantville, and right here mention must be made of "Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., which part was taken by Dr. I. H.

Hazelton so effectively as to attract considerable attention. His naval experiences doubtless aided him in giving a presentation as nearly perfect as possible. As the saying is, "He did us proud."

The club, having netted somewhat over a thousand dollars, purchased a fine piano, scenery, stage setting, and many needed properties, the remnants of which still exist in Shaw hall. "The Sorcerer" and "Patience" were given alternately with good comedies for some years. We have many very pleasant memories, and notwithstanding real hard work and a deal of anxiety, had many jolly times. The club has never been officially disbanded, and there is still about twelve dollars in the treasury. I was always proud of my boys and girls. "Lord keep my memory green."

Following are a few programs of entertainments given by the Grantville Dramatic Club:

#### GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

in

Shaw Hall, Grantville, Friday, Feb. 21, 1879,  
7.30 P.M.

#### H. M. S. PINAFORE

OR, THE LASS THAT LOVED A SAILOR.

#### PROGRAMME

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B.,  
First Lord of the Admiralty

Dr. I. H. Hazelton  
Captain Corcoran, commanding H. M.

S. Pinafore Mr. T. W. Travis

Ralph Rackstraw, Able Seaman Mr. F. W. Rice

Dick Deadeye, Able Seaman Mr. C. A. Wardwell

Bill Bobstay, Boatswain Mr. T. R. Callender

Bob Becket, Boatswain's Mate Mr. C. L. Gerould

Josephine, Captain's Daughter Mrs. S. E. Peirce

Hebe, Sir Joseph's 1st Cousin Miss Fanny Warren

Little Buttercup, a Portsmouth Bum-

boat Woman Miss Julia May

First Lord's Sisters, his Cousins, his Aunts,

Sailors, Marines, etc.

Act I—Noon Act II—Night

Mr. D. S. Pratt, Director

Miss Ella E. Prescott, Accompanist

Manager, Mrs. E. A. Kingsbury

#### "PATIENCE."

The Grantville Dramatic Club

Assisted by

Miss Gertrude Edmands,

will present the comic aesthetic opera of

#### PATIENCE

OR BUNTHORNE'S BRIDE.

Shaw Hall, Wellesley Hills,

Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March 21  
and 22, 1882.

#### DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Patience, a Dairymaid Miss Nettie F. Russell

Lady Jane Miss G. Edmands

Lady Angela } Rapturons Miss A. O. Russell

Lady Saphir } Maidens Miss G. A. Libby

Lady Ella } Miss Hattie L. Beck

Reginald Bunthorne, a Fleishy Poet S. B. Dean

Algernon Grosvenor, an Idyllic Poet

C. A. Wardwell

Officers of Dragoon Guards:

Colonel Calverley T. W. Travis

Major Murgatroyd T. R. Callender

Lieut., Duke of Dunstable T. H. Keenan

Mr. Bunthorne's Solicitor W. P. Holden

Chorus of Rapturons Maidens

Chorus of Officers of Dragoon Guards

Mr. H. K. White, Jr., Director

Mrs. N. M. Conant, Accompanist

# OUR TOWN

## December, 1902

*Published on the first of each month by C. M. Eaton  
Managing Editor, Parris T. Farwell, Wellesley Hills  
Subscription and Advertising Agent, Aler E. Wight*

Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter.

### Editorial

All who have taken *Our Town* for the past year will agree that the volume has surpassed that of any preceding year, in the value of its articles and its illustrations. This has not been accomplished without much labor on the part of both editor and publisher. We are very grateful to the friends who have helped by providing valuable literary material. We enter upon the sixth year anticipating that the progress made thus far will continue, and to this end we ask the co-operation of our friends.

Especially we request the clubs and the churches to provide the material which will be of use to them by appointing some one person in each organization who shall be responsible for that part of our work. If we have not published such material during 1902, it has been because those upon whom we have depended have sometimes failed us. All reports or articles should be in the publisher's hands by the twentieth of the month, earlier if possible.

#### FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY

Mark Twain says, somewhere, that his faculty for making promises is so large that his faculty for keeping them is crowded out! A good many of us have the same trouble. We blossom with good resolutions at the beginning of the New Year, and these resolutions come to the fruitage of the "Dead Sea apples" before the summer is over. Possibly we attempt too much. We don't realize what a big job this matter of self-improvement really is. Bad habits become hardened and indurated, and cramp and confine our souls. And sometimes we begin at the wrong end, so to speak. We throw

all the stress of our purpose on habits and not on character. Many a man thinks he is nearing the millenium of self-perfection when he can persuade himself to quit drinking, swearing and smoking: when in truth these objectionable things are only the surface indications of a selfishness which may be left untouched by the mere correction of habit. We often wonder whether the devoted Catholic confesses his real sins. He doubtless confesses his obvious and tangible transgressions. He tells his priest when he has fractured the commandments. But how often does he reveal that subtle, intangible soul of selfishness which it is the main purpose of the gospel to eradicate? Wouldn't it be a wonderful help if we should make a strong resolution to go down to the roots of character, and strive to put the pervasive spirit of love where it would enrich and invigorate the whole spiritual life? If we should try to correct that nasty temper of ours, not only by biting our lips to smother the hasty word, but by striving to think more seriously of the claims upon our kindness and forbearance of all of God's children—our fellow creatures. How apt we are, for instance, to repeat a bit of ill-natured gossip, or spread a bit of scandalous news. The best cure for such a fault is in the thought that we are all frail and imperfect, and we should remember ourselves, "lest also we fail." Let us begin this business of self-improvement modestly, cautiously, carefully, not expecting too much success at first, and so not likely to be too much depressed and discouraged by frequent failures.



FROM THE DRAWING BY HARRISON FISHER

## “FRANCEZKA”

A ROMANCE OF YOUTH, SPLENDOR AND TRAGEDY

BY MOLLY ELLIOT SEAWELL

FRANCEZKA

In the days when Central Europe was in a political condition of the kind which we now associate with South America, there lived a great "Soldier of Fortune," Maurice, Count of Saxe. He was the friend of Voltaire and the lover of the actress Adrienne Lecouvreur. In the romance which Miss Seawell twines about his adventures the narrator purports to be one Babache a Tartar prince, ugly of face but faithful of heart and devoted to Maurice. The heroine is half Scotch and half Spanish and is skilfully drawn as is her aunt, Peggy Kirkpatrick. The latter is a wealthy widow with a taste for adventure and faith in the lost Jacobite cause. She travels about the continent setting to rights kings on their thrones and even the Pope in his council chamber. Those who know this author's work will believe that she handles her material, including her English language, with great skill and power. The story, which turns on the likeness of two brothers who are both suitors of the heroine, is a powerful tragedy. Some of us have seen so much tragedy in real life that we prefer comedy in our novels. But in this case we are spared the exasperation of feeling that the story ought to have ended differently or even that it might. Given the circumstances the end seems inevitable. Furthermore the tragedy is relieved by a vein of humor. Babache's jealousy of Voltaire is delicious and the doings of Aunt Peggy are a perpetual source of joy to the reader.

[Francezka, by Molly Elliot Seawell. Bowen-Merrill Co. 12 mo. pp. 466. Ill. \$1.50.]

THE SPENDERS

"The Spenders," which has already had an enormous sale, is a demonstration of the popular proverb that its "only three generations from shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves!" First comes the hardy pioneer, the worker with hand and brain, poor and plucky, endowed with ceaseless energy, unfailing hopefulness and an abundance of shrewd mother wit. In 1850 he joins in the rush to California seeking his fortune. For many years he toils in vain. "Footsore, hungry most of the time, alternately burned and frozen, he lived the life cheerfully and tirelessly, with an enthusiasm that never faltered." At last he succeeds and builds up an immense fortune. But he never ceases to love his healthy, out-of-doors, pioneer life and is wise enough not to surrender it for the weak life of luxury. This man, the grandfather in the story, is its real hero. He represents the first generation. The second generation possesses less energy in mind and body and, smirched by the lusts that too often come with wealth suddenly attained, passes from the stage in middle life, having however, greatly increased the wealth received from his father. Then comes the third generation, "the spenders," who live in "the effete East" and squander in gambling and other vices their inherited wealth, and end either by suicide—or a return to the vigorous self-supporting life. The marriage market, the stock market and the gambling table occupy the greater part of the story of this

life of "the spenders." The narrative is written with vigor and is bright and interesting. It abounds with the slang of the day and occasionally touches, of necessity, unpleasant themes. The manifest scorn of the author for the kind of society he is describing is refreshing. The temptation, fall and redemption of the particular "spender" who is central in the story, are well described. The scene is laid in New York and it is said that various well known leaders of New York society are the models for the characters in the story. The purpose of the author is good and healthy. The influence of such a powerfully satirical description of the sham, shamelessness and self-indulgence of certain fashionable sets in all our cities should prove effective.

[The Spenders, by Harry Leon Wilson. Lothrop Co. Ill. 512 pp. \$1.50. Twenty-first thousand.]

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF  
SANTA CLAUS

The author of the Wonderful Wizard of Oz has undertaken the biography of Santa Claus. We learn with some surprise and much interest that this universal benefactor was an orphan adopted by the fairies. Returning in mature years to his own kind he found a sad toyless race of children. So the making and delivering of toys became his lifework. We are told how he was helped by the good fairies and hindered by horrible demons and dragons. The advantage of reading biography is that we do not have to worry about the ending. Eighteen full page illustrations in color by Mary Cowles Clark will add much to the joy of small readers.

[The Life and Adventures of Santa Claus, by L. Frank Baum. Bowen-Merrill Co. pp. 206.]

OUR LADY OF THE BEECHES

There is a curious, intangible charm about this book which grips the reader. The Prologue consists of a series of letters between a scientist who is also an author, and an American woman who is the disillusioned wife of an Hungarian Count. The doctor is about forty, unmarried and a hard-headed, logical student. The woman, a little under thirty, tired of the social functions pertaining to her lot, has retired to a remote estate of her husband's where she can enjoy a beautiful forest of beeches. There she enters upon an anonymous correspondence with the anonymous author of a book which has attracted her. Later the two meet in the Maine woods where their mutual interest is deepened by the fortunes of their respective servants who turn out to be husband and wife divorced many years before. The author puts a profound psychological study into the little space which she takes to present mistress and maid, master and man. The incomprehensibility of the feminine mind, the helplessness of the masculine; the flood of sentiment we often find in one of the harder sex, the cold cruelty of the softer sex—these points and many more are brought out in a way that is half pathetic, half whimsical. Is the book immoral? or only unmoral? Certainly it is at the farthest possible position from grossness. Yet — is a

woman who wilfully plays with fire really a good woman because she happens to be clothed in asbestos?

The subtle charm of nature pervades the whole book without ever being dragged in by force. The style is simple and lucid. The cover with its spray of brown beach leaves is charming.

[Our Lady of the Beeches, by Bettina von Hutten. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 12 mo. pp. 259.]

#### RICHARD GORDON

A good specimen of the new realism which the prophets have told us would follow the long series of novels based on history and adventure. We are introduced to the newest New York with all its glitter and rush and hysteria. The hero is a young lawyer into whose life come the distractions of love and politics. The heroine is a young woman with brains and money and a kind heart whose life is shadowed by a tragedy which occurred in her teens. The mystery is well kept and its influence well worked out. The book is a kaleidoscope of characters and scenes and for the most part they are excellently done. There is an account of a journey in a blizzard and one of a masked ball in the Madison Square Garden which are particularly good. Some of the conversations lag but the book abounds in clever hits like this: "Mrs. Gordon never made any apology for despising domestic life and its obligations. She took her first child as an error, her second as an affront, her third as a crime." There is a jibe at those charitable women who have learned how "to give a little in a large way, since an elegant suite is a joy forever." Though this may be classed as a sex-problem novel and though its modernism is so recent and so realistic that we almost shrink from it as we do from an acquaintance who lacks reticence, yet its trend is sound and true and high. Many will agree in this conclusion who will question the solution of the plot and even the wisdom of choosing such an one at all.

[Richard Gordon, by Alexander Black, author of Miss Jerry, etc. Lothrop Co. 12 mo. pp. 506. Ill. \$1.50.]

#### AMERICAN MUNICIPAL PROGRESS

This is the latest book in "The Citizens' Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology." The standard of the Library is high and this is one of the best volumes in the series. It is very interesting and profitable reading. We commend especially to our own townspeople the chapters on Transportation, Public Schools, Public Libraries and Public Control. Under the latter topic the experience of many cities is shown both in public control and public ownership. It is demonstrated that these methods promote good citizenship. It is not true that "the best government is that which governs least," but rather "the united experience of the nations and cities of the world today proves that where the functions of government are most limited, there will be found the worst government." In the chapter on Public Libraries are interesting facts about the open

shelf system, which is adopted in almost all recent public libraries and increases their usefulness many fold. The relation of the library to the school is also explained. In both of these respects our own library may be much improved. The chapter on public schools tells something about the growth and value of manual training and other modern methods of school work. The chapter on "Transportation" discusses some of the most serious and pressing problems which confront us in connection with street railways. Other topics considered are Sanitation, Parks and Boulevards, and Public Recreation. The book should be read by every good citizen. What is needed more than anything else in the average New England town is knowledge on such subjects as are here considered. The selfishness of the few is able to dominate in public affairs only because the many have not knowledge. We cling to old methods which under modern conditions have become inimical to the public welfare. The development of monopolists and stockholders in public business demands new legislation in towns and cities. The conditions are new and new methods must meet them. It is the duty of the loyal citizen to make himself acquainted with these new perils and their remedy.

[American Municipal Progress, by Charles Zueblin, Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago. Macmillan, p. 380. \$1.25 net.]

#### THE MASTER OF APPLEBY

A story based on the partisan warfare in the Carolinas in the last years of the Revolution. Tarleton and Cornwallis come in to the narrative and there are descriptions of the battles of King's Mountain and Cowpens. The hero meets with the most remarkable and blood-curdling adventures, never less than one per chapter. But all ends well with marriage bells sounding.

[The Master of Appleby, by Francis Lynde. Bowen-Merrill Co. 12 mo. pp. 581. Ill. \$1.50.]

By the death of Mr. Frank Norris, the author of "The Octopus," the world of American letters lost an earnest writer of great promise. It was his purpose to write an epic of the wheat, in three stories: The story of its growth in California, its sale in Chicago and its consumption in Europe. The Octopus was the first of these stories and is a powerful study in the evils of unprincipled monopoly. The second story called "The Pit" is shortly to be published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

Lovers of dogs know the wonderful story of "Bob, Son of Battle," and will be glad to hear that the biographer of that four-footed hero has written another story called "Danny," in which the dog so named is the principle figure. It is published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

## Communication

MR. EDITOR:—At the last town meeting the vote of something like 120 to 74, defeating the motion that the town adopt a system of sewage collection, does not seem to be an exact expression of the feeling of the town.

Conversation with some of the voters who helped to defeat the motion brings out the fact that while they did not wish to support the motion under consideration, they are really in favor of certain definite action by the town at the present time.

If the town intends to enter the Metropolitan System it should be understood that this can be gained only by special act of the legislature; and furthermore, that it cannot be obtained for the mere asking. Opposition will be met in the fact that the capacity of the Metropolitan sewers is already pretty well taxed, and also that the State Board of Health do not favor it. This may mean delay or action unfavorable to the project. At any rate it is more than likely that a pretty stiff fight would have to be put up by the town.

As of course everybody knows, a bill would have to be introduced into the legislature early in the coming season in order to receive action at the next session; and such a bill must have behind it the vote of the town, a loyal committee, and some money.

Occasionally one hears reference to a future trunk sewer from Worcester to the ocean, and the hope that the town might connect with that; but investigation has shown this to be a vision of the haziest sort, without the slightest foundation. The city of Worcester has this year appropriated \$30,000 for filtration areas.

It is regretted that with such a fully-attended town meeting, with plenty of time, a free, unprejudiced discussion could not have taken place. The devotion of considerable time during the last three years has convinced the writer that in that way only can we decide what is best for the community.

E. E. B.

## Maugus Club Art Exhibit

Laymen as well as the artists of the town are evincing much interest in the prospective Maugus Club Art Exhibition, which is under the efficient management of Mr. G. E. Johnson. The dates are fixed for Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, and Wednesday afternoon and evening, Feb. 11. Admission free to the public.

Whittier's poem, "The Wreck of the Hesperus" is being appropriately illustrated by

local artists and will be bound in book form and sold during the exhibition. All who wish to exhibit, and it is hoped and expected that all will be glad to do so, are cordially invited to send word to Mr. Johnson, who will send blanks to be filled and returned.

Catalogue covers are being designed and executed by local and outside talent and will run as delightful mementos of the exhibition.

## Church News

### Wellesley Hills Congregational

The new church building will be regularly occupied for church services on Sunday morning, Dec. 7th, and thereafter all the exercises of the church will be held there. The last service which was held in the former meeting house was a communion service at 4 p. m., Feb. 10th, 1901. On the following Sunday, Feb. 17th, the first service was held in Maugus Hall. At the noon hour of Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1901, the corner-stone was laid with a simple ceremony. The first service of any kind in the new meeting house was for the baptism of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred-eric Hastings, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 21st, 1902. On Thursday, Oct. 9th, the building was

opened for public inspection, and now on the first Sunday in December, 1902, we return to our church home. Nearly two years have passed since the last service in the former building. It has been a critical period, but services have been well maintained and in spite of the heavy drain for the building of the new church all expenses have been promptly met. We have reason for gratitude, rejoicing and hearty renewal of church activities under most favorable conditions.

The Congregational church owes a debt of gratitude to their friends in the Unitarian church for the generous use of their beautiful and comfortable church edifice, in which have been held all the communion services, the young people's



meetings and the summer preaching services for the past two years. At the annual meeting in December, formal expression will be made of our appreciation of this fraternal kindness.

The annual meeting and dinner of the church will be held at the appointed time, the Thursday after the last Sunday in December. This year that meeting will be held on New Year's day.

The first communion in the new church will be held on the first Sunday of January, 1903 (January 4). We cordially and earnestly invite all members of other churches worshipping with us to obtain their church letters and unite with this church on that occasion. The pastor desires to hear as early as possible from all who wish to unite with the church either by letter or on confession of their faith. There will be a meeting of the Church Committee on Tuesday, the 16th of December, to consider and act upon such applications.

On and after the 7th of December, the Young People will hold their meetings in the Sunday School room of the new church on Sunday evenings, at 6.45 o'clock. Friday evening prayer meetings will be held in the same place each week at 7.45 o'clock. The meeting of Friday, Jan. 2d, will be preparatory to the Lord's Supper.

The first week of January, 1903, (4th to 11th) will be observed as a week of Thanksgiving and prayer, and meetings will be held each evening during the week. Topics will be announced later.

### Unitarian Society

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Unitarian Club on Thursday evening, Nov. 20th, at Elm Park Hotel. After dining together at 6.30 p.m., the club listened to an eloquent paper by Rev. J. Clifford Jaynes on "Church Diseases." The paper was full of wit and wisdom, and was admirably discussed by Messrs. Gilson, Rodman, Cunningham, Clapp, and other

gentlemen. At the next meeting of the Club, Dec. 18, the question to be discussed will be, "What shall I do with Sunday?" Messrs. Clapp, Gilson, Isaac Sprague and Seldon Brown will open the question.

The pastor has a large and interested Sunday morning class for the study of the "Origin of Christianity." Meeting at the parsonage at 12.15 on Sunday mornings.

Mr. Snyder attended the funeral on Nov. 12th of Miss Ella Lyon of Wellesley.

A most enjoyable coffee party at Mangus Hall, on the evening of November 21st, under the auspices of the Sunday School Committees.

Thanksgiving service in the church on Wednesday evening, Nov. 26. It was a union service, the sermon being preached by Rev. Mr. Sleeper of Wellesley.

The pastor exchanged with Rev. Charles Edwards Park of Hingham, Mass., on Sunday, Nov. 30th.

The Woman's Alliance holds its regular meetings on alternate Tuesday afternoons.

The meetings of the Young People's Religious Union are held on Sunday, at 4.45 p. m.

The ladies of the church held a very successful sale at the church on Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 3d and 4th.

### St. Mary's

St. Mary's Parish will meet for a social afternoon and evening at the home of Mrs. William C. Norcross, on Tuesday, Dec. 16th. You are cordially invited. A few useful articles will be on sale, with homemade candy, ice cream and cake. Admission in the afternoon includes tea. Music in the evening. Admission ten cents. Under the auspices of the Parish Aid. Mrs. Daniel S. Pratt, President.



The Management of "Our Town" wishes its  
readers a Merry Christmas and a



Happy New Year



5 Cents per Copy

50 Cents a Year

ar

# OUR TOWN

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JANUARY, 1903

Volume VI  
Number 1

PUBLISHED AT THE MAUGUS PRESS  
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## **Dana Hall -- A New Department**

A boarding and day school for girls from ten to fourteen years of age was opened in Wellesley, October second, 1900.

This school is under the management of the Dana Hall School, and in charge of resident teachers of long and successful experience with children of intermediate grades. Boys are admitted to the day school.

In addition to the usual English branches, French and German, vocal music, and drawing are taught, and especial emphasis is laid on nature study and manual training.

For further particulars apply to the Principal,

**HELEN TEMPLE COOKE, Dana Hall, Wellesley, Mass.**





After the Storm

*Photo by W. B. Swift*

# OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

Volume VI

JANUARY, 1903

Number 1

## AFTER THE STORM



OUR frontispiece is copied from a large photograph which was made in the Azores by Mr. Walter B. Swift. The original will be exhibited, together with other pictures, by Mr. Swift, at the coming Mangus Club Art Exhibition, for the purpose of demonstrating that photography

may be pursued as a fine art. For some years Mr. Swift was president of the Camera Club in Harvard University, a position which he won by the remarkable skill which he developed as an amateur photographer. The high artistic value of his pictures has been recognized by all good judges who have had the pleasure of seeing them.

## THE PENCIL AND BRUSH CLUB

By MARY N. EDWARDS



IN the fall of 1890 this art club was started through the energy and ability of Mr. George E. Johnson, who afterwards was made the president of the club.

All persons interested in art, and especially those having a practical knowledge, were invited to attend the meetings which were held at the houses of some of the members.

Subjects were given out for each evening to be illustrated. At one time it was "power," another "rain."

In addition to the regular meetings of the club, a large exhibition was held in Putney Hall, lasting for two days, in December of 1890. This consisted of club work; and also a loan exhibit, several Boston artists assisting.

A number of pictures were sold, and a large number of catalogue covers. Some gems were found among these covers, as fine water color scenes were on a number. I have always been pleased to own a good water color sketch of an old house on Cape Breton painted by a Boston artist. This first exhibit was a marked success, and encouraged the work of the club greatly.

In the falls of '91 and '92 the meetings were again held. One evening a lecture was given by the president, G. E. Johnson, on "Wood engraving and book illustration," which was of great interest to all.

In November of '92 the second exhibition was held in Shaw Hall for four days. This exhibit consisted wholly of club work. The poem, "Lumberman," by J. G. Whittier was illustrated by different members of the

club, and the lettering was done by Mr. H. M. Low. This book was bound and realized by subscription seventy-five dollars. It was presented to the Wellesley Free Library.

The coming exhibit in Maugus Hall may

surpass those held some years ago, as now we have a large hall and greater opportunity to display the pictures, but the enthusiasm and interest of the first exhibit will hardly be equalled.

## THE PUBLIC SCHOOL AND THE PLAYGROUND

By JOSEPH LEE

(Extracts from an address delivered before the Wellesley Education Association, Nov. 18, 1902)

**I**F you will watch a child playing I think the first thing you will be struck by will be its seriousness. Whether it is a baby trying to put his toe into his mouth, or a boy climbing a chair, with varied and nerve-destroying results, in the nature of what he will afterwards learn to call "ground and lofty tumble," a little girl treating the diseases of her dolls, or whatever else the child is doing, you will notice that he gives his whole mind to it, and is as much absorbed as you become in your most serious pursuits. In truth, the play of children in the main is not play at all in our grown-up sense of the word. It is play in the sense of being spontaneous, agreeable, undertaken for its own sake and not for an ulterior object; it is not play in the sense of being mere relaxation or diversion, or in the sense of being of secondary importance.

It is true that children do indulge in play in the grown-up sense of the word—they distinguish it under the name of "fooling,"—but the characteristic play of childhood is not of this sort.

It is the seriousness of play that gives it its educational importance. We have now all learned that education is not a question of acquiring knowledge. We must also learn that neither is it a matter of the training of powers. It is a matter of the fostering and cultivation of life. If a lesson has really struck home there is, as a result, not merely

more mind or more muscle there, but there is more boy, more of a person there for all purposes. If the arithmetic lesson has really reached him he will play better foot ball, and if his foot ball has been the real thing he will do better at arithmetic. For the thing we are trying to get at is not the muscles or the mind, but the thing behind that runs the muscles and the mind—the central thing, the soul, or whatever else we call it; and activity to develop this central principle must proceed from it; for the soul, like the body, grows by exercise and in no other way.

In real play, the play that belongs to him, the child's nature is fully enlisted, he gets the whole of himself into it; or rather he puts more than himself into it, more than there was there, or than would in truth, have existed, if called for by a less powerful enchanter.

Such, I think, is play as seen from the inside. As seen from the outside, the function which the biologists tell us it performs is of an importance corresponding with the intensity of the inner experience. Play, they tell us, is a principle means by which the inheritance of the race is transmitted. The fruits of millions of years of flight and pursuit are stored up by means of the chasing plays; the lessons of centuries of tribal war are acquired on the base ball and foot ball field. Nature does not furnish the child, as she does the young animal, with directly useful instincts, but in place of so doing she does

provide the one single instinct which forces him to go to school, and the school which she keeps is a play-school.

In the practical direction of play a fact of cardinal importance is that there are three age periods, each dominated by a characteristic impulse.

At the beginning, and dominant until about the age of six, is the dramatic impulse. Note, for instance, the names of the games that have survived in the long process of selection: "London Bridge," "Old Man of the Castle," etc., etc. The impulse is something far deeper than that of mere imitation. It is rather the instinctive tendency of the child to act out what he feels within him. When a girl plays doll she does, it is true, imitate what she has seen her mother do, but the essential thing that is happening is that the maternal impulse has stirred within her and demands expression. Whatever guidance we give ought accordingly to be addressed to the thing the child is trying to do, as he himself feels it. We ought to help him to express, not to imitate. It is the home, as he feels it, that he is building, and your meddling suggestions of practical details are irrelevant.

Second, comes the age of self-assertion,—what I have ventured to call the Big Injun age. Its characteristic impulse remains dormant up to the age of eleven or twelve, continues powerful, though in a subordinate capacity, for some years longer, and lasts in a less degree through life. The first symptom of its coming is disillusionment. The boy begins to turn up his nose at the games of the smaller children, and shows an especial and peculiar aversion to the dramatic play that has characterised the preceding period. Neither does any constructive impulse take the place of the one that he has lost. City boys amuse themselves by throwing snow-balls or well-worn and much-valued jokes

at the passers-by. Country boys, contrary to the current opinion of their elders, are almost equally desultory in their play hours, and about the only thing that any boys of this age seem to be able to do with any zest and continuity is to set upon one of their number and tease him. The impulse behind these negative symptoms is of course not a negative one. The boy's love of mischief is another sign that the Big Injun age has arrived, but his tendency to do precisely the most annoying thing that he can find—to select as his playthings the boat that he does not know how to manage, the gun, matches, bath-room faucets, the hind legs of the horse, is not, as many have supposed, a mere simple manifestation of the plain and unadulterated Spirit of Evil. It proceeds from the boy's desire for real life, from his longing to get at the realities of existence. What has supplanted the love of make-believe is the desire for that which shall not be make-believe, the necessity for finding reality, the hunger for hard-pan. It is this that makes the boy come home from his country excursions with his pockets full of bugs, spiders and other weird and distressful specimens; that makes him turn over every stone to see what marvels may lie concealed, to climb every tree to discover what lies beyond the home horizon or behind the neighbor's fence.

The boy of this age is the severest and most unimaginative critic, the most materialistic of philosophers, the great skeptic and therefore the great learner of all time.

The practical corollary of this fact, for playground purposes, is that a boy of this age is an incomplete being, as learner requiring a teacher to supplement him. A teacher is as much a part of such a boy's life as a mother is a part of the life of an infant. If you must choose between a playground and a play leader, the leader is at this particular period the more important.

But the boy's most characteristic hunger is for reality in himself, for doing something and being somebody, for letting the universe know that he is here and to be reckoned with. "I can run faster than you; jump further; climb higher; dive deeper, and come up drier than you can; my nose is snubbier than yours; my father knows more than your father; my uncle is richer than your uncle; my big brother can lick your big brother;" and—the final summary of all—"I can lick you." Even the greatest spitter in range and accuracy is not without his share of glory.

I have lately been making a study of the periodicals that are written especially for boys and sold weekly for a nickel. In the first one I read the hero starts out one afternoon to go to a clam-bake. As he draws near the beach a masked man jumps out from behind a tree and puts a pistol at his head. The hero knocks down the masked man, takes away his pistol, and is about to remove his mask when he is startled by horrible yells proceeding from the direction of the beach. He rushes through the woods and finds a bull about to kill one of the girls. He puts the bull out of commission by the simple process of shooting out his eyes with the revolver. He then partakes of clams, seasoned with a little incidental love-making, and immediately after dinner takes part in a swimming race. He is just winning this when the masked man, with a friend equally masked, appears in a boat and begins batting him over the head with an oar. But our hero dives every time the man hits at him and comes up on the other side of the boat. Finally, however, he is hit on the head just as he comes up and promptly sinks to the bottom, only to be rescued by his unsuccessful rival in the swimming race. These are only a few "simple scrapes," preliminary stunts, whetting one's appetite for the great

event that comes in the next number but one, consisting of a base ball game, in which, of course, the hero greatly distinguishes himself.

That the playground is the place where the boy of this age must find the opportunity for the sort of life and activity he craves seems obvious, and this point might be reinforced by instances of the sort of things boys do who have not proper playground facilities, from stealing apples from one's grandmother (one of the principal uses of grandmother's in this well-planned universe), up to breaking-and-entering.

The boy's apparent love of law-breaking is simply another illustration of the impulse to self-assertion, of the necessity that is upon him for engaging in bold and daring enterprise. Boys' games to be satisfying must be hard, competitive, and it is no harm if they are also a little dangerous. A broken arm or two is a small matter compared with leaving undeveloped the primary and original virtues which must find their growth at this period of life if they are ever to find it at all.

Do not be made to believe, whatever the evidence superficially considered may seem to prove, that a boy's desire for self-assertion is ever at bottom a lawless one. It is the most lawful thing there is. What the boy feels down underneath it all, the thing that impels him at all hazards to come out in some form with a deed or a word that shall be his own is a dim conviction that this as yet formless and inarticulate self of his is authoritative, that it is a new thing on the face of the earth, and that, however despised and disregarded by others, it is not in truth despicable, but worthy of infinite respect; he knows that he bears within himself a new and authentic revelation of the law—a revelation which it is his business now and evermore to declare. He knows, further, that with him, with the most vital part of his



nature, it is a question of now or never; that if he is ever to grow up to be a man, is ever to develop the fundamental qualities of address, courage, manliness, he must do it now. He could not put this conviction into words, but that is what he means by his pathetic insistence upon the assertion of his own individuality, if not in lawful ways then in such other ways as the social conditions among which he finds himself will admit of. Some noise in the world he must make; let those who care that it should be an agreeable noise look to it; with that matter he will not much concern himself. And something more than our own comfort is at stake; as between lawlessness and games of daring and of contest the boy is comparatively indifferent as to which it shall be, with him. To the boy both doors are labelled "sport." It is for us, who know where the two doors lead, to decide which of the two shall remain open and which shall be closed.

And be not too severe or too scornful toward the boy who has chosen law-breaking as his means of self-development. He has a goodly array of authorities to cite in favor of such a choice. The Spartans insisted upon stealing as a part of their regular curriculum; and judging from the literature of the English boarding-school it would seem as though their rules were made, not to be kept, but to

be broken — for the sake of the training afforded by the practice of rule-breaking considered as a game.

The third playground age is the age of loyalty, the time when boys form gangs, and when, if given a fair chance, they will form base-ball and foot-ball teams. This gang impulse is not, as many superficial observers suppose, an evil one. It is simply the budding of the great social impulse, of the faculty for citizenship, and the boy's gang or team is the kindergarten of the citizen. There is no more intense experience of social consciousness, of losing one's individuality in a larger whole, than is gained by a foot-ball team. The team has a nervous consciousness almost as tense as that of an individual, and will throw its whole weight on a single point (after one of those wonderful problems in arithmetic which the quarter-back gives out, running perhaps 4-11-92-135) as fully and impetuously as a single man could do. The boy would never describe or feel subordination to the team as a matter of self-sacrifice. It is rather to him an experience of self-fulfilment.

It is a function of the playground to utilize the boy's great budding power of intense social solidarity instead of allowing it, as it too often does, to run to waste or to be so perverted that it works for evil.

## THE NEW FRIENDLY AID ASSOCIATION

By ELLEN R. ROBSON



IN the procession for the new year, new pleasures, new hopes, new duties and new obligations, comes the Friendly Aid Association with its new organization and new plan for help and support from the citizens of Wellesley.

Time, which tries all things, has had four years in which to prove the necessity and usefulness of such an organization. The

town's rapid increase in population has not been wholly among the well-to-do and easy-living members of society. The poor are also well represented. The day laborer, with uncertain and intermittent work, the widow with feeble little children, the deserted wife with no means of support, the hard-working wife with sick husband and children too young to do a "hand's turn," the sick mother with overworked and prematurely old

little children. All these and more the Friendly Aid has found and cared for as best it could from its very scanty resources.

How to enlarge these resources, how to do better and more effective work has been our problem.

A possible solution of the difficulty has offered itself in a separate organization of the Committee, which has hitherto received an annual appointment from the Woman's Club. This change has been made in order that an increased membership, consisting of men as well as women, might proportionately increase our subscription list and thus by adding to our funds, help us to meet the increased demands upon our work.

A plea for help, therefore, goes out to all who are interested in benevolent work in our own town.

No one at all familiar with the life and sentiment of this community can fail to know that there is ready and substantial response to calls in cases of need, but it is believed that many little things, many personal ministrations are called for, which can be more effectively accomplished by such a body of workers as ours than in any other way.

A part of the work of the organization will be to continue the maintenance of the Sewing School and Summer Kindergarten at the Fiske School. Such a Kindergarten is also much needed in another part of the town and if possible it will be undertaken during the coming summer.

Distribution of clothing has been an im-

portant item in the work of the Committee. An appeal was made some time ago for supplies of this kind and also for help in mending and repairing the clothing which comes to us. Such things are greatly increased in value by being put in good order before they reach the busy or sick woman, unable to do such work for herself. There is great need just here and the Association repeats the request and hopes for a generous response—after Christmas.

The Superintendent and teachers of the public schools have been a great assistance in giving the use of rooms, etc., for work in the school, and in furnishing information we could not easily obtain elsewhere.

The machinery of the new organization is extremely simple. All annual subscribers of any sum, however small or large, will be considered members and entitled to vote at the annual election of officers. A President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Board constitute the working force of the Association. These are elected annually.

Our subscription list is already open and names and amounts may be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Arthur E. Brown, Washington street. A public meeting will be held in January, at which time we hope to meet all those who are interested in improving the condition of the poor and especially of the little children in our midst.

The cause speaks for itself and we are sure that we do well to trust in the sympathy and help of the citizens of Wellesley.

## COMMUNICATION

*Mr. Editor.*

In your previous issue of *Our Town* the regrets of your correspondent, E. E. B., were unwarranted, because at the town meeting there was an unprejudiced discussion, or at least it may be said, the meeting listened courteously to all its committee had to offer, and then courteously declined their propo-

sitions. It is the right of the sovereign people to decide whether or not they will accept the dictum of those who presented the subject of sewage and who at the meeting exhausted argument in its favor, the principle of which was the citing of localities where, for economical reasons, dwellings had been located upon low ground, or upon so small

an area that the care of sewage became expensive. If we admit that there are such areas in the town where people have unwisely located, then does it follow that ninety-nine per cent. of the people should mortgage their property for a half million dollars in order that the one per cent. may not suffer by its error?

The story of the boy who floated a boat in a gutter, and the claim of noxious vapors that draw into the cellar by heat from the furnace, are but scarecrows in the cornfield and of no importance whatever when offset by the fact well authenticated that in spite of the most perfect plumbing, the poisonous gas from a public sewer will occasionally force its way into the home, and the first intimation of its presence will be death in the family. Especially is this liable to happen at or near an apex of the profile of a line of public sewer where the pressure of gas is very great.

These views are not offered at random but from a five years familiarity with the general subject of public sanitation.

There are those who make a business of removing the contents of vaults and cesspools and descend into them to cleanse and dig. It has always been considered a healthful occupation. To a member of this calling the writer once passed down a lunch of mince pie and something to ward off a cold which he enjoyed. He is now retired at the age of eighty, none the worse for the practice of his life long profession, and he proves that

the boy incurred no special risk in floating his boat.

The greater part of the area of our town has a subsoil so peculiarly adapted to the filtration of water that a cesspool with an overflow properly constructed in the gravel stratum is the best and safest provision for ordinary house sewage, and he who would exchange it for the accommodation of a public sewer would exchange a certainty for an uncertainty. To those who may be located where the subsoil of gravel does not extend, the inhabitants might properly be called upon to render assistance, if necessary, in the removal of sewage, but they should not be asked to mortgage their property for such a purpose.

The statement was made at the meeting that the town was shown by statistics to be the most perfect in health of any in the state, and that the desire of the health board was to keep it in that condition by the construction of a system of public sewers. The ludicrous inference of such logic would be that if a man is in perfect health he should seek to preserve the same by a dose for fever in the morning, another, say for flux at noon, and perhaps for "Rowena" at night, alternating for other diseases through the week.

It would seem to the citizen of ordinary attainments that if the town stands at the head of the list, in point of health, it is the strongest argument against any theories these gentlemen can advance, and that it were better to let well enough alone. J. A. B.



## EVARTS AT HARVARD DINNERS

Ambassador Choate is fond of telling of how William M. Evarts replied to an impossible toast at a Harvard dinner over which Mr. Choate presided. Instead of asking the men who were down for speeches to respond to the regulation toasts, Mr. Choate read off a question to each from one of the college examination papers, and then called up his victim. The query which fell to Mr. Evarts was this:

"Why is it that the stomach, which continually digests food, is never itself digested?" Evarts, in response, said:

"I have attended a good many Harvard dinners before this, and, as a result of my experience with them, before setting out from New York to attend one of these feasts, I always divest myself of the coats of my stomach and hang them up in my wardrobe."—Philadelphia Record.

# OUR TOWN

January, 1903

*Published on the first of each month by C. M. Eaton  
Managing Editor, Parris T. Farwell, Wellesley Hills*

Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter.

## Editorial

We wish all of our readers a Happy New Year. We would like to make the year 1903 the best year yet for Our Town. But in order to accomplish this we need the assistance of our friends. We invite information about the past history of Wellesley. We invite reports of current events from Churches, Clubs and Associations. Our pages are open for discussion of matters of public interest, the only provision being that the magazine may present both sides with equal fairness. We would be glad to publish illustrated articles about the natural beauties of Wellesley. Educational, philanthropic, or humane undertakings of any kind may use our columns. We wish to co-operate with and be of use to every good cause represented in the town.



The amount of religious literature issued by leading publishing houses for the use of the general public is one of the hopeful signs of the times. An indication of this is shown in our Book Notices for this month, which are entirely devoted to recent religious literature. It will be observed that these books cover a very wide ground, indicative of the breadth of religious thought. Some of these books, like "The Simple Life," "The Religion of a Mature Mind," and Bishop Potter's "The Citizen in his Relation to the Industrial Situation" have already had a large sale. "Social Salvation," like Bishop Potter's book, is an exposition of what is sometimes called "the gospel of the secular life," and is supremely characteristic of our time. "The Ascent of the Soul" and "Jesus' Way" discuss doctrinal

problems in a living manner and illustrate the true place of religious doctrine in modern thought. "Religious Life in America" is a bird's eye view of national conditions and is most encouraging. The publication of such books and the certainty that they are read explains in part the supposed decadence of the Sunday School and the way for reviving it. These are the ways in which mature minds are looking for and receiving religious instruction as never before in the world's history.



We are very glad to be able to give in this number of Our Town a good report of the address recently made by Mr. Joseph Lee before the Wellesley Education Association. Mr. Lee is the Vice President of the Massachusetts Civic League and is one of the best known authorities in the country on the value of "the playground" for boys. He has done more in Boston than any other man for the establishment there of the various public play-grounds. Jacob A. Riis says of him, "To him it has been given to grasp the full meaning of Froebel's warning that through his play the boy gets his first grip on moral relations." Those who heard Mr. Lee will be interested to know that he has just published a most valuable book on "Constructive and Preventive Philanthropy," in which he discusses vacation schools, gymnasiums, boys' clubs, industrial training, and allied topics.



Another undertaking in which Wellesley people should be interested is the educational work for students of music which

Mr. Arthur L. Manchester of Wellesley Hills has originated and of which he has charge. Mr. Manchester is the editor of *The Messenger*, which is the official organ of the Music Teachers National Association, an attractive and valuable bi-monthly magazine published in this town and having the leading authorities throughout the country among its contributors. The educational work is to be done by the use of syllabi prepared by well known experts, suggesting topics to be studied and sources from which

information can be derived. One syllabus has been prepared, for example, on the History of Music, by Professor Edward Dickinson of Oberlin, who is the leading writer and teacher on the subject. Home Study Reading Courses also are being prepared and the first one will appear in the February number of *The Messenger*. We recommend that music lovers confer with Mr. Manchester about this new undertaking.



## NEW BOOKS

### Some Recent Religious Literature

**JESUS' WAY.** By William DeWitt Hyde. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 16mo. pp. 198. \$1.00 net.] Pres. Hyde knows how to write simply and directly without ever becoming commonplace. He has prepared an admirable guide in thought and conduct for the progress of the modern Pilgrim. The twelve chapters form a series of short studies in the Synoptic Gospels, for before Protestant or Catholic, before John's philosophy, or Paul's theology, Christianity was known simply as "The Way." The scope of the work is best indicated by the titles. The Father: the principle of the Way. The Son: the incarnation of the Way. The Kingdom: the spirit of the Way. Faith: the grasp of the Way. Repentance: the entrance to the Way. Forgiveness: the restoration to the Way. Love: the law of the Way. Loyalty: the witness to the Way. Sacrifice: the cost of the Way. Blessedness: the reward of the Way. Universality: the triumph of the Way. The keynote is in these words: "If a man is not a Christian, he cannot, in these days of the supremacy of the empirical method, throw the blame on anything so respectable as intellectual difficulties or conscientious scruples or theological doubts. That process was in good repute twenty or thirty years ago, but with the shifting of emphasis from doctrine to life the intellectual grounds for neglect of the Christian Way of life have been removed." The chapter on the Incarnation and the paragraphs on prayer are especially forceful in a book every page of which is strong. "An ideal allowed to drift out of consciousness is as impotent as an electric car cut off from the power station. Prayer keeps ideal and motor process in vital contact."



**RELIGIOUS LIFE IN AMERICA.** By Ernest H. Abbott. [The Outlook Co. 8mo. 369 pages. \$1.00 net.] Mr. Abbott, who is a son of Dr. Lyman Abbott, has given us a most valuable narrative of religious conditions as he has found them

during a journey through various parts of our country. In the city and the country village, in the South and the West especially, among all denominations and all classes he studied the religious life. He tells us about the workingman, the negro, the creole and the immigrant as he found and talked with them. He describes various kinds of religious methods and their results. He visited Dowie's Temple, and the Moravians and the Campbellites; and met Christian Scientists, Mormons, and various semi-religious fraternities. He shows what good work the Young Men's Christian Associations are doing in some places, how religious rivalry exists in some sections and co-operation elsewhere, the slavery to convention and the revolt against convention. The book is well written and contains a vast amount of information not elsewhere easily obtained. A final chapter is given to answering questions—among others concerning religious life in New England. The conclusion reached is decidedly optimistic and encouraging. The price of the book makes it available for the wide reading which we hope it will receive.



**SOCIAL SALVATION.** By Washington Gladden. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 16mo. \$1.00 net.] No man better than Dr. Gladden understands and interprets that modern religious spirit which sanctifies all the healthful activities of life. In the preface to the present volume Dr. Gladden says, "If society were articulate, its cry would be, 'What must I do to be saved?'" That is the social question which this volume tries to answer. "Of course in so small a space much must be left unsaid in any attempt to answer this social question. But no one treats such problems with a finer Christian spirit, wider knowledge, or more common sense than Dr. Gladden. Especially to be commended is his chapter on, 'Our Brothers in Bonds,' a class too little considered and still less understood."

**THE ASCENT OF THE SOUL.** By Amory H. Bradford, D. D. [The Outlook Company. Smo. 319 pages. \$1.25 net.] This is a series of most thoughtful essays upon the development of the spiritual life. It will be read with deep interest and great profit by many who desire to know about religious development in the individual. It will help those who are seeking light, either for themselves or for others, concerning Christian experience. It has the ring of fresh, living thought, and is warmly and inspiringly evangelical. In its expectation of final complete redemption of all mankind it is in accord with a faith widespread among all classes of Christians, based upon the most exalted thought of God. A chapter on, "Prayers for the Dead" will challenge adverse criticism, but it is worthy of careful reading. A gracious and hopeful spirit pervades the book. Its presentation of the nature and subtle power of sin will cause healthful heart-searching, but its reasonable interpretation of the way of salvation, the nature of conversion and the glorious ultimate goal will inspire hope and renew activity.

**THE CITIZEN IN HIS RELATION TO THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.** By Bishop Potter, Yale Lectures. [Scribner's. 248 pages. Smo. \$1.00 net.] "The questions which today challenge the attention of all thoughtful people as those with which the future of the church, the family and the republic are bound up, are, first of all, moral, and not at all alone economic, or industrial, or scientific questions." This is Bishop Potter's position, and therefore he believes that it is the duty of the church to study these questions, understand them, and act accordingly, under the guidance of the spirit of Christ. Two classes of men will not agree with him and will condemn his book unread. The one class is infidel and irreligious; the other is composed of those members of churches who separate the secular and the sacred,—who wish the pulpit to confine its utterance to "the gospel" and let ethics alone, and who believe that they are to enter heaven not by the narrow way of Christian character, but by the broad and easy way of assent to a system of theology or conformity to some ecclesiastical ceremony. Fortunately these classes are each diminishing daily and those who will read and profit by such a book as this are growing more numerous.

**THE MESSAGES OF ISRAEL'S LAW-GIVERS.** By Charles F. Kent, of Yale University. [Scribner's. 16mo. 386 pages. \$1.25 net.] The subtitle well describes the unique value of this book. "The laws of the Old Testament codified, arranged in order of growth, and freely rendered in paraphrase." To any Bible student it will be apparent at once that a codification of Hebrew law is a most valuable and unique work. Now that we see it we wonder why it has never been

done before. Everything of this kind which helps to make the Bible intelligible exalts our conception of its teachings and increases its influence. This is one of the most useful volumes in a valuable series.

**THE RELIGION OF A MATURE MIND.** Geo. A. Coe, author of "The Spiritual Life." [Fleming H. Revell. Smo. \$1.35 net, 438 pages.] The author says in his preface, "The task that I have set myself in these discussions is that of formulating, not the complete life of a Christian, but only the central dictates of practical wisdom in a set of emergencies that we must face in connection with the characteristic thought-movements of our time." By these movements he refers to modern scientific thought, biblical research, faith in the immanence of God, the social interpretation of Jesus' teachings, and modern tests of discipleship, which are some of the characteristics of the present period of transition. Some of his topics will suggest the thought of the book: The Consciousness of Sin; Are Conversions going out of date? Salvation by Education; Some things that we know; The Christ of Personal Experience. The book is healthily optimistic. That it is interesting and well written no reader of "The Spiritual Life" will need to be told. But this is a far greater book—and will exert a wide influence for good. It is attracting a great deal of attention and has enthusiastic admirers.

**THE SIMPLE LIFE.** By Charles Wagner. [McClure, Phillips & Co. 16mo. 193 pages.] This little book has the advantage of extraordinary advertisement in the endorsement of President Roosevelt in a public speech, and the purchase of several hundred copies by Mr. Wanamaker for distribution among young people. And it is worthy of these remarkable endorsements. Into a world full of hurry, complexity, and useless worry, it comes like a message of peace. It reminds us of the oft-repeated burden of the prophet, "In quietness and confidence shall be thy strength." One dominant note of the book sounds in the following words: "There is no truth for man but in thoughts that are human, and pessimism is inhuman." Again, "The most ingenious hope is nearer truth than the most rational despair." Here is a valuable figure: "An engine that expends all its steam in whistling, has nothing left with which to turn wheels. Let us cultivate silence. All that we can save in noise we gain in power." An interesting preface by the translator tells the story of the life of Charles Wagner, who is a Protestant minister in Paris, having wonderful success in attracting to himself earnest congregations largely of men. The title of this book may or may not attract men, but no man will read the book without saying, "Yes. That's the kind of a life. How can we get out of this turmoil into the simple life?"

## OUR TOWN

### Church News

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#### Wellesley Hills Congregational

The annual reception, dinner, and business meeting was held on New Year's evening and was a most delightful occasion. About one hundred and fifty persons were seated at the tables, this being the first occasion on which the church has been able to entertain so large a number comfortably. Reports of the church and its organizations showed every department with all bills paid and a balance in the treasuries. After listening to the reports the people met in the Sunday School room to choose pews, order of choice being decided by lot. This important matter occupied so much time that it was found necessary to adjourn the regular business meeting for one week.

Do not forget the adjourned meeting of the church, to be held on Thursday, Jan. 8, at 7.45 o'clock. Very important business must be transacted.

During the first week in January meetings will be held each evening except Saturday, at 7.45 o'clock. The meeting on Thursday evening will be the adjourned business meeting of the church. On the other evenings the services usual to the Week of Prayer will be observed. Topics will be as follows: Monday, "The presence of God, in whom we live and move and have our being." Tuesday, "Christ the Savior." Wednesday, "Christ the King and His Kingdom." Friday, "For our Homes, our Children, our Church."

The Sunday School enters upon the study of the Life of Christ with the first Sunday of January. It is hoped that in the near future an adult class will be organized.

The first Communion in our new church home will be a memorable event in the history of this church. It is expected that all members of the church who can possibly do so will be present to rejoice with and heartily welcome the goodly number who are to unite with us on confession of faith and by letters from other churches. May it be a day of renewed consecration for pastor and people.

On Christmas Eve, at half-past seven, a beautiful and appropriate service of worship was held in the church. Professor Hamilton Macdougall

presided at the organ and rendered Christmas music by Guilmant, Raff, and Dudley Buck. Miss Grace F. Bullock, a former resident here, sang Handel's "Rejoice, greatly, O Daughter of Zion," and "Sancta Maria," by J. Faure. Mr. Isaac Hazelton and Miss Bullock also sang the duet, "Hark, Hark, my Soul," by Geo. B. Nevin. The minister spoke on making a place for Christ in our lives, and there were congregational hymns and timely scripture lessons. The service was devotional throughout and a fitting preparation for Christmas day. We are grateful to the friends who aided in its observance.

#### Unitarian

The Unitarian Club held an exceedingly interesting meeting on Dec. 18th, at the Elm Park Hotel. The subject for discussion was, "How shall I use Sunday?" Messrs. Clapp, Gilson, and Seldon Brown spoke very earnest words for the right uses of the day of rest, and this was followed by a series of questions from the pastor, in answer to which about twenty-five members of the Club responded. Mr. Henry Winton was in the chair, Mr. Mead, the president, being absent because of a great bereavement. The next meeting of the Club will be held on Thursday, Jan. 22. Mr. Marquis F. Dickinson of Boston will speak on, "The Duties of a Layman to the Church."

Sunday, Dec. 21st, the church held its Christmas services in the morning at 10.45 and the children's service at 4 p.m.

On Saturday, Dec. 27, the children of the church held their annual Christmas festival. Many gracious presents were carried by a specially appointed committee to the Home for Convalescent Children. Thus did the School try to realize the words of the Lord Jesus, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Young People's Society, which meets at the parsonage, has changed its hour of meeting to 7.30 p.m. Sunday evenings.

On Sunday, Jan. 25, Mr. Snyder will exchange with Rev. Samuel Stewart of Lynn.

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# OUR TOWN

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FEBRUARY, 1903

Volume VI  
Number 2

PUBLISHED AT THE MAUGUS PRESS  
WELLESLEY HILLS

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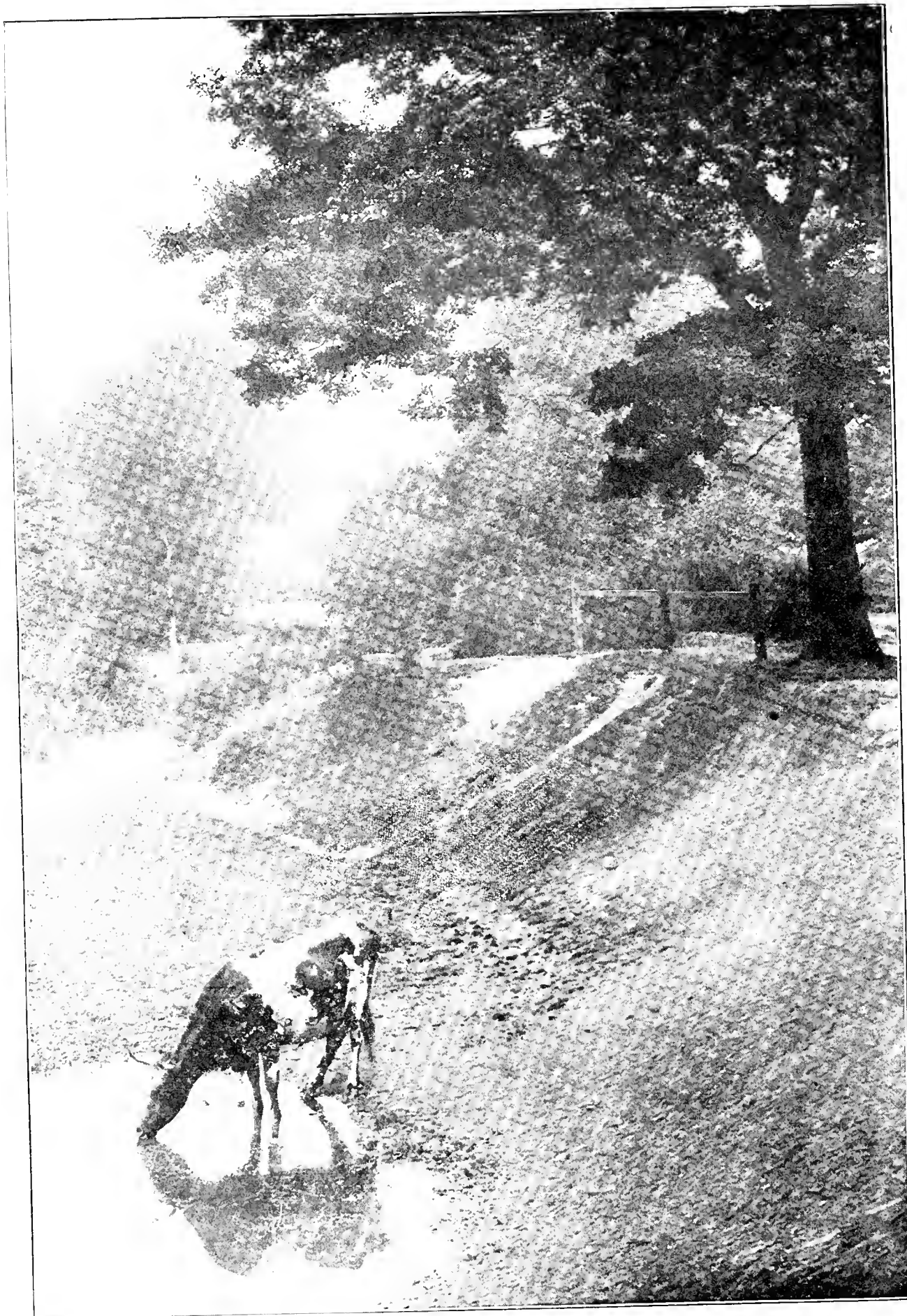
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In the Dell

*Photo by W. B. Swift*

# OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

*Volume VI*

*FEBRUARY, 1903*

*Number 2*

## THE DUTIES OF A MUNICIPALITY

By W. H. BLOOD, JR.



municipality is a corporation, of the people, organized to carry out the details of self-government of a city or a town.

It may manage the affairs, in so far and in such a manner, as the citizens may direct. Its primary duty is to govern; another function is to regulate.

Has a municipality any moral right to speculate; to attempt to carry on commercial enterprises which involve hazards and risks?

Is it just to make use of the town's money, furnished by all the citizens, to engage in undertakings which are not a public necessity?

Do politicians make satisfactory managers of enterprises which require skill, ability and experience to insure their successful operation?

The recent unwise action of the coal mine operators has done more to increase the converts to socialism than any one thing that has occurred in years past. Many hard headed business men to-day believe in the government ownership of the coal mines, who would have scorned the idea a year ago.

This is but one swing of the pendulum.

It certainly will return and there may be found a mid-position where with government control, not ownership, private enterprises may be profitable and at the same time the public may be well and reliably served.

Common sense has very largely guided the people in the cities and towns of the United States so that comparatively few municipal productive experiments have been attempted. Failure has been the result in most of these trials, while some few have attained questionable success.

In European cities, the municipalizing of various undertakings has apparently met with better results but largely because of conditions that do not exist in the United States.

In governing and regulating, a municipality exercises its natural duty, and to attend properly to these functions generally requires all of the ability, thought and experience that is available for municipal purposes.

With proper laws and honest officials, municipal control is more effective than municipal ownership. The power to regulate should be exercised by a municipality, but this must be "backed up" by public sentiment.

A man holding trust funds, who speculates, is at once put down as an unsafe person to hold such moneys. A municipality has no right to speculate, for it holds in trust the money of all the citizens. It should confine itself to enterprises that are simple and do not require special ability in their management.

The test of *public necessity and simplicity* is a safe one to apply to decide whether or not a municipality should undertake the operation of a given enterprise. Local conditions and times also largely affect this. Pure water is desirable and may be obtained independently by every citizen while a town is small, but as the size increases, town water works soon become necessary. A public sewerage system follows in the same class. Both are public necessities and the operation of each is comparatively simple.

On the other hand, municipal telephones, municipal street railways, municipal lighting plants, municipal coal yards, municipal factories, although each industry is necessary, none of these are simple undertakings; they all entail risks and require skill and experience. The difference between the careful and the careless running of these

plants makes the difference between success and failure.

That carefully operated company management is not always a success is evidenced by a perusal of this year's report of the New York Railway Commissioners on the operation of all the street railways in the state. Out of ninety-two companies only seven earned dividends, while more than half showed a deficit, and this, although the stockholders have a direct and generally large money interest and it is their desire and their effort to see that dividends are paid.

On the other hand, in municipal ownership the average citizen has a small money interest and does not look after that interest as in a company, but the management of the plant is often left to the politician, who is in it for what he can make. He is generally more accustomed to manipulate men and money than to manage either with a view to economical results.

Even small towns have their politicians, a "would be boss" or "local Dick Croker"; but in the long run the common sense of the citizens predominates, the boss is turned down, and the municipality attends to its legitimate business of governing and regulating, not of owning and operating.

## THE EXCELLENT USEFULNESS OF ATHLETICS

By MARSHALL L. PERRIN

**W**HAT a fine autumn our boys had for foot ball! And what a grand opportunity this winter is giving to them for shoveling snow, sawing wood, and sifting precious ashes! Oh, but that is a different thing? The only really dignified exercise now is skating or coasting? And then, peculiar as it may be, the lessons grow more difficult in winter and the teachers more exacting! Complaints to the superintendent are much more common in winter; and it is certainly unreasonable in him to suggest that in the fall the children did their

work quickly (and quite as well), to make time for their play before or afterwards, while now there is nothing to do, and the home work drags, to the distress of the anxious parent, who would not for the world ask the child to help about the house or stable. "He wasn't so irritable in the fall, when he had his regular foot ball exercise." Indeed, does your experience show that acknowledged athletes of any age are pleased to work at something useful? If you do know of one, his picture should be procured for a Sunday newspaper.

The German soldier is a good example

for reference. There is no class of persons better trained physically, nor more systematically; yet a more useless individual in his own family cannot be imagined. His wife or aged mother does all the menial work, unless they keep a scrub-woman. Fine, hard muscles he has; and he is fond of displaying them. They are so grand that he must keep them in shape to bleed on some possible battlefield, and not dishonor their sacredness, even occasionally, by any ignoble work. That was not, indeed, the sentiment which made America strong in her infancy; but it seems to be the attitude of our young athletic boys of today. To them, physical effort must be unproductive to be laudable. The exertion of strength for a visible gain to anybody, or even to earn a few pennies themselves would be base and mercenary. It would be a confession that their fathers weren't smart enough to support them, nor indulgent enough to give them as much money as they want for candy. It is not, however, largely their fault. Their parents encourage them in this feeling. How many boys are asked to precede or follow their visit to the play-ground, the boys' club, or the pond with the finishing of some stint in the garden, shed, cellar, or shop? It is, of course, much more irksome to direct the boys in their work than to do it yourself, or than to hire it done; but you are sacrificing your boy every time that you thus make it easier for yourself; and most boys are quick to notice this weakness of a parent. Nor does he thank you. He knows the difference between playing out of sheer idleness and with well earned zest.

This evil, so prevalent today, began a generation ago. It has, perhaps, been occasioned by the disappearance of small farms with their unceasing opportunities for chores. Middle-aged men can in many cases trace the results of the two kinds of bringing-up.

It would be moralizing to point out dangerous defects in character, which, of course, apply only to other people's children. And so far as success in business goes, the amassing of money today follows so generally these moral standards of the aristocratic robber-barons of the middle ages, that, it must be confessed, very little can be urged on that line. A plea of health, however, might well be offered. Habit is so strong that you will rarely see a *passé* athlete turn to sawing wood or planting fruit trees. The father of a comrade, an envied athlete, used to say: "Oh! G. will come around to being handy as he grows older." As a fact, he never did. When he passed the approved age for athletic sports, there was nothing to take their place; and G., with his sedentary life and increasing portliness, now hardly knows a well day. Walking is too much trouble, and he doesn't know enough about a garden to work in it. To be sure, he is rich and he does not need to do that; so he *drives* for exercise! The longer this lasts, the longer his hopeless struggle with ill-health. Again, you will forestall me with the assurance that your well-to-do son has been born in the age of golf, which has happily come as a boon to such; and there are many systems of physical culture, which have arisen in response to the mother of invention. Fortunately, they are all unproductive and consequently not dishonorable.

And why worry our children more than necessary? They suffer enough from the *must* in school. Don't add to it at home! Manual labor, from its very constraint upon one's freedom, belongs in the school curriculum. Teachers, to be sure, say it generally takes a good half-hour to get the children into an attitude for study, and that it is easy to tell which ones come from well-ordered homes where each member of the family has his little responsibilities; but doesn't that



very fact show that morning tasks, however light, would be only starting too early the tread-mill of the school-room? Of course, being obliged to do things is excellent practice for the many poor children, who will in that way be able to keep at it as they grow up. It is only necessity that keeps the poor a-going.

Alas! it is too much to preach chores against such odds! Hence we must stand by our title to the total exclusion of demoralizing duties or odd jobs at home. They are too undignified; they are open to the suspicion of poverty, or the tyranny of parental control; they are weakening as a crutch to the character, since virtue should be pursued from childhood in the abstract; they are apt

to be disgracefully helpful to some one, who should hire such things done; they are not conducive to those qualities which bring "success" and sudden fortunes, such as looking for the main chance to get the better of somebody else, counting how much one can gain in return for how little, and the spirit of speculation; on the other hand they are too liable to foster the out-of-date, puritanical notions of steady habits, of plodding persistence, of meek obedience, and all those evils connected with being contented with one's lot; in short, they countenance the folly of doing anything that could better be paid for, and only strengthen the already intolerable effectiveness of the hours spent at school.

## PUBLIC MEETING OF THE FRIENDLY AID ASSOCIATION

Report of an Address by the REV. CHARLES F. DOLE

**I**n spite of the heavy fog and the drizzly dripping from the trees, and the dismal darkness of the evening, quite a number of our village people, and some from Wellesley and Lower Falls, attended the meeting of the Friendly Aid Association, held Thursday evening, January 29, in the parlor of the Unitarian church. A brief sketch of the work was given, and some items of interest from the treasurer's and secretary's books were read. These showed an annual expenditure of about \$40; about \$5 for provisions, and a small sum for material to be made into garments by Kings' Daughters and others, the distribution of about five hundred articles of clothing, and aid given to over forty families. A summer kindergarten and sewing class have been maintained each year.

Rev. C. F. Dole was present, as expected. The bad weather had failed to dampen his good spirits, and there was no evidence of fog in his clear and comprehensive treatment of the subject under discussion, "The Best Methods of Relieving the Poor in Villages Like Ours."

The problem in Wellesley, he said, was undoubtedly different from that of a city, or a remote country village. In the country, neighbors know each other better, family conditions and needs are understood, and help is given by individuals privately, and without any need of system. In cities and large towns there are many who suffer from actual poverty, and nobody knows it, not even people next door or overhead. The rapid changes from town to city conditions necessitate systematic effort to ascertain facts and circumstances which formerly were known naturally and as a matter of course. The multitude of tramps, including many dangerous criminals, moving through the country, adds another difficulty to the problem of how to stop this inflow of new and bad material and save what we have.

When a town wakes up to these new conditions, the question is, what sort of plan or scheme shall there be to help those who need it. Organization and system are absolutely necessary to produce the best results. It is touching to know the amount of work done by neighbors, the poor helping those still poorer. A wide system of



relief would not take away the friendly relation which exists in many cases between employer and employed, or between the poor and their prosperous neighbors. One difficulty has been the change of habits of well-to-do people. Whole neighborhoods and localities, which once belonged to this class, are now left to be occupied by the poorest of the poor. Society must look after those who have nobody else to look after them. These poor people must be carefully studied, in order to help them wisely and intelligently, and all facts about them must be known. Some system between different communities, and parts of communities, must be established, that they may be, not only mutually helpful, but able to prevent indiscriminate help, too much in one place and not enough in another. People who are able to work, but seem to have a mania for begging, incidentally selling some cheap trifle that nobody wants, should be reported and investigated. There should be some wise town provision for tramps, in the way of work, possibly on a town farm, in a wood ward, or in some other way, in which they could pay for what they receive. A very simple organization will suffice for this work in a small town. If possible, there should be headquarters. People of the town should be encouraged to co-operate and needy cases should be promptly reported, all possible information given and friendly secrecy maintained on all sides. Volunteer visitors for different districts could do this work, under direction of a general committee. The different churches

in a town might each take charge of a district, and many of the calls for help could be met by church organizations, established for such work. These visitors must be persons of intelligence, discretion and public spirit, but above all, possessed of true and genuine sympathy. The help should be made as closely personal as possible. Many instances are on record of most interesting and intimate friendly relations between visitors and those visited. The work naturally develops a finer type of life and citizenship, and thus enlarges and builds up the better life of town, and state, and nation.

Mr. Dole, by way of illustration, cited a number of instances from his own personal experience in the Friendly Society of Jamaica Plain, and made some valuable suggestions, drawn from methods in use there. This society has a history of nearly thirty years' work among the poor. Their annual subscriptions are collected by volunteers. Blanks are furnished to visitors, to be filled out and sent to headquarters for filing. Work is given out weekly to poor women and paid for by the society, the material being furnished by hospitals and other institutions needing garments.

Some informal discussion followed, and a cup of chocolate, furnished by the ladies of the committee, completed the programme. It is a pity that a finer evening could not have given more people an opportunity to enjoy Mr. Dole's most interesting and suggestive talk.

## WINTER SPORTS

By GERTRUDE A. POMEROY



ANY do you stay cooped up in your stuffy houses and hug the fire-place or shiver over the register and grumble at the price of coal, when you might be boldly facing Boreas, making him your friend instead of your bitter foe? For he is a genial fellow if you know him. He plays many pranks it may be, and is blustering and

boisterous, but at heart is kind and does you many a good turn if you but know it.

Forgive me for calling your houses "stuffy," but no matter how palatial they may be, or how many doors and windows there may be, they can never take the place of God's great out-of-doors. And so I say, why do you shrug your shoulders at the very thought of breathing into your lungs pure,

clear air, just fresh from the North Pole or thereabouts?

Let me tell you one secret, however. You can never be a true friend of this warm-hearted fellow, unless you meet him in the right way. You will always be afraid of him and shiver and quake when he comes around, if you do not dress as he wishes you to. He is fastidious and demands a style of his own, against which many of you rebel. But what care you if you look like a polar bear? Every one knows you aren't one, and it is worth while to do some things for the sake of friendship. So pull your cap over your ears, buckle up your overshoes, turn up your collar, and face what you think your enemy to find a rollicking play-mate.

The little Wellesley village is well fitted for a playground. No better hills can be found for coasting, no better lake for skating than we have, and yet how few there are who enjoy them!

Wake up! Stop snoozing over your evening paper! Young and old, throw aside dull care for a while, and join the ranks of merry-makers! Old Boreas doesn't stay with us long and we should make the most of him while he is here. You are none too old, for you are not as old as he, and he is still young at heart and full of life. Every hill should be noisy with coasters, the streets merry with the sound of sleigh-bells, and the lake dotted with the gliding forms of skaters.

If you want the best fun in the world, find a boy who owns a "double-runner" and can steer it, and put yourself under his care. He will take you over hill-tops, around corners,

under fences, across meadows, and over frozen frog-ponds. If nothing happens on the way you will reach the end, breathless, and with your heart left at the top of the hill, but eager to get there yourself to try it all over again. You will need a good pair of lungs, for you have never laughed harder in your life, and you will need a stout heart which doesn't mind being left behind.

If you haven't this necessary equipment, go up into your garret and hunt for your skates you haven't used for ten, twenty, or thirty years, perhaps longer! Clear off the rust and dust of ages, sling them over your shoulders, and join the procession lake-ward. No matter if you do fall down. It won't hurt you, and you will have plenty of company. And then besides, the lake is large and nine chances out of ten no one will see you. Fling away your pride and be young again!

If you have ever seen your Northern friends start on a cross-country snow-shoeing trip, you will envy them their winters and wish you might have the chance for such good fun. It will seldom come to you in this part of the country, but if it ever does, spend your last dollar on a pair of snow-shoes and learn the trick of using them. It will be something of a serious matter if you fall down with them on, for you may spend an hour or more in righting yourself. But you will afford infinite amusement to your more experienced friend, who is standing by and made helpless with laughing.

Hark! I hear the jingle of sleigh-bells, the laughter of skaters, the noise of coasters! Let us away!

## INJURIOUS SHADE TREE INSECTS



very interesting lecture on this important subject was given at the Town Hall, January 14, by Mr. A. H. Kirkland, under the auspices of the Massachu-

setts Society for Promoting Agriculture, which is endeavoring to awaken the citizens of the state to the necessity of attacking these pests at once, before they begin their ravages in the spring and early summer.

The lecturer, who has been connected with the State Experiment Station at Amherst, and was later entomologist to the Gypsy Moth Committee, aided by a fine collection of stereopticon slides, made clear the appearance and habits of the Gypsy Moth, the Brown Tail Moth and the Elm Leaf Beetle, the insects from which our town is likely to suffer the most.

In opening, he called attention to the fact that trees need food, water and air, and showed how trees in villages and cities are forced to struggle against the adverse influences of faulty planting, pavements and hard surfaced roads cutting off the moisture and food from the roots, gas from leaky mains, horses eating the bark, and electric wires becoming uninsulated and killing the branches. Some of the lantern slides showed most striking examples of ruin wrought by electric wires.

The Elm Leaf Beetle, which has already appeared in this vicinity, and was considered at length, is fully treated in the article on page 20.

The Brown Tail Moth is a cause not only of injury to trees but also of much suffering to human beings. The hairs of the caterpillar are finely barbed and when brought in contact with the skin produces an intense and lasting irritation. The caterpillars winter over in colonies of from two to four hundred in small tough webs at the tips of the twigs, and in the spring destroy both the blossoms and the foliage, feeding voraciously and growing rapidly. Having stripped one tree they migrate to others, and although they prefer pear and apple trees they will also attack willow, elm and maple trees. The full grown caterpillars spin cocoons in sheltered places and emerge in July as white moths with the characteristic brown tail.

This insect is easily controlled by cutting off and burning the webs during the winter months; or, if this has not been done, by spraying the foliage with arsenical poisons

as soon as the caterpillars begin to feed.

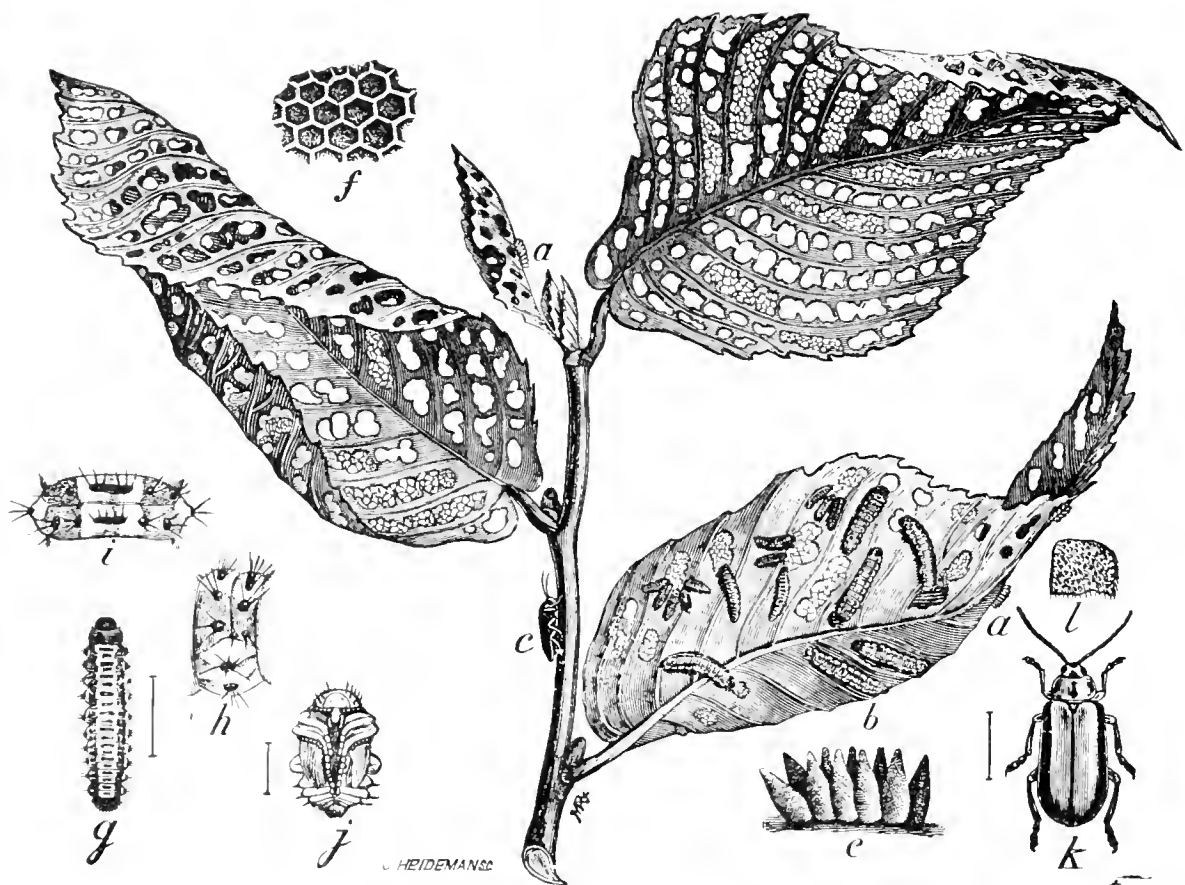
The Gypsy Moth has greatly increased and spread since the work of the state against it was abandoned, and is now a serious menace.

The yellow, hairy covered egg masses, containing from 500 to 1,000, are laid on tree trunks in August. From these the caterpillars hatch in the spring, becoming full grown by July. They feed on all kinds of foliage, and as is well known, often completely defoliate large areas.

The best means for combating this pest are the soaking of the egg masses with creosote in the fall and winter and the spraying of the infested trees in the summer with arsenical poisons.

The speaker emphasized particularly the necessity for municipal work against insects on street trees, which are as much an asset of a town as are its municipal buildings. Without healthy street trees no town can be attractive or beautiful, and we cannot hope for healthy trees unless we protect them from damage by insects. The spraying recommended to be most effectual must be done with a nozzle, which throws a fine spray or mist, rather than with a sprinkler. Many towns have provided themselves with spraying outfits which cost from \$50 to \$500 and spray their street trees during the early summer. Other towns contract with reliable parties making a specialty of such work for the spraying of their trees. The cost of spraying is not excessive and can be reduced to a minimum by trained men, and even where the cost for extra large trees may be two to three dollars, that is a mere bagatelle compared with the loss of such a tree.

In closing, the speaker made a strong plea for greater public interest in the preservation of trees, not only for the benefit of the present but of future generations, who should thank us, as we thank our predecessors, for many beautiful shaded streets.



THE ELM LEAF BEETLE: *a*, eggs; *b*, larvae; *c*, adult; *d*, eggs; *e*, larva; *f*, pupa; *g*, beetle  
*a*, *b* and *c*, natural size; *d*, *e*, *f* and *g*, much enlarged—From U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

## ELM LEAF BEETLE

(Extracts from Bulletin of the Hatch Experiment Station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College)



THIS insect, which is a native of Southern Europe, probably reached Southwestern Massachusetts in 1892 or 1893, and since then has gradually spread over the entire state.

## LIFE HISTORY.

The elm leaf-beetle passes the winter as the adult beetle (Fig. 1, *c* and *k*), hiding wherever it can find protection. House attics, unused chimneys, church towers, barns and other places easy of access appear in this locality to be preferred to cracks in fences, crevices in the bark of trees, etc., for the purpose.

In the spring the beetles leave their hiding places about the time the leaf buds open, and after mating, feed upon the tender leaves, making irregular holes. When the leaves become full grown, egg-laying begins, each female depositing from 400 to 600 eggs. These are yellow and are placed on the lower side on the leaves, usually in about two irregular rows close together, and from five to twenty-six in number. After depositing a cluster, the adult beetle feeds for a longer or shorter time before again depositing, and in this way the period of egg-laying is not only extended over a considerable time, but the injury caused by the beetle feeding is correspondingly increased.

The eggs, (Fig. 1, *a* and *e*) are oval in form, attached by one end, and somewhat pointed at the tip. These hatch in less than a week after they are laid, and as egg-laying continues for quite a period, eggs and young more than half grown, may often be found on the same tree.

The young larvae or grubs (Fig. 1, *b*, *g*.) feed on the under surfaces of the leaves leaving the upper surfaces and veins entire, thus

skeletonizing the leaf. They complete their growth in from fifteen to twenty days at which time they are about a third of an inch in length, with a black head and a yellowish body with a black stripe extending on each side of the middle line of the body, from the head to the posterior end where the stripes unite. The larvae now stop feeding and crawl down the trunk until some crevice is found in which the next stage may be passed, or continue to the ground at the foot of the tree. In some cases they drop from the limbs instead of passing down the trunk. As soon as a satisfactory spot has been found the grub changes to a pupa (Fig. 1, *j*) and in this condition remains quiet for a week or ten days, after which the adult beetle escapes from the pupa, to lay eggs for a second brood, the history of which is the same as that of the first brood, just described, except that the adults of the second brood hide during the winter and lay their eggs the following spring.

During the present year [1901] egg clusters were abundant by the fifteenth of June and most of the grubs had completed their feeding and had begun to crawl down the tree by the twelfth of July, though two weeks later a few belated individuals were still making their way downward, while beetles to lay eggs for the second brood were beginning to appear, coming from the grubs which were first to pupate.

The adult beetle (Fig. 1, *k*) is rather more than a quarter of an inch long, greenish or sometimes reddish yellow in color, with two black eyes and a black spot between them, on the head, three black spots on the thorax, and a broad blackish stripe along the back on each side. Between these stripes the yellow ground color is divided by

a very narrow black line which runs along the middle of the back where the wing covers meet. At the front end of the two strips of yellow on the back is a black spot. Altogether the beetle somewhat resembles a large Striped Cucumber Beetle.

The food of the elm leaf-beetle seems to be limited to the elm though it has been known to deposit its eggs on one or two other plants, perhaps under exceptional conditions.

#### TREATMENT.

Where this insect is abundant, treatment for it is necessary if the elms are to be preserved. Generally speaking, a tree will suffer defoliation once or even twice without being killed, but if defoliated three times in succession serious injury at least, if not death, must be the result.

Spraying is undoubtedly the best way to check the attacks of the elm leaf-beetle, and the cost is much less than might be supposed. The spraying should be done first when the leaves are partly grown in spring, as at this time the beetles, which have wintered over, feed on the leaves for some time before laying their eggs as well as during the intervals between the deposition of the different clusters. This treatment will destroy many, at least, of the beetles, which would otherwise produce young to do damage later in the season.

A second spraying will often be necessary, however, soon after the eggs hatch, and as the young grubs feed on the under side of the leaves, not eating the upper surface, the aim should be to spray so that the poison may reach the under surface of the leaves as far as possible.

If these treatments have been neglected, or for any reason have proved inefficient,

the insects may be attacked while on the trunk and ground where they are more accessible than when scattered over the tree.

At this time, however, the damage has already been done and by destroying the insects at this time only the size of the following brood will be reduced. Still, this is well worth doing with a view to protecting the trees from another attack while still in a weakened condition.

For the same reason the destruction of all the beetles found in hiding during the winter is extremely desirable.

In spraying the trees Paris green or arsenate of lead may be used, the latter being preferable as it does not burn the leaves at any strength when properly prepared. For destroying the insects on the trunk and ground, boiling water is excellent, but as it is often impossible to get it to the trees sufficiently hot, kerosene emulsion or the mechanical mixture of kerosene and water may be found more convenient for use.

#### SUMMARY.

1. Spray the trees with arsenate of lead or Paris green when the leaves are about half grown in spring.
2. Repeat this treatment soon after the eggs hatch—usually about the first week in June but varying with the season and locality.
3. Remove all loose bark on the trunk and main limbs of the tree, that the grubs may find no place to pupate in, and so go to the base of the tree.
4. Destroy the grubs and pupæ at the base of the tree with boiling water, kerosene emulsion or the kerosene and water mixture, and repeat after five days if necessary.
5. Destroy all beetles found in hiding during the winter.



## THE TREND OF PUBLIC ART EDUCATION



On Thursday, the fifteenth of January, Mr. Walter Sargent, assistant State supervisor of drawing in the public schools, addressed a good audience on "The Trend of Public Art Education." The lecture was illustrated by rapid and interesting, often amusing, free hand drawings admirably enforcing some point in the address. It is unfortunate that they cannot be reproduced in this report. Mr. Sargent said that in the history of education a most interesting feature is the increasing realization of the value of æsthetic appreciation. In its beginning in our own State the plea for public art instruction came from all quarters. Especially influential with the legislature was the fact that a large number of business men were among those whose names were upon the petition seeking the State supervision of drawing in the public schools. Out of this widely realized need came the present system.

Great changes have taken place. At first the art instructors were of two classes, artists who did not know how to teach, and teachers who knew nothing of art. One important result attained has been the realization that the average child can draw, and draw well. It is as much within everyone's power to draw as it is in everyone's power to write. Not everyone will become an artist, nor will everyone who can write become an author. But drawing is only a kind of spelling.

At this point Mr. Sargent illustrated by picture of a rabbit, a squirrel, and a rat, how one thinks out the simple facts of form and then spells out the figure in mind.

The two great ends aimed at in this school instruction are the power to express and the power to enjoy. The power to observe and then express what one sees was described by the story of children asked to draw a fish. First, they drew from memory, and a large proportion of little children sketched an oval shaped body with four legs; then they drew from the object

itself swimming in a glass jar. The child thus may pass from stage to stage just as in number work.

Then the lecturer emphasized the value of drawing from its development of the power to think around a thing in its three dimensions. It has been claimed by so high an authority as President Eliot that it is an advantage for a student in any other department of work to have had this discipline of drawing, because of the tendency which it has of developing the power of thinking all around a good subject, seeing it on all sides.

Then also drawing increases one's power to enjoy. The great value of design is in the added demand it makes and ability it creates to meet conditions. Mr. Sargent illustrated this by the story of a wealthy man who turned out and carved a wooden spoon, which then, because it was his—he had made it—he took more pleasure in showing than he did in displaying some fine rug or picture in his possession. So, in the school, children are called upon to design something which shall be adapted to a desired end, and find great pleasure in the accomplishment.

Again, this education enables children to distinguish between the good and the bad, the appropriate and the inappropriate. The study of pictures must be suited to the condition of children. Why give to little children the great masterpieces in art any more than you would put in their hands a Shakespeare or a Browning? Much better for them are the simple pictures suited to their stage of progress rather than those which are beyond them.

The lecture closed with the idea that this æsthetic cultivation is necessary to the making of good citizens, especially in these days when so much attention is given to municipal improvement, to beauty in public buildings, parks and highways.

The next and last lecture in the series will be given on Thursday, March 12, by Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., who will speak on "The Decoration of School Rooms."

illustrating his address with stereopticon pictures.

Much credit is due to Miss Soper for providing this admirable course of lectures for the benefit of the schools. Whatever financial profit may come from the sale of tickets will be used in further providing for the proper decoration of our school rooms. The public should also remember the valua-

ble assistance which the Education Association renders, by whose aid and under whose auspices these lectures are given. Mrs. Frederick C. Leslie is the secretary and treasurer of the Association. Those who care to co-operate in the work of the Association, by membership, are invited to apply to the secretary for further information.

## IN MEMORY OF CARLA WENCKEBACH

(Professor of German in Wellesley College)

During the last of the autumn and all the early winter, the college world felt a deep and constantly growing anxiety over the illness of Miss Carla Wenckebach, the beloved professor of German, who was bravely battling all those weeks with a disease which steadily gained upon her, and which ended, to the great and lasting grief of her many friends, on December 29.

Professor Wenckebach was born February 14, 1853, in Hildesheim, Germany. She studied at the Normal College in Hanover, and later at the universities of Leipsic and Zurich. During her youth, the vocation of governess took her to Scotland, Brussels, St. Petersburg, and Tiflis. She finally came to New York City and taught for several years in a German family. Her success in teaching, as well as her evident strength and capacity, attracted the attention of Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, then president of Wellesley College, through whose nomination she was appointed in 1883 instructor of German in the college. In 1884 Miss Wenckebach was made professor of German language and literature,—an office which she held until the time of her death. From 1888 to 1898 she was also lecturer in pedagogy.

While discharging heavy duties in the management of a large department and in the instruction of many classes, Professor Wenckebach was at the same time closely occupied in preparing text-books for the use of German classes in schools and colleges. In addition, she edited several German classics for students' use, and assisted in the preparation of various others.

The loss of this indefatigable student,

able teacher, wise counsellor and warm friend is a heavy one. The large number of faculty and former members of the college present on the afternoon of the funeral service in the college hall chapel, in mid-vacation as it was, showed the high regard in which Miss Wenckebach was held. Flowers, abundant and beautiful, added their sweet, silent tribute. And since, letters from far and wide have come, expressing appreciation of Miss Wenckebach's life and work.

On the first Friday after the opening of college for the winter term, the usual business meeting of the academic council was omitted, and a joint meeting of the council and faculty held in its place to adopt resolutions upon Miss Wenckebach's death.

On the following Sunday evening, January 11, a "Service in Memory of Carla Wenckebach, Professor of German in Wellesley College" took the place of the usual vespers. The music was especially appropriate, being all from the German. For the processional and recessional hymns "O Sacred Head" and "A Mighty Fortress is our God" were sung, and for the response, after the prayer, Neumark's "If thou but suffer God to guide thee" was used. The organ prelude, from Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, and the prelude to the recessional, the Prayer from Lohengrin, in the solemn rich tones of the organ, made a fitting frame for the beautiful service. In turn, President Hazard, Professor Katharine Lee Bates, Dr. Edmund von Mach, Miss Mary Haskell and Miss Louise Manning Hodgkins spoke of



Miss Wenekebach's life in its many-sided, satisfying relations.

Memorial Chapel was filled. The service, the music, the words of loyal tribute and loving appreciation of Miss Wenekebach brought also afresh to the minds of

every one present the other recent loss to the college through the death of Mrs. Palmer. Well might it be said of these two women, in Lowell's words,

"Remembering them, our souls grow fine,  
With keen vibrations from the touch divine,  
Of noble natures gone."



## OUR TOWN

### February, 1903

*Published on the first of each month by C. M. Eaton  
Managing Editor, Parris T. Farwell, Wellesley Hills*  
Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter.

## EDITORIAL

A wise man has said: "It is not what we get, but what we give, that makes us rich." If this is true, then the town of Wellesley could not have sustained a deeper loss than in the burning of the Convalescent Home. For surely no other object of our care and solicitude ever called into more active and gracious exercise the divine quality of mercy. This institution stood in our midst as a perpetual blessing. It helped not only the little creatures who were wounded by disease and wearied by suffering, but the sight of its little patients riding about the town behind the sorry little donkey, who looked as patient as his crippled driver, had in it a touch of pathos that reached the secret springs of pity and sweet charity. So that if we helped cure their sickness they helped cure our selfishness; for as the

Great Bard says: "Mercy is twice blessed it blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

We hope that this Home of helpfulness will soon be rebuilt, and we wish it might be restored largely through Wellesley beneficence. We understand that the institution carried an amount of insurance quite insufficient for its restoration. If this is so, it creates a larger demand upon our generosity; nay, let us say that it affords a larger opportunity for us to bless ourselves with gracious giving.

Mrs. R. Gordon Amory, one of the resident managers of the Convalescent Home, earnestly desires that Wellesley shall do its part towards quickly rebuilding. All contributions, large or small, will be most acceptable and publicly acknowledged in the Boston Transcript.



## CHURCH DEDICATION

The Wellesley Hills Congregational Church will be publicly dedicated on Feb. 17th. The services will be in the afternoon at 2.30 and evening at 7.00 o'clock. Dr. Alexander McKenzie of Cambridge

will deliver the principal address in the afternoon, and Dr. Herrick of Boston will preach the dedication sermon. The public are cordially invited to attend both services.

## NEW BOOKS

**The Evolution of the Constitution**

By Sydney George Fisher. [J. B. Lippincott Co. 12mo. pp. 374.] The whole title reads thus: "The Evolution of the Constitution of the United States, showing that it is a Development of Progressive History and not an Isolated Document Struck Off at a given time or an Imitation of English or Dutch Forms of Government." In the opinion of the author, Mr. Gladstone's famous compliment was ill received by the Americans and led directly to the numerous efforts to prove that our Constitution is really rooted in the past. Into the jangle of opinions comes this sane, simple conclusion that the Constitution is native American. To quote Mr. Fisher: "If I find on American soil the footprints of a man, and wished to discover whence he came, I surely ought not to assume at once that he is a foreigner and take the next steamer for England or Holland to see if I can find footprints over there that are like his. It would be better to start backward on his trail from the very spot where I find it; for it may be that he is a native and I may be able to follow his tracks for hundreds of miles in this country, and, when I come to his house find that he and his ancestors have been living there for many generations." It is contrary to the custom of the English races to imitate other people's political institutions. They prefer to take existing usage and by pruning here and stretching there, make a comfortable scheme of government. From the days of Sir Walter Raleigh there was a period of two hundred years during which the people concerned had been busily fashioning charters and constitutions. In all, there were sixty-nine of these efforts slowly evolved from the old trading charters, just such as the East India Company had. In this way we came by our idea of a strong executive. It was not an imitation of the obnoxious George III in his futile efforts to "be a king." It is significant, in view of the present turmoil about trusts that our government should be based on Corporation law. During a great part of the eighteenth century there was a pause while the people calmly considered the effect of the regulations they had made or which had been made for them. Then from 1776 onward there was a new efflorescence and now a common danger gave sympathetic interchange of political ideas as never before. "Neither imitation, nor sudden inspiration, nor ingenuity accounts for great political institutions: but natural conditions, many minds, many ages, and great searchings of heart." Item by item he traced our political structure from the early days as a scientist might show the evolutions of an organ. The older formed are confused and verbose. In our Constitution the phrases become simple and direct and as clear as water that has been filtered. But there was a second line of development, that of Federalism which had been evolving for more

than a hundred years through twenty or more plans of union. The idea at first was that of a simple, defensive league, then a union of sovereignties, each relinquishing some rights, as in the Confederation of 1776. Then came the culmination in a supreme central government, which is the creature of the mass of the people and acts directly upon them: "An indestructible union of indestructible sovereignties." The book is stimulating and convincing to a remarkable degree.

**The True Thomas Jefferson\***

By William Eleroy Curtis. J. B. Lippincott Co. pp. 388. Ill. \$2.00 net.] The adjective in this title inspired suspicion at once. So many people mean something unpleasant when they talk about "truth." But the book is absorbingly interesting and disarms prejudice straightway. Each chapter deals with one phase of Jefferson's life and this is so skilfully managed that repetition is avoided and the reader ends the book with a clear idea of the man as seen from Mr. Curtis' point of view. The attitude of the writer is sympathetic without being blandly partisan. One of the most suggestive chapters is entitled "Jeffersonian Simplicity." We must discard, with other cherished myths, the old story of Jefferson riding alone to the Capitol for his inauguration, dismounting and tying his horse to a fence rail. The story was a Yankee joke imposed upon an English guest. In point of fact, Jefferson was by choice neat and well dressed with a taste for French cookery and for well ordered social etiquette. That such a man should appear in "soiled corduroy small-clothes, an old red waistcoat and slippers down at heel"; that he should further proceed to alienate foreign diplomats by disregarding even the ordinary courtesies of private life, is proof to his enemies that he was "a shifty doctrinaire"—in plain English a hypocrite. But Mr. Curtis is not an enemy and he well shows that a man who is first, last and all the time a theorizer is often brought into dilemmas which destroy consistency. Jefferson may have been honestly following an ideal of republican simplicity. At least it is to his credit that he changed his course of action when he realized the confusion which resulted. In the chapter on "Jefferson's Friends and Enemies" there is a fine tribute to Washington's patience and forbearance in his relations with his turbulent Secretary of State. But per contra this shows the deep esteem the President must have had for his abilities. "Every bold and moral theory controverting conventional ideas was fascinating to Jefferson, whether it related to politics, religion, or science. He was a daring experimenter; he loved to develop theories and follow them along new lines." This quotation gives the secret of his

greatest follies, one of which was his naval policy of beginning a number of ships and leaving them stranded, half-built, until such time as national exigency should require their hurried completion. But the same words explain the great debt all we Americans of every creed and party owe to him. He "greatly dared" in many ways. The world would be vastly poorer today without the example of one great nation where religion, the most valuable human possession, is absolutely free. In great part the credit for the complete separation of church and state in this country is due to Jefferson. In view of this fact we are willing to forgive his silliness in trying to make over the New Testament à la Thomas Jefferson.

### The Pit

By Frank Norris. [Doubleday, Page & Company. 421 pages. \$1.50.] We have read many accounts of the fascinations of the Stock Exchange: of the storm and stress, the battle, the conquest, the defeat, the tragedy of the master manipulators of speculation, but never have we read anything so vivid and appalling as the story of "The Pit." We do not believe that anything ever happened at Monte Carlo that can compare with this in dramatic interest, or that any other kind of gambling is as wicked, as conscienceless, as terrible in its results as stock gambling. This because the gambler on the green table may wreck his own fortune and his family, but with the rise and fall, marked by the fluctuations of "the Pit" or "The Exchange," thousands of homes, hundreds of thousands of innocent persons are involved. Norris shows something of this—of the results of the endeavor "to corner wheat" on markets at home, on the crowds in other lands, dependent on us for their bread. The plan of an "Epic of the Wheat," entered upon with enthusiasm by Frank Norris, was a stroke of genius. We prophesy that it will mark a change in the trend of American fiction. He took up a gigantic and characteristic problem which is of immense interest because so involved in the fabric of social life. There is no consciousness more widespread just now than that of the peril threatening our very national existence from great, cruel, selfish monopolies. The home that has not suffered from the greed of the covetous is as rare as are snakes in Ireland. When Mr. Norris wrote "The Octopus" it leaped to great popularity, especially in the West, not only because it was a strong, well told story—but because the author struck that common note of suffering to which the heart of the multitude responds. "The Pit" is a great story—in spite of faults not worth mentioning—and paints in vivid

colors the lurid life of the speculator, the rush and whirl and deadly peril of the Maelstrom into which the gambler "in futures" is drawn. We are impressed again with the great loss to American letters by the death of this young man in whose work was so much of promise. "The Pit" is a tragedy—and it is the kind of a tragedy which every right minded man should seek to make impossible. No one should have the right to gamble with those things which are the necessities of existence to other people. We may not be able to prevent men from throwing away their own money—but the law that protects the gambler in stocks and the speculator in wheat, or oil, or coal, or any other of the necessities of life, is vicious and indefensible.

### A Study of Prose Fiction

[By Bliss Perry. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Svo. 406 pages.] This is fine literature in the form of a text book, a somewhat unusual combination! The contents were delivered as lectures at Princeton, and various bibliographies and notes are intended to make the book available for the solitary student, for literary clubs, or for the class room. But any lover of stimulating thought presented in pure and vivacious style will rejoice in reading this book from beginning to end. It is a delight to find a critique of Fiction in which are such healthy standards, such good common-sense, such fine ideals and such hopefulness. Most significant are Mr. Perry's lectures on "The Fiction Writer," "Realism," and "The Tendencies of American Fiction." The vital connection between an artist's art and the quality of his private life is emphatically asserted. That "realism" which confines itself to the commonplace and the unpleasant and thinks truth and decency identical is shrewdly scored, while the "realism" which finds nobility and beauty in God's world as well as the ignoble and evil, and in its total impression works for joy and inspiration is shown to be most "true to nature." "The Tendencies of American Fiction" asks the question of the effect of Democracy upon romance. "Can poets and novelists find new artistic material in the people, who are so soon to hold the field?" Mr. Perry has no doubt that they can. With the seer's vision he beholds "the romance of labor, of traffic, of politics, in our strangely composite civilization" which awaits its interpreters. These are a few notes from the book. When we consider the importance of fiction as an influence in modern life we are grateful to one who speaks concerning it a word so sane, so sensible, and so healthful.

## Some Recent Educational Literature

**A STUDENT'S HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.** William A. Smonds, Professor at Knox College. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 8vo. 483 pages. Illus.] An exceedingly valuable feature of this handbook of English literature is its most excellent combination of biography and social history with literary criticism. We are not only the work of art but the conditions which gave it birth. And it is marvellous to what a degree Mr. Smonds has been able to gather together a mass of information while preserving an interesting style. We have not a dry statement of facts but a delightful narrative. Take for example the opening section on the Anglo-Saxon period where we find a most satisfactory sketch of the earliest development of English history and see the bards and glee-men chanting their warlike songs. Or turn to the section on the development of the drama, and those of us who have lately witnessed that remarkable morality play, "Everyman," will find the story of its place in English literature. So on down to the days of Tennyson and Browning. Illustrations also, helps to study, analyses, biographies, questions, will aid not only the student in the class room, but also "that not impossible student who, without professional assistance, is ambitious to become really acquainted with literature as well as with history."

**SANBORN'S CLASSICAL ATLAS.** Edited and arranged from latest sources by John King Lord, Ph.D., Dartmouth College. [Benjamin H. Sanborn & Company. Cloth \$2.00, paper \$1.00. 33 maps and index.] These maps are intended to make plain the political and historical geography of the animal world. The rise of the Persian kingdom, the conquests of Alexander and the governments of his successors are first shown. Then a number of maps mark "the changes in the political divisions, peoples, and governments that followed in Asia Minor, Greece and the lands about the Aegean. Another series presents the similar changes that marked the history of Italy." Other maps show the changes in Western and Central Europe. There is a good map of Palestine and a large map showing the growth of the Roman Empire. The work is well executed and makes a very handy and useful manual for the student who wishes to avail himself of the results of the latest and best scholarship.

**FRANKLIN'S EDUCATIONAL IDEAL.** By David E. Cloyd. [D. C. Heath & Co. 12mo.

104 pages. \$1.] This little book gives first an interesting sketch of Franklin's own ideal of life as he set it before himself. In some respects, as the author acknowledges, the great man came far short of his own ideal. But his was a wonderful career and most beneficent. Well has Paul Leicester Ford called him "The Many Sided Franklin." The side presented here, most attractively, is Franklin the educator, the founder of public libraries and schools. In many respects his educational theories were far ahead of his own times, but they were right and the trend of education has been toward their acceptance. The first part of this book sets forth the author's interpretation of Franklin's theories. The second part gives Franklin's own words on Education in his "Proposals Relating to the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania" and in his "Sketch of an English School," i. e. as contrasted with a classical school. Beside these are given "Father Abraham's Speech," "Franklin's speech at the close of the Constitutional Convention," and other interesting material.

**ESSENTIALS IN ANCIENT HISTORY,** from the earliest records to Charlemagne, by A. M. Wolfson. (American Book Company. p. 528 octavo. \$1.50 half leather.) The task undertaken in this book is a most difficult one accomplished with remarkable success. The great facts of history, its onward movement, its important men, and its significance are described in a most intelligible and interesting manner. The style of the author is clear and pleasing. Not only for the boys and girls in the High schools is this book valuable, but the average student of history will be glad to have it at hand for reference. It is a masterly summary of the great movement of ancient history. Bibliographies, abundant and beautiful illustrations, references to ancient and modern authorities and a good index make the book nearly ideal. It is the first in the series, prepared under the editorial supervision of Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard College.

**HORACE'S ODES, EPODES, AND CARMEN SAECULARE.** Edited by Prof. C. H. Moore of Harvard. [American Book Company. 12mo. 465 pages. \$1.50.] This is a beautiful edition of the immortal poet, with unusually full and interesting interpretative commentary.

## CHURCH NEWS

## "HANDS ACROSS THE SEA."

The remarkable address of Mrs. Abby Snell Burnell at the Woman's Club, on Wednesday, January 21st, aroused in many minds new interest in the people of India, and must have given, even to those most familiar with the story, a new sense of the value of Christianity for all mankind. After all, "The Light of Asia" has not accomplished much for the land of India! The women of India need the liberating hand which the Master of Christianity has given to Occidental lands. It is peculiarly timely—though entirely a coincidence—that just now the two Congregational churches of our town are planning to support a missionary in India. Many beside the people of the Wellesley Church will remember with friendly interest the ministrations of Rev. James C. Perkins, who supplied the pulpit for some months after Mr. Chandler's departure. Now he has returned to his work in the Madura Mission in India, and it seems a peculiarly happy thing that those of us who would like to help our fellowmen and women in India may be able to do it through the services of a man whom we remember with so much of interest and affection. So many of our readers are concerned in this undertaking that we print with pleasure some information received from the rooms of the American Board describing this particular mission.

"The work of the Madura Mission, for which Rev. James C. Perkins is directly responsible, centers at the station called Tirumangalam. This station was established in 1838, being the fourth opened in the Madura Mission. The Madura Mission itself was established in 1834. The population of the section, for the cultivation of which the missionaries of Tirumangalam are responsible, is 275,000. The number of native workers employed by the station where Mr. Perkins labors is fifty-one. Dr. Barton says that the mission work of this field is among the most fruitful of any done in the name of the American Board.

A few facts about the congregations of this station will be of interest. There are Christians in fifty-two villages and in each village there is a congregation. Taking these fifty-two as a whole there are 2,098 people connected with the congregations. The average attendance at the Sabbath day services is 1,315.

There are twenty-seven Sabbath Schools, with an average attendance of 863. There are also in the field several Christian Endeavor Societies with a membership of 293.

During the year 1901 the missionaries working in Tirumangalam visited 597 different villages where they, with the native workers, preached to 40,000 hearers. Five Bible women made separate visits to 889 Indian homes where they were

able to reach 11,000 hearers. They also had under instruction 200 different persons during the year.

With regard to the educational work, it is only necessary to say that in this station, as in all the other stations of the Madura Mission, much emphasis is laid upon training a native agency. There is one station school with a total of seventy-one scholars enrolled. In addition to this there are fourteen village and station primary schools with a total enrollment of 535 scholars. There is also one Hindoo girls' school, with three teachers and sixty scholars. The total number of Christian students in this field is 238, with a grand total of 660 scholars on the rolls.

We do not hesitate to say that in contributing to the support of the mission work in Tirumangalam the churches at Wellesley and Wellesley Hills are supporting one of the most fruitful missionary plants under the American Board."

## Wellesley Hills Congregational

Mr. H. W. Hicks, recently appointed Field Secretary of the American Board, will address the church on Sunday morning, February 1st, with reference to the work of Mr. Perkins, the "Wellesley Missionary" in Madura, India. In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Mr. Hicks will speak to the young people of the church. All young people are urgently invited to attend this meeting.

A young peoples' Bible class will be formed on Sunday, February 1st, under the leadership of Rev. Edward C. Hood. All young people not now in classes in the Sunday School are invited to join this class.

The new hymn-book, "In Excelsis," will be used for the first time on the first Sunday in February. These books may be obtained at half price in exchange for old books in reasonably good condition. Full price, \$1.00 for cloth binding and \$1.35 for half morocco. Other binding, \$1.75 to \$5.00. It is hoped that every family will at once procure copies.

Our second Communion service will be held on the first Sunday in March. Those who wish to unite with this church by letter will please send for their letters at once. The pastor would like to know, as soon as possible, of those who wish to enter the church on confession of faith. There will be a meeting of the Church Committee at the close of the Friday evening service, on February 20, to consider and act upon all applications.

There will be a service preparatory to the celebration of the Lord's Supper, on Friday evening, February 27. It is hoped that all members of the church will make a special effort to be present.

The meetings for the Young Peoples' Society will be held, for the present, at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, instead of 7.45 in the evening. Please extend this information and extend the invitation to all young people.

The Fourth District Association of Auxiliaries to the Woman's Board will hold its annual meeting at this church on Tuesday, February 3, at 2.30 p. m. Besides the usual reports there will be some special music and an address by Mr. Charles N. Ransom, lately returned from the Zulu Mission, South Africa. As this meeting comes to us once in seven years it is hoped that there will be a large attendance of the women of our own congregation whether they are members of the Auxiliary or not.

A circle of King's Daughters has recently been formed, with the present object of making clothing for poor babies of the town. The circle meets fortnightly at homes of the members. At a meeting held on January 27, the following officers were chosen: President, Olive R. Robson; vice president, Marion L. Peabody; secretary and treasurer, Mabel Rhoades.

### Unitarian

Mrs. Viola Jay Russell of Wellesley died on Saturday, January 10. The news of her decease came as a great shock to her many friends, who saw her not many days before apparently in the enjoyment of perfect health.

At the meeting of the Unitarian Club on January 22, Mr. Dickerson, a prominent lawyer of Boston, spoke to the club on the "Duties of Laymen to the Church." After Mr. Dickerson's entertaining and instructive talk there was a very lively and frank discussion by the members of the club. At the next meeting the members will be hosts for the ladies of their households. Rev. C. W. Wendte of Boston is to be the speaker.

The pastor had arranged to exchange pulpits with his old friend, the Rev. Samuel Stewart of Lynn, on January 25, but Mr. Stewart was unfortunately detained at home by a severe attack of illness.

The beautiful new church at Natick was dedicated on January 30th. Our church sent as delegates its pastor, with Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Spencer, and Mrs. Purdy. Quite a number of Wellesley folk were present besides. The sermon was preached by Rev. E. E. Hale, D. D., and the prayer of Dedication offered by Rev. Samuel Eliot, D. D., president of the American Unitarian Association.

Mr. Snyder will exchange with Rev. Mr. Latimer of Salem on Sunday, February 12.

The Young People of the church are holding their meetings at the parsonage on Sunday evenings. The time of meeting has been changed from 7.30 p. m. to 4.45 p. m.

A delightful coffee party was given under the auspices of the Sunday School Committee on Friday evening, January 30, at Maugus Hall.

### Wellesley Congregational

The annual meeting occurred January 21. It was preceded by a supper, with an attendance that filled the chapel. Following the bountiful repast, in the providing of which the Young Men's Bible Class co-operated with the Woman's Union, was a roll-call of members, reports from officers and committees, responses to toasts, and music. The present membership of the church is 327, of whom eighty-three are absent. There were forty-two accessions in 1902, with six dismissals and three deaths, making a net increase for the year of thirty-three. The financial year closes with no deficit. Appropriations to the amount of \$3,935 were voted for the current year. The reports from all departments of church activity were encouraging. The following officers and committees have been elected for 1903:

Moderator, Edward A. Benner.

Clerk, Charles E. Fuller.

Treasurer and Collector, Charles E. Shattuck.

Auditor, George Gould.

Executive Committee, F. B. Ingraham, Charles E. Fuller, W. H. Blood, Jr., Benj. H. Sanborn, Dr. George Holmes.

Pastor's Aid Committee, Mrs. Mary M. Goodell, Miss Helen T. Cooke, Mrs. Mary L. Hubbard, Miss Charlotte E. Cameron, Mrs. George H. Robbins.

Music Committee, E. A. Benner, Mrs. B. H. Sanborn, Mrs. E. S. Fletcher, Miss M. Janet Ferguson, Mrs. W. L. Russell, Jr.

Sunday School Committee, Mrs. F. B. Ingraham, Mrs. C. E. Fuller, Charles H. Palmer.

Deacon for three years, Charles H. Palmer.

Full support of the Wellesley Missionary, Rev. James T. Perkins, of Tirumangalam, Southern India, has been assumed by the two Congregational churches of Wellesley, thus placing these churches in the "forward movement" recently inaugurated by the American Board.

The evening of March 11 will be fittingly celebrated by the Young Men's Bible Class as the first anniversary of its organization. The roll contains over forty names, and the class has been a power for good in the church. The present series of lessons is on "The Person and Work of Christ."

Rev. G. H. Adalian, late of Marash, Turkey, will give a lecture on the Armenian Question, February 10, under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. Missionary Committee.

Mr. F. Leslie Stone, organist of this church, has composed a cantata based on themes drawn from the passion and resurrection of Christ, and it will be first given by his Wellesley choir on the evening of Palm Sunday.

The annual meeting of the Sunday school of the Wellesley Congregational church was held in the chapel on Wednesday evening, January 28. After prayer by the pastor, the records were read by the secretary, followed by reports from the several officers of the school, which showed the past year to have been a very prosperous one in the way of an increase in attendance, a greater interest and enthusiasm in the work and larger contributions. Nearly four hundred dollars have been raised by the school for its work during the year, one hundred and fifty dollars of which was used for missionary and benevolent purposes, one object of interest being the aid given toward the education of Olga Leetsa, a native of Macedonia, who is studying in an American Missionary

school. Another item in which the school has taken a deep interest was the forty-eight dollars given by the school toward the missionary work of Rev. J. M. Perkins in Southern India. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Superintendent, Wm. L. Russell, Jr.; assistant superintendent, Geo. E. Seagrave; superintendent of kindergarten, Miss Katharine M. Burrill; assistant superintendent of kindergarten, Miss Myra Marshall; secretary, Miss Gertrude Pomeroy; treasurer, Rensel Colby; auditor, Rev. W. E. Locke; librarian, Miss Helen M. Withington. After appropriating twenty-four dollars for the educational expenses of Olga Leetsa for the coming year the meeting was adjourned.

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THE DOGMA OF THE REDEMPTION. By John S. Sargent

The new mural decoration in the Boston Public Library

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# OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

Volume VI

MARCH, 1903

Number 3

## A PASSING NOTE ON AMERICAN MURAL DECORATION

By BENJAMIN CURTIS



O acknowledge, so far as I know, has ever publicly been made of a certain debt which the people of the United States owe to our pleasant little town of Wellesley,—a debt which, by its peculiar nature, cannot be paid, yet should, in all fairness, be recognized. It stands to the personal account of our fellow citizen, Mr. S. A. B. Abbott, but I think his modesty will let us assume it. It was when Mr. Abbott was at the head of the Boston Library that the debt was incurred. In the designing of the new building he was the guiding and ruling power, steadfast for the best, whether for Library (accessions, equipment and arrangement, construction, or decoration. Speaking generally, his abilities and accomplishments, both as president of the Board of Trustees and as Librarian, are matters for Boston to take account of,—they do not, at least in the present connection, concern us,—but in the mural decoration of the Library, he did an enduring public service for the entire country. Remember that at that time American mural decoration was in a very nebulous condition. The whole story of it goes back scarcely more than a generation,—to Hunt, whose work in the Albany Capitol was destroyed. With this single exception La Farge was the only man who did anything important up to ten years or so ago. La

Farge had once said that the only chance for modern art lay in the direction of mural decoration, but nobody paid any attention to it. The comprehensive plan of decoration at the world's fair set architects and artists to thinking; the Municipal Art Society of New York gave one of the first commissions for mural decoration in a civic building,—in '94, I think. There were indeed, about that time, several more or less independent sources of inspiration and impetus to what was so soon to grow into a definite and great movement in American art. But to the Boston Library, and therefore, as I say, to Mr. Abbott, is due pre-eminent credit, not only for stimulating this noblest form of art, but for setting so high a standard in its expression. In giving Library commissions to Abbey and Sargent, Mr. Abbott's judgment amounted almost to prescience, for neither one of them had ever done any decorative work at all, and no work of any kind on any such scale. And in the case of Puvis de Chavannes it must have taken a courageous determination to go outside the ranks of American artists. But Puvis was a tried man, an acknowledged master of the art, the very head of mural decoration in Europe, and here in the Library was one of the comparatively few really great architectural opportunities for monumental mural decoration. That grand, that matchless Staircase Hall must be done

by a man who had absolutely demonstrated his genius. If it had been put to vote among the artists themselves throughout the world, the choice must almost certainly have fallen upon Puvis. But it took a strong man to give a commission to a foreigner, at such a price, to decorate a city building in the United States. How completely Mr. Abbott's judgment has justified itself in the case of all three artists! Mr. Fenollosa speaks of these mural paintings as marking clearly an epoch in American art. "Here," he says, "we have established the first great centre of a future civic series. Here the principle is first openly, and on a large scale, acknowledged by the public authorities. By their act, and by this first blaze of achievement, we set Boston as the earliest of the seats of public pilgrimage, the veritable Assisi of American art."

It is because of this influence of our fellow townsman upon this supreme art movement that a passing note upon the subject may perhaps properly appear in our town paper, from the layman's point of view, of course, so far as the present writer is concerned. It is for architects, artists, and the critics to discuss whether the modern method of doing mural decoration on canvas is or is not as effective as the old fresco work, whether lines of composition should have an instantly obvious relation to the surrounding architectural lines, to what extent detail is permissible, how flat colors and masses should be, whether Puvis de Chavannes is a truer mural decorator than the Venetians, and so on. Even a layman, however, may ask whether mural decoration has not run rather too much into pictures. Picture mural decoration is, no doubt, the highest form of the art, but it is so difficult to do supremely well that it might have been better in many cases if, in this swift, almost precipitate growth of the movement in America, we had been happy with

more plain decoration. It is elementary, yet is commonly overlooked, that decoration begins the moment you do anything at all with a plain plaster wall. Tint it, stencil it, burn it with a hot poker, cover it with figured wall-paper, or with paneled wood, anything you please, and you have decorated your wall: which is all that mural decoration properly means. Done in simple ways and done well, it seems to me better than an ambition that imagines greater things than it can realize. Look at the Pompeii walls, for example: a model of pure decoration, yet consisting of almost nothing but exquisitely beautiful flat tints, with delicate designs in outline. That little lobby in the Boston Library, just before you enter the Abbey room, is in the pure Pompeii style and is an excellent model of mural decoration without pictures. Mr. Garnsey, who did it, is the acknowledged master of this kind of decoration, and is commissioned by the best architects to do such work, where any unintelligent house decorator used to be accepted as adequate. Another reason for having more plain decoration is that our public are not yet really up to looking at picture mural decoration properly. You cannot stop them from focussing their eyes on spots instead of comprehending the whole with a glance of the eye, as it were, and they will insist on studying everything out with a guide book. I was once with a distinguished artist looking at the Puvis decorations in the Boston Library. After a few moments he said, "What awful drawing in places, if one looks for it, but what magnificent decoration!"

Whatever poor work has been done in the last decade has been at least nothing worse than an honest mistake. I think it safe to say that commissions for mural decoration, in substantially every case, have been given, without wire-pulling, to the men who have been thought best fit for the work. This is a

matter for special congratulation when one remembers the repeated scandals that have risen in competition for public statues. Even in Washington everything was done above board in decorating the Congressional Library. In Massachusetts we came to a false basis in the selection of artists when the State House authorities decided that the proposed decorations in Memorial Hall must be by Massachusetts men. Fortunately we had men of such ability as Simmons, Walker and Reid to call upon, but it was a false, provincial principle all the same.

Most of the mural decoration that one hears about is in public buildings, but some of the best work has been in New York hotels and private houses. This wealthy private patronage has an encouraging significance for the future of the art. One of the Vanderbilts has two remarkably beautiful decorations by Blashfield, who has also lately done a ceiling for Mr. Lewisohn. Some of Mr. Vedder's excellent mural work is in the C. P. Huntington house. Mr. LaFarge did *Music* and *The Drama* for Hon. Whitelaw Reid's house, and Mr. Abbey has a panel there also. There is a beautiful frieze in Mr. Gould's house in Lakewood, the only example of the "plein-air" idea in decoration in America, I believe. These are a few notable examples: I am not attempting to give a full list. The ball-room in the Astoria is one of the best examples of comprehensive mural decoration by one hand. Edward Simmons did it, and he did the whole room alone,—an obvious advantage for the securing of coherence and harmony. When decorations for the same building or for one room in a building are done by more than one man, there is always danger of conflict of styles or treatment, but thus far the artists who have co-operated have worked in harmony from the outset, so that there is less disagreement than one might expect. In

Bates Hall, in the Boston Library, it would be next to impossible to expect one man to do all of those panels. But that is a case where, although the panels distinctly call for decoration, it should certainly not be picture decoration, if only on account of the use to which the room is put.

A gratifying thing to observe is that our American artists have shown, not only that they have the instinct for true decoration, but that they think for themselves, both in manner of treatment and in conception of their subjects. I know of only one straight piece of copying,—the commission that has been given to Mr. Mowbray for decorating the library in the University Club in New York. Mr. Mowbray has gone to Italy for his originals. He will do successfully what he has undertaken to do, but he also does good original work, and it is a discredit to the authorities that any such copying should have been decided upon. Mr. Walker has given us a good example of genuine inspiration in his State House decoration, *The Pilgrims on the Mayflower*. He got away from the old idea that in painting any such picture one must show the pilgrims in the surf or clambering up Plymouth Rock. As he poetically, and truly, conceived it, the great moment in that event was when the pilgrims, after their long and anxious voyage, first sighted the land of their new home. That was the transcendent instant in their life, and the perfect expression of it by the artist gives special distinction to this admirable decoration. I once asked Mr. Simmons why, in his decoration in the Criminal Courts Building in New York, he broke from tradition and painted his *Justice* without blindfolding her. "I did it on purpose," said he, "I think Justice should always have her eyes open,—especially in New York."

This independence of thought does not degenerate into eccentricity. Most of our men have had sound training and an intimate



GALAHAD THE DELIVERER. By E. A. Abbey.

From the *Quest of the Holy Grail* frieze in the Boston Public Library.

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familiarity with the master works of the old schools. They simply are not fettered by their knowledge and training. Moreover, the entire movement of mural decoration is distinctly American,—in impulse, encourage-

ment, continued inspiration and achievement. "That here," to quote Mr. Fenollosa again, speaking still of the Boston Library, "already lie planted the seeds of the greatest school of painting the world shall have known, it is perhaps hardly extravagant to hope."

## PROGRAM of the DEDICATION of WELLESLEY HILLS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

### THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CHURCHES

#### AFTERNOON SERVICE

(Beginning at half-past two)

Organ Voluntary Guilmant  
Doxology  
Invocation (Closing with the Lord's Prayer)  
Scripture Lesson  
Rev. Theodore P. Prudden, D. D., W. Newton  
Solo Miss Grace F. Bullock  
Prayer Rev. F. E. Emrich, D. D.  
Address of Welcome by the Minister  
Greetings—  
From the mother church in Wellesley  
Rev. W. W. Sleeper  
From the Unitarian Church Rev. J. Snyder  
From our friends in the Episcopal Church  
Rev. T. W. Cole  
From our Conference of Churches  
Rev. E. M. Noyes, Newton Centre  
Hymn 636. A mighty fortress is our God  
Address Rev. A. McKenzie, D. D.  
Hymn 632. Glorious things of thee are spoken.  
Our friends from out of town are invited to  
remain to the supper, which will be served  
at half-past five o'clock. After supper informal  
responses will be made to the following  
sentiments—  
"The Congregational Churches"  
Rev. H. A. Bridgman  
"The Neglected Focus" Rev. O. S. Davis  
"The Church and the Boy" Rev. W. B. Forbush  
"The Suburbanite" Rev. G. T. Smart

#### SERVICE OF DEDICATION

(Beginning at seven o'clock)

Organ Voluntary. 6th Sonata (D Minor)  
Hymn 633. The Church's one foundation.  
Invocation and Scripture Lesson  
Rev. C. M. Southgate, Auburndale  
Solo Miss Bullock  
Sermon Rev. S. E. Herrick, D. D.  
Dedicatory Anthem.  
O how amiable are thy dwellings

#### RESPONSIVE SERVICE

Blessed art thou, O Lord, for ever and ever.  
Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power,  
and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty:  
For all that is in the heaven and in the earth is  
thine; thine is the Kingdom, O Lord, and thou  
art exalted as head above all.

Both riches and honor come of thee, and thou  
rulest over all: and in thine hand is power and  
might, and in thy hand it is to make great, and  
to give strength unto all.

All things come of thee and of thine own have we  
given thee.

Wherefore, O Lord the God of our Fathers  
keep this forever in the imagination of the  
thoughts of the heart of thy people and let thine  
ears be attent unto the prayer that is made in  
this place.

Being prospered by the good hand of the Lord  
our God to finish the work which in His Provi-  
dence we were called upon to perform.

(Unison) We do now with gratitude and joy,  
solemnly dedicate this house

To God, the Father Almighty, maker of heaven  
and earth, one God, in whom we live and move  
and have our being.

We dedicate this house.

To Jesus Christ, Immanuel, Son of God, Son of  
Man, who lived for us, who died for us, who rose  
from the dead, ascended to the heaven, who ever  
liveth and abideth with his people, our present  
Saviour, Teacher and Lord, to whom we owe our  
salvation, to whom we pledge our allegiance.

We dedicate this house.

To the Holy Spirit, the divine Comforter, by  
whom the love of God is nourished in our hearts,  
inspirer of truth, and guide in all right and holy  
living.

We dedicate this house.

For Christian worship, by the preaching of  
Christ, by the message of his kingdom, by prayer  
and praise and grateful offerings and by the cele-  
bration of the most sacred sacraments of Baptism  
and the Lord's Supper.

We dedicate this house.

For comfort to those who mourn, for strength to  
the tempted, for mercy to the fallen, for help in  
all right living.

We dedicate this house.

For the study of God's word, for the training of  
children and youth, for the development of the  
disciples of Christ in every Christian grace and in  
the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.

We dedicate this house.

For the promotion of Christian citizenship, for  
missionary endeavour at home and abroad, until  
the prayer of our Lord is answered and God's  
Kingdom has come and His will is done in all the  
earth even as it is in heaven.

We dedicate this house,  
For the Communion of the followers of Christ,  
for social intercourse in loving fellowship, for the  
help of the needy.

We dedicate this house.

As a tribute of gratitude and love, a free-will  
offering of Thanksgiving and praise, from those  
who have tasted the cup of thy salvation, and  
experienced the riches of thy grace.

We, the people of this church and congrega-  
tion, and the Christians of other churches here  
met with us; do dedicate this building, in the  
Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the  
Holy Ghost. Amen.

Choir. Hymn 614

For all the saints who from their labors rest,  
Who thee by faith before the world confessed,  
Thy name, O Jesus, be forever blest.

Alleluia! Alleluia!

Thou wast their rock, their fortress, and their  
might;

Thou, Lord, their Captain, in the well-fought  
fight;

Thou, in the darkness drear, their light of light.  
Alleluia! Alleluia!

O, may thy soldiers, faithful, true and bold,  
Fight as the saints, who nobly fought of old,  
And win, with them, the victors' crown of gold.  
Alleluia! Alleluia!

The golden evening brighten's in the west;  
Soon, soon to faithful warriors cometh rest;  
Sweet is the calm of paradise the blest.  
Alleluia! Alleluia!

But lo! there breaks a yet more glorious day;  
The saints triumphant rise in bright array;  
The King of Glory passes on His way.  
Alleluia! Alleluia!

From earth's wide bounds, from ocean's farthest  
coast,  
Through gates of pearl, streams in the countless  
host,

Singing to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.  
Alleluia! Alleluia!

Dedicatory Prayer

Rev. Wm. H. Davis, D. D., Newton

Hymn 731. Christ is made the sure foundation  
Benediction

Postlude. Grand Chorus in D Major Gailmant

The following memorials have been presented to  
the church:

In memory of Mrs. C. T. Wilder, by Mr. C. T.  
Wilder.

In memory of Mrs. Mary F. Parker, by her  
daughter, Mrs. Laura P. Furber.

In memory of the Heckle Family, by Mrs. Car-  
oline W. Heckle.

In memory of Harold Keith, by his mother,  
Mrs. M. S. Keith.

## THE DEDICATION

By J. B. SEABURY

There are two events in the history of a  
house of worship which are notable—the lay-  
ing of its corner-stone, and its dedication.  
The one marks its initial stages, the other its  
completion; the one is an act of promise and  
expectation, the other declares that promise  
fulfilled and that expectation realized.

The foundation stones of the second house  
of worship of the First Congregational  
Church, Wellesley Hills, were laid in March,  
1901, but the copper box, with its freight of  
documents, sermons, programs and photo-  
graphs, was not lowered into its place in the  
southwestern corner of the tower until Octo-  
ber second of the same year. After a lapse  
of nearly sixteen months from that auspicious  
day, another and much larger assembly gath-  
ered in the church itself, a completed struc-  
ture. The date was February 17, 1903. The  
object was to surrender this house unto the  
Lord in solemn dedication.

In a vein of pleasantry one of the speakers  
of the day alluded to the fact that the severity

of the weather was evidently designed to  
bring us into close sympathy with our Pil-  
grim Fathers, whose conflict with the elements  
forms the most striking part of the history of  
that first winter at Plymouth. It was, how-  
ever, a bond of union we should have been  
willing to defer at least one day, had the  
snow been less abundant and the cold less  
penetrating. But the gathering of dedicators  
was in goodly numbers considering the storm,  
and the feast all that could be desired.

### AFTERNOON EXERCISES

It was the aim of the program committee  
to enlist in the services of dedication the  
neighboring pastors and members of the con-  
ference to which this church belongs.

The Rev. Dr. Prudden represented the  
churches east of Wellesley, and the Rev. Dr.  
Emrich, the churches on the western side.  
The former read from Solomon's Prayer of  
Dedication and invoked God's blessing on  
the exercises of the day. The latter offered

a more extended supplication for the Divine favor upon the people in their new home.

Most fitting words of salutation were spoken by the pastor, the Rev. P. T. Farwell, who alluded to the first house of praise erected in 1846, and which stood where the present church stands. He suggested a contrast between that plain edifice of wood and this beautiful structure of stone. He voiced the joy of all on this day when we dedicate to Almighty God the new Temple of Worship. The pastor alluded to the interest taken by so many in its construction, to the unwearied labors of the building committee, especially of the chairman, Mr. F. J. Lake, through whose untiring energy the desire of many for a new church took shape, the money was largely secured, the plan of the church considered, recommended and finally adopted, and most difficult task of all, pushed to completion. The pastor welcomed all friends of this and other towns, and introduced the speakers of the afternoon.

"The Orthodox Congregational Church in Grantville" is a colony of the church at Wellesley. It was appropriate that the initial words of greeting should be spoken by the pastor of the parent church, the Rev. Mr. Sleeper. With playful humor and ready wit Mr. Sleeper brought the salutations of the mother, who, at the advanced age of 104 years, 5 months and 11 days, is still hale and hearty. The heaviest snow storm of the year, plus her house duties, prevents her numerous attendance this afternoon, though scattered portions of her are here, and more of her will arrive by electricity this evening. She sent her "loving messages of congratulation and good cheer," and rejoices in the prosperity of her fair daughter. "It cost mother Wellesley heartaches and sleepless nights when her one and only daughter, her best beloved, decided to set up housekeeping for herself." The speaker assured his hearers that the maternal heartaches had been entirely overcome. For thirty years she had been comfortably and conveniently lodged. Now she rejoices that her daughter's turn for enlargement has come and she is housed in a new and elegant home, a building which adds to the beauty of the town already marked for its beautiful public buildings and attractive homes.

The happy relationship existing between the two churches, the unity and mutual interest so apparent suggested to the Rev. Mr. Sleeper the subject of "Fellowship," upon which he spoke. Congregationalism needs today to bend its united energies upon the constructive work now demanded within the limits of our own denomination. There is a gospel to be preached, a righteousness to be realized in state and nation, in society, in business, in education, in domestic and private life. The common work requires that our churches stand together, see eye to eye, lend each other the helping hand, and bend with mighty energy to the task of publishing and exhibiting the supreme value of the religion associated with the name of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Cemented together as we are in this family life, we should lend every effort to the perpetuity of the Gospel of Peace; not as two churches but as one.

Between the Unitarian and Congregational parishes a cordial and fraternal spirit has always been apparent. By the affluent courtesy of our Unitarian friends, their church has, during the long months we have been without a building of our own, been thrown wide open to us. Their hospitality has been in a measure accepted. To this the pastor gratefully referred in expressing the general regret that the pastor of that church, the Rev. John Snyder, was detained by reason of illness.

As many of the members of St. Mary's Episcopal church at Newton Lower Falls live on the Wellesley side of the Charles and are neighbors and friends of our own people, it would have been an omission had we not heard from the rector of that church. The Rev. T. W. Cole represented the friends of St. Mary's in felicitous expressions of greeting.

The voluntary association of churches known as the Suffolk West Conference, found a voice in the Rev. E. M. Noyes, pastor of the Congregational church at Newton Centre. He represented the oldest church in the Conference, scoring 240 years against our 56. He facetiously suggested that if, after paying for this new edifice, we had anything left, they could make use of it in aiding the people at Newton Centre in the erection of the

church they were about to commence building. The story was told of the Bishop of Western New York who considered a church he had consecrated as admirable except in three respects: You cannot hear in it, you cannot see in it, and you cannot breathe in it. The Rev. Mr. Noyes suggested that in these three matters of essential importance the new building was a success.

The more formal address of the afternoon, which occupied nearly an hour in delivery, was given by the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie of Cambridge. Dr. McKenzie has been pastor of the Shepard Congregational church for thirty-six years and has known intimately the churches of this vicinity. He represents a church gathered in 1636, which is among the oldest in Eastern Massachusetts. Regarding as the principal event of his pastorate at Cambridge the building of a new house of worship (1872), he was ready to felicitate the Congregationalists of Wellesley Hills upon their beautiful meeting house. The weight of emphasis in Dr. McKenzie's address was upon the need of preaching, in the new church, the great verities of the Gospel. Christ came to seek and to save that which was lost. Let the pulpit and the people consecrate themselves to the recovery of the lost. Especial force was thrown into the subject of prayer, which is not always asking. Prayer is vastly more than asking; it is being alone with God. Then the beating of your heart is prayer. In the silence of the closet one can see God.

Dr. McKenzie subordinated all matters secondary to worship. There is need in our churches of something better than sociability, than cheerfulness, than optimism; it is truth, worship, prayer. It is impossible to properly characterize this impressive address, so full of sanity, vitality, pathos, unction, so urgent in the presentation of the fundamentals of the Gospel.

#### THE SUPPER

About seventy-five persons sat down to the supper prepared by the ladies, Mrs. Edwin M. Overholser chairman. Mr. J. W. Peabody presided and called upon the Rev. H. J. Patrick to invoke the divine blessing. At the close of the supper there were four speeches, which for good sense, pointedness

and juiciness, it would be hard to find their equal. Each speaker had a topic assigned him and each spoke briefly. The Rev. H. A. Bridgman, associate editor of the *Congregationalist*, spoke on, "The Congregational Churches." The Rev. O. S. Davis of Newtonville, in unfolding his subject, "The Neglected Focus," affirmed that we were the historic New England church and should hold to our claim as such. The Rev. W. B. Forbush spoke on, "The Church and the Boy." On this subject the speaker disclaimed the honor of being called a specialist or an authority. His prominence in handling the question—how to interest boys in religious matters—has arisen from his successful efforts to deal with the boy problem in his own church, the Winthrop church in Charlestown. Reduced to a single sentence, his theory is—study the boy as he is, not as you wish him to be; take him in his native roguishness, make the most of the best in him, develop it, direct it into wholesome channels, walk with him, talk with him, frolic with him, pray with him, be genuine, natural, sincere.

It was a fitting conclusion of the post-prandial speeches, the address of the Rev. Dr. Geo. T. Smart of Newton Highlands, who spoke on "The Suburbanite." Being a newcomer to our fellowship, Dr. Smart gave impressions produced upon him by the ecclesiastical conditions with which he is encompassed. He has been especially impressed by the general activity among the churches.

#### EVENING SERVICE

About 225 people assembled for the more formal exercises of dedication, appointed for 7 p.m. The opening prayer and scripture lesson were by the Rev. C. M. Southgate of Auburndale. Two anthems were finely sung by a large chorus choir, one "He watcheth over Israel," the other "O how amiable are thy dwellings." A solo was sung by Miss Bullock, who also sang in the afternoon. The principal feature of the evening service was the sermon by the Rev. Dr. Samuel E. Herrick, for thirty-two years pastor of Mt. Vernon church, Beacon street, Boston. The text was II. Tim. 2: 19. "Nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal,—The Lord knoweth them that are His,

and—Let everyone that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity.” Unrest and upheaval in the realm of thought do not necessarily affect the domain of real character. The kingdom of God is concerned with what men substantially are. “He that doeth the will of God abideth forever.” Through all the revolutions of human history, there has been no essential change in the ideal of a righteous man. The preacher noted the changes in scientific thought and emphasized the fact that the progress in scientific and archaeological discovery had not weakened the hold the Bible has upon the hearts of men. No one has been thrown into a state of suspense concerning what Christianity is or what a Christian should be.

Dr. Herrick adopted a novel way of making real a familiar poem, which the speaker found in an old collection of oriental literature. “Some of you will probably recollect having seen it. Possibly some of you learned it, as I did in childhood, along with Longfellow’s Psalm of Life and other things which have stuck in your memory through all the years.” Dr. Herrick then read this poem, which proved to be the first Psalm. It is not a question of origin. Nobody knows. What does it matter? “Who cares who first dug up the Kohinoor?” This Psalm is a priceless gem. “The Spirit of all life and truth and beauty from God produced it, and caused some human tongue to speak, and some human pen to record it. The psalmist and the apostle agree that one secret mark of a good and sure foundation is that the Lord knoweth the righteous and his way.”

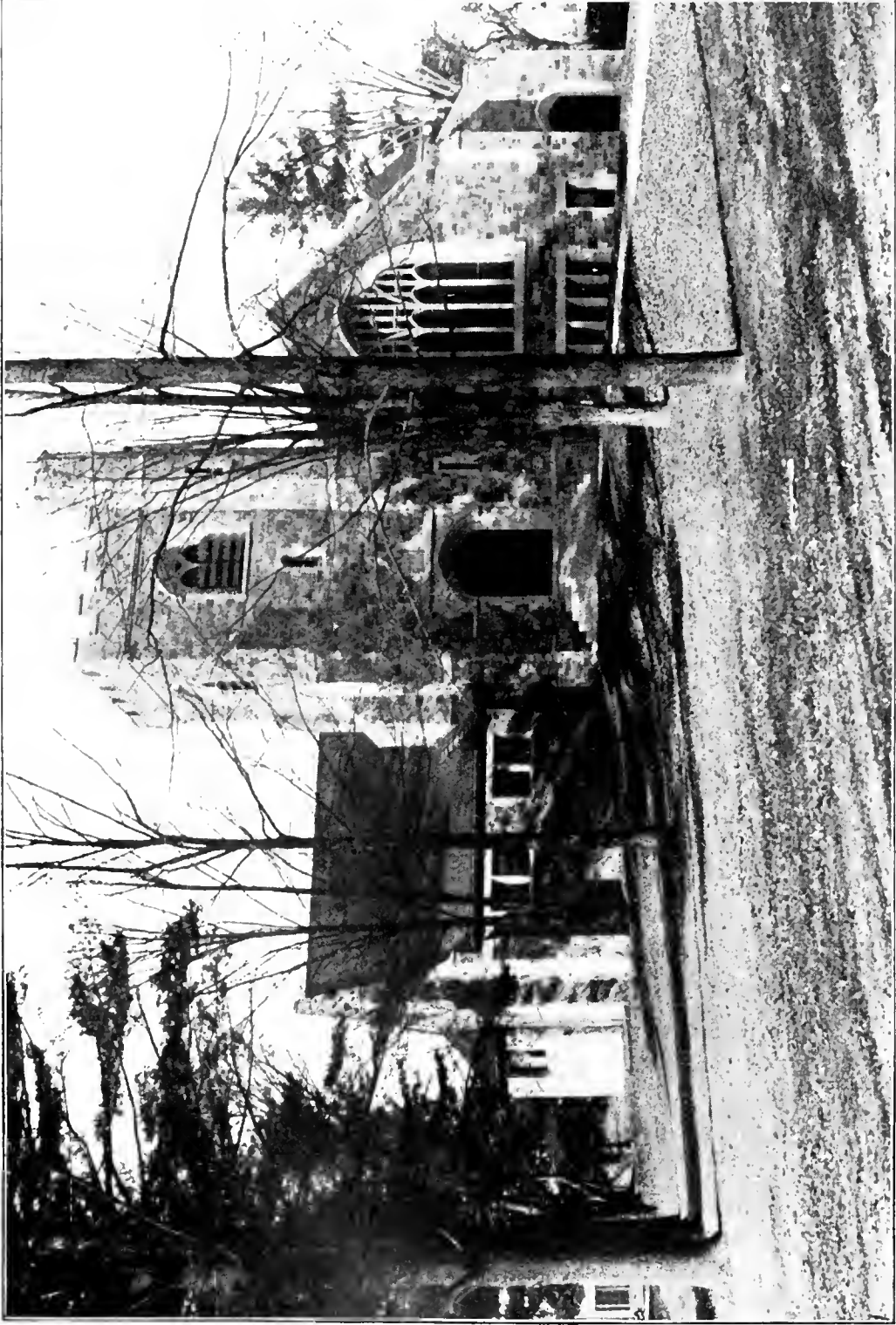
In unfolding the second head in the sermon, “Let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity,” the speaker pointed out that the life of the godly man is attainment negatively by abandonment and renunciation. “Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly.” Abraham put behind him the unrighteous life of Ur. It is so now—life’s true foundation today. “Creeds change, opinions change, but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever. And this is the essential and eternal Christ, the righteous man, the Son of God, the aim and ultimate of God’s thought for all the sons of men, for you and me.”

In closing his scholarly and eloquent discourse, Dr. Herrick said: “I have known personally all the ministers of this church save the earliest, all who for fifty years have served at its altars. No two of them were alike in face or figure, in ways of thinking, or modes of expression. But all held to the same ideal of goodness, sought to realize it themselves, and win their people to it. All built upon the one sure foundation of God.

“One winter day, thirty-five years ago or more, I exchanged with one of them and preached in the church in Grantville. There were Wilders in both our churches, and so it came about. Good men and true they were, those Wilders, ‘naming the name of Christ and departing from unrighteousness.’ Both houses of worship have now given place to structures more elegant and more costly. In both a different creed is recited as new souls are added to their fellowship. The Wilders, father and son, have passed into the city which needs no temple; the ministers are gone or going, but the one foundation stands and the little ‘song of the good man’ will be sung, unchanged by all the generations yet to come.”

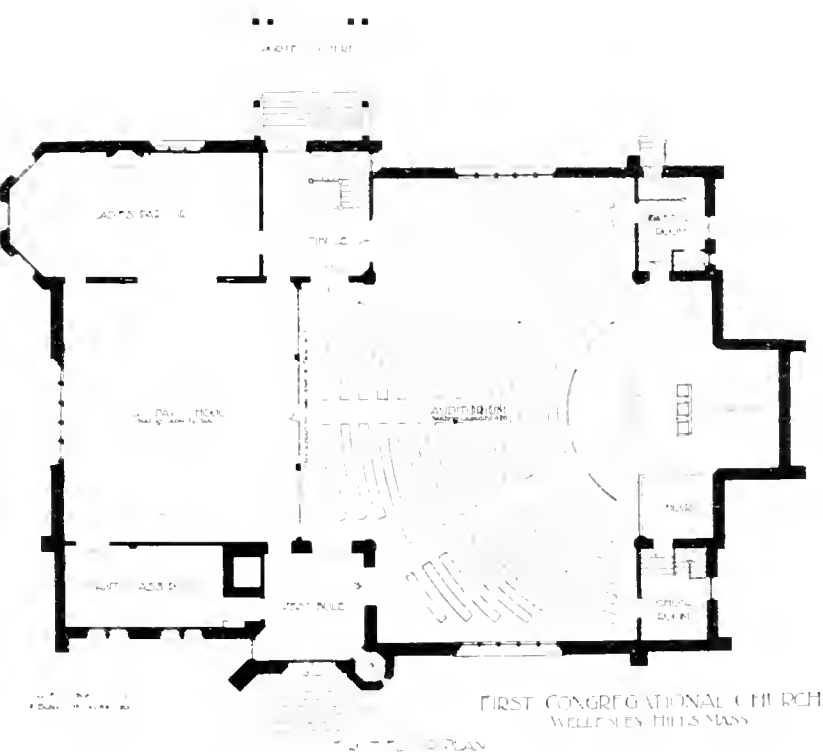
By no means the least important and impressive portion of these dedicatory exercises was the Responsive Service prepared by the pastor. It was beautiful in conception, comprehensive, devout, uplifting and wholly suitable to the occasion. It embraced not only the people of this immediate church, but those of other communions who were worshipping with us. Long shall we remember the solemn cadence of voices as together the words came from devout hearts, “*We dedicate this House* in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.”

The sermon and the Responsive Service were a fitting preparation for the prayer of dedication which crowned the worshipful aspirations of the day. The Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Davis of Newton led our thoughts in reverent self-dedication. Then was sung the closing hymn, “Christ is made the sure foundation,” and these memorable exercises came to an end. Nothing more can we ask



Wellesley Hills Congregational Church

in the fulfillment of our cherished hopes than that we may hear as an answer to our petitions and our desires, the tones of the Eternal, repeating to us His words, spoken at the dedication of Solomon's Temple: "I have heard thy prayer and thy supplications that thou hast made before me. I have hallowed this house, which thou hast built, to put my name there forever; and mine eyes and mine heart shall be there perpetually."



#### THE BUILDING ITSELF

The Wellesley Hills Congregational church is built upon distinct Gothic lines which were in vogue five centuries ago in England. It marks the period of transition from the decorated to the perpendicular style. The three large windows resemble that at Edington, Wilts, near Bath, which bears the date of 1361, very graceful and symmetrical in curvatures and blendings. The tower of the new church has called forth much favorable comment and delights the eye by its massive proportions, a splendid reproduction of the towers that form so striking a feature of such English churches as Brislington, Somersetshire (1500) and of the little church at Stoke Pogis, with its

tower ivy-mantled and alluring to the eye. The more we study this rear tower the more we shall admire it. It may never become noted far and wide, as the shapely tower of Magdalen College, Oxford, or the magnificent tower of York-minster, but it will always help us to a higher appreciation of the building art, itself a silent educator to young and old. This beautiful church is absolutely without pretense; without excessive ornament, but with sufficient ornamentation; without elaborate design, but with ample utility. In short, it fulfills the three requirements of a house of worship, *dignity, grace, fitness*.

In all ecclesiastical structures of the Gothic type, the interior is, in a measure, a matter of experiment. It is possible to sacrifice to grace of finish the simple requirements of worship. The builder of old-fashioned meeting-houses, with one prevailing order of architecture, and in so many cases unattractive to the eye, did not have to contend with the acoustic problem; not so with the architects of our modern churches, which are often a conglomerate of various forms of architecture. Being founded on the simple lines of the Roman basilica, the New England meeting-house stood for a place to speak in and a place to hear in, and nothing more. Our own church just dedicated is a model of auditory construction and presents no puzzle to the acoustician. No pillars obstruct sight or sound; each hearer faces the speaker, whose audience is spread out before him like an open fan. The aisles converge upon the pulpit. A homelike feeling pervades the house. When the screen is lowered, one is in an auditorium of the Latin cross order. The ladies' sitting and sewing room with its open fireplace marks the progress of modern church architecture until it blended Christian hospitality with the solemn impulses of praise. The social rooms are below, with their arrangements for suppers and various entertainments for children and adults. By these up-to-date appointments the character of the church work of today is very happily defined.

It has been said that our fathers built

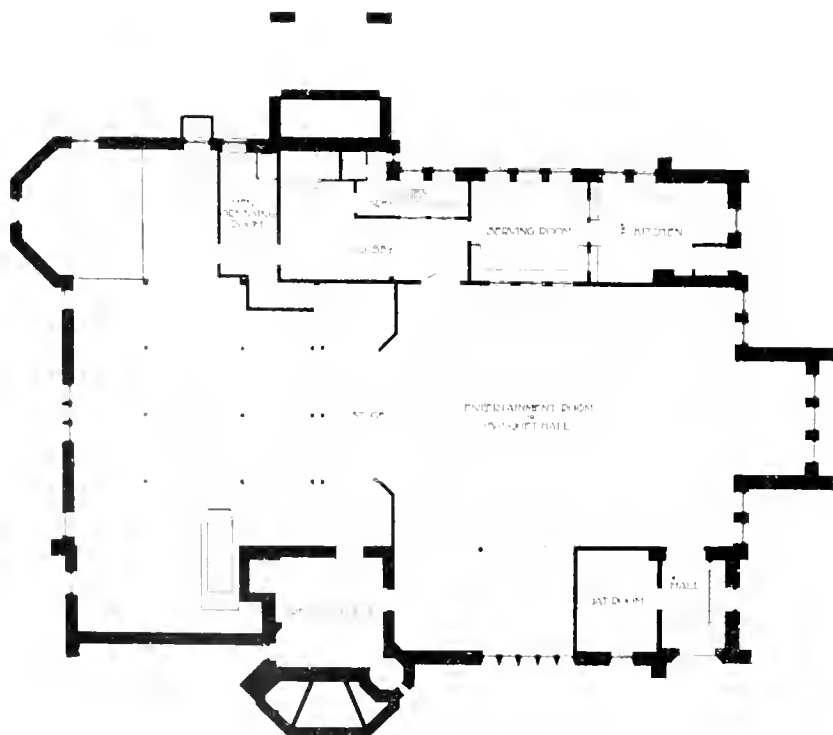


their fences of stone but their houses of wood. Had they done the reverse the New England farmhouse of today would not be such a forlorn and shattered dwelling it is in many cases. The people of this parish have built a house of stone and most of them are content to live in houses of wood, believing that in rearing this house of solid limestone, we may call with better grace unto Him, saying, "O Lord, my Rock and my Salvation."

The place of the minister is between the singers and the organist on the left, and the sacramental table and symbols of offering on the right, while behind him is the deep-toned instrument of worship. Everything is at hand to him who administers the ordinances of praise. The cheerful aspect of the house, its hospitable welcome written on everything about the worshipper as he enters the doorway, aid in the service of the day.

The new book of song bears a name, itself synonymous with grateful homage — "In Excelsis." Added to all that is uplifting in our new church, is the reflection that it is not the church of one man or of one family, but of the many, of all the people. "So built we the walls, for the people had a mind" — to give. As we dwell upon the way the Lord has led this church, upon the progress which the growing epochs of time demand, believing that there are spiritual temples yet to build, as well as material, may we now find unfailing satisfaction in the words of the poet:

"Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,  
As the swift seasons roll!  
Leave thy low-vaulted past!  
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,  
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,  
Till thou at length art free,  
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting  
sea!"





## MALARIA AND MOSQUITOES

By EDWIN M. OVERHOLSER



THE relation between malaria and mosquitoes has been the subject of much investigation among scientists recently, and many interesting facts have been brought to light.

A few years ago mosquitoes were simply mosquitoes, but now we learn that there are about two hundred and fifty different kinds, the important ones so far as we are concerned being the common mosquito, *Culex*, and the malaria-carrier, *Anopheles*.

It was proved in India in 1898 that a parasite occurring in the blood of birds was carried from bird to bird by mosquitoes of the genus *Culex*. Later it was demonstrated by various students of the subject in widely differing localities that human malaria was carried from patient to patient by the female mosquito of the genus *Anopheles*. As the male mosquito does not bite it can not infect.

Our own town has been comparatively free from malaria, and the hope of maintaining this freedom is the excuse for the present article. Forewarned is forearmed.

Specimens of *Anopheles* were found in Wellesley last year in the vicinity of Lake Crossing. To learn where to look for them, how to recognize them and how to exterminate them is the first step toward their destruction.

The relation of malaria to warm weather, to low lands, to stagnant water, to freshly turned soil and to exposure at night, becomes clear when it is remembered that mosquitoes breed at a high temperature, in swamps and in pools often the result of excavations, and that *Anopheles* fly and bite mostly at night.

True there may be no malaria where there are *Anopheles* and the converse is also true. But if a case of malaria, even a latent case, exists where there are *Anopheles*, the germs are so freely conveyed from one person to

another that frequently whole families and even whole neighborhoods become quickly infected.

As a rule each neighborhood produces its own supply of mosquitoes, the exceptional cases occurring when they are borne by a strong wind from one locality to another. They breed in marshy places and in dumps where tin cans and other receptacles hold rain water and thus afford shelter to the larvæ; also in streams and pools in which there are no fish or frogs.

To the casual observer the chief difference between these two kinds of mosquitoes is that the *Culex* is hump-backed, dead or alive, while the body of the *Anopheles* is straight.

Warfare against this pest has been waged so successfully in Cuba, New York and even nearby places like Brookline where the number of cases of malaria was reduced from fifty in 1901 to thirteen in 1902, that we are not left to experiment blindly but can follow definite rules with certainty of result.

Some physicians recommend that cases of malaria be reported like scarlet fever, claiming that, economically, it is a greater scourge than the latter, as it not infrequently attacks the bread-winner of a family. The patient should be isolated, protected from mosquitoes and treated medically. The neighborhood should then be searched for breeding places of mosquitoes. When found they should be treated according to circumstances; if dumps, cans and bottles should be broken and covered with earth; if streams or ponds, their edges should be "trained," that is cut clear of reeds and similar growth.

In the case of permanent streams and ponds stocking with fish is recommended as these destroy the young; or, if temporary, like the pond in the yard of Hunnewell School or at the corner of Laurel avenue, Petrolizing once in three weeks during the

warm weather will not only destroy the young, but also the adult females which come to deposit their eggs. One ounce of oil to fifteen square feet of surface is considered sufficient for pools and catch-basins.

The attention of the reader is called to the accompanying plate and explanations, and for further study of the subject to L. O. Howard's book on Mosquitoes, 1902; also to Mosquito Brigades by Ronald Ross, 1902.

What with brown tail moths dropping upon us as we walk abroad and anopheles lying in wait for us while we sleep, living is getting to be rather dangerous business. But every evil has its remedy. While we are training the force pump upon the tree tops let us also pour oil upon our troubled waters, all for the health and comfort of the inhabitants of the best town in Massachusetts.



#### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE—Page 45

*Differences between Culex (the ordinary Mosquito) and Anopheles (the malaria-carrying Mosquito)*

*Culex eggs*—200 to 400 eggs laid at one time by one female; aggregated in masses side by side, large end down; egg mass concave above; general color of mass from above, brown; the larva issue from lower end of egg, directly into the water, about twelve to sixteen hours after the eggs are deposited. (Figure 1.)

*Anopheles eggs*—40 to 100 eggs laid at one time by one female; eggs float separately on their sides; general color of eggs from above, black; the larva issue in three to four days. (Figure 2.)

*Culex larva*—General color, brown; head and thorax wide; breathing tube, long. (Figure 3.) Feed near surface, breathing tube extended up to air, body at angle with surface, head and mouth

down (Figure 5); when disturbed, they sink with quick wriggling movements downward to the bottom. The larva become pupae in seven to ten days.

*Anopheles larva*—General color usually black, but varies (green, etc.) head and thorax relatively narrow, breathing tube short (Figure 4); feed near surface, breathing tube extended up to air, body parallel with surface, head also at surface, mouth downward when resting, but turned up to the surface to seize food by rotation of the head (Figure 6); when disturbed, they skate backwards over the surface of the water, only sinking when frightened. The larva become pupae in about sixteen days.

The pupa of *Culex* and *Anopheles* resemble each other somewhat closely. (Figures 7 and 8.) Differences exist, but are not sufficiently striking for ready appreciation. The *Culex* pupa becomes an adult mosquito (imago) in about two days; the *Anopheles* pupa in five to ten days.

*Adults*—The males of both genera can be distinguished from the females of both by the tufted antennae of the former. (Compare Figure 9 with Figure 11, and Figure 10 with Figures 12 and 14.) *Culex* adults (male or female) can be distinguished from *Anopheles* adults (male or female) by the spots on the wings of the latter, small and brown in *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*<sup>1</sup> (Figures 10 and 12), large and black in *Anopheles punctipennis* (Figure 14).

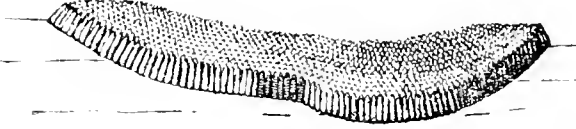

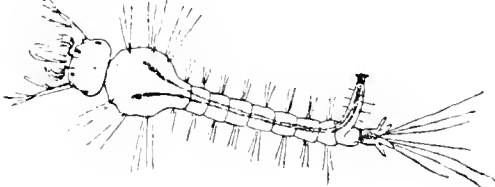
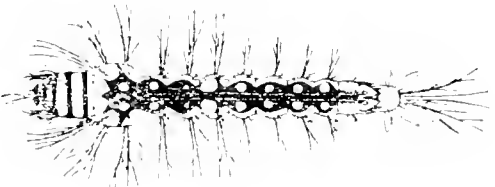




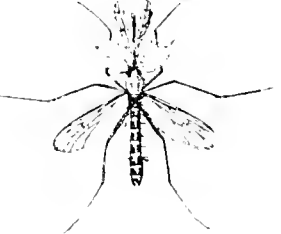


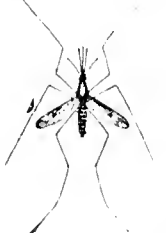
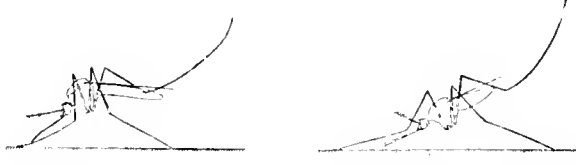

*Culex* adults, when resting on a solid surface, take a hump-backed attitude, the abdomen lying more or less parallel with the surface; *Anopheles* adults take a straight position, the abdomen pointing away from the surface (Figure 13). In this regard, the difference between *A. punctipennis* and *Culex* is very striking, but is much less marked between *Culex* and *A. quadrimaculatus*. *Anopheles* females of both species can be further distinguished from all *Culex* females since they possess long palps giving them the appearance of having three "stings" instead of one. In the *Culex* female the palps are so short as to escape observation.

NOTE.—These reproductions are unfortunately to no definite scale, and may give the impression that great differences in size exist between these two kinds of mosquito. Such is not, however, the case.

#### READING

Mrs. Waldo Richards of Boston will give a reading in the parlor of the Wellesley Hills Congregational church on Thursday, March 19, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Good judges who have heard Mrs. Richards consider her a reader of remarkable ability,

and her visit here a rare opportunity of which many will be glad to take advantage. For further information consult Miss Florence Emerson, Abbott Road, Wellesley Hills.

<p>Culex-egg mass</p> 	<p>Anopheles eggs</p> 
<p>Culex-larva-from above.</p> 	<p>Anopheles-larva from above</p> 
<p>Culex-larva-from side.</p> 	<p>Anopheles-larva-from side.</p> 
<p>Culex-pupa-from side.</p> 	<p>Anopheles-pupa-from side</p> 
<p>Culex-adult-male</p> 	<p>Anopheles-adult-male</p>  <p><i>A. quadrimaculatus.</i></p>
<p>Culex-adult-female</p> 	<p>Anopheles-adult-female</p>  <p><i>A. quadrimaculatus.</i></p>
<p>Characteristic attitudes.</p>  <p>Culex                      Anopheles</p>	<p>Anopheles-adult-female.</p>  <p><i>A. punctipennis</i></p>

## EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Wellesley Education Association will be held Tuesday evening, March 24, in the Sunday School room of the new Congregational church. Dr. Wm. R. Lord will deliver a most interesting stereopticon lecture upon "The Birds

of New England." Dr. Lord is an authority upon this subject and is sure to afford a delightful entertainment. As usual no admission will be charged and all are very cordially invited.

## THE WELLESLEY FREE BED

For several years now the citizens of Wellesley have annually subscribed to provide a bed in the Newton Hospital for the use of patients from Wellesley. Every year's experience has added to the assurance of the great value of this undertaking. The Newton Hospital is admirably equipped, the best medical skill is at its disposal, it has an admirable nursing force and it is near at hand. Those who have received its ministrations speak with great gratitude for the kindness of treatment and the skilful assistance there received. Wellesley is fortunate to have so good a hospital near at hand and available in time of need. The support of a free bed, that the use of this hospital may be available for those who have not the means to meet its expenses, is one of the most Christian and satisfactory philanthrophies in which one can share. We gladly

call the attention again of the citizens of Wellesley to the fact that the time for the annual subscription has arrived. During the last year the bed has been in use for forty-nine weeks and one day. In some years it has been in constant use for the whole year. The amount required for a year's support is three hundred dollars (\$300). It is hoped that the churches will eventually adopt Easter Sunday as Hospital Sunday and devote the offering of that day to this beneficent use. The local representatives of the hospital are Mrs. Gertrude Plympton and Mrs. George Perry, directors of the Ladies' Aid Association. These ladies will be glad to receive subscriptions. Wellesley Hills Congregational church will devote its Easter offering to this cause. It is expected that other churches will do the same.

## HANDICRAFT EXHIBITION



ON the afternoon and evening of April first, the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club will hold a Handicraft Exhibition.

The exhibits are to be of local manufacture and talent, and will be of large range—from lace work and embroideries to cooking; from furniture and wood-carving to basketry. Anything, in fact, that is meritorious in execution or original in design is

being solicited by the Committee.

Persons having articles which they are willing to loan or to place on sale are kindly asked to confer with the Committee.

The members of the Committee are Miss Ellen W. Fiske, chairman, Mrs. F. F. Baldwin, Mrs. Charlotte Rollins, Mrs. G. N. Jones, Mrs. J. E. Oldham, Mrs. F. L. Torrey and Miss Edwards.

## OUR TOWN

March, 1903

*Published on the first of each month by C. M. Eaton  
Managing Editor, Parris T. Farwell, Wellesley Hills  
Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter.*

## EDITORIAL

We are very highly favored in being able to present three articles of such general interest as our readers will find in this number of *Our Town*. The Copley prints are recognized everywhere by artists as of very great value. We confess to some local pride in the fact that Mr. Curtis of Curtis & Cameron, the publisher of the Copley prints, is one of our own citizens. His instructive article, with its local reference to Mr. Abbott, will be read with much interest and we are grateful to him for the beautiful illustrations from the mural decorations of the Boston Public Library which he has kindly permitted us to reproduce. The sympathetic account of the dedication of the Congregational church in Wellesley Hills, written for us by Rev. Joseph Seabury, will be appreciated by all who were interested

in that important event. And Mr. Overholser has presented to us a practical matter of great importance in his article upon the malaria mosquito. It has apparently been demonstrated in some parts of the country that the destruction of this pest is perfectly feasible and with it the banishing of a most common and uncomfortable disease. Few of the strange discoveries of modern medical science are more strange or more important than this. The article is written in the hope that the town of Wellesley will be wise enough to take the necessary precautions to rid itself of this pest and its unpleasant results. Probably some will cling to the old ideas of ignorance about the causes of malaria, but the wise will consider carefully and act upon the words of the latest expert wisdom concerning the subject.

## BOOK REVIEWS

NEW YORK OLD AND NEW: its Story, Streets and Landmarks. By Rufus Rockwell Wilson. [J. B. Lippincott Co. 2 vols. 12mo. Illus. pp. 754. \$3.50 net.] Readers of Mr. Wilson's masterpiece, "Washington, the Capital City," have eagerly awaited this book and find it quite as enjoyable in its own way. Volume first is given to history presented in three sections: New Amsterdam and its Burghers, The Sway of the English and New York as a Free City. The illustrations are most interesting, many of them being from old and rare prints. The rise and fall of Jacob Leisler is ably treated and one of the finest chapters is on the career of Capt. Kidd, that unfortunate seaman who died as a scapegoat for royalty and left a loom of romance along our whole Northern coast. There is a storehouse of information about such topics as Sir Edmund Andros, Aaron Burr, John Jacob Astor and Astoria, Chas. Loring Brace and the Children's Aid Societies, the old theatres and their stars, with a myriad other topics. Yet information is a minor recommendation for the book which is eminently readable. To go through

its pages is to pay a restful visit. Volume second will best please all New Yorkers, native and adopted, for it does for old New York what many writers have done for old London, restored it to the modern imagination. We live in the old days when Wall Street ran along a real wall, the Bowery was truly a country lane and Castle Garden was the home of grand opera. Nor is it quite all imagination. Frances' Tavern still stands with its Long Room unchanged since the day when Washington bade farewell to his officers. And there is old St. John's Church, "somber and unaltered, a stately link between the present and the past." Here on Saturday mornings may be witnessed the Leake Dole. In 1792 John Leake bequeathed one thousand pounds "to be put out at interest, to be laid out in wheaten loaves to be distributed to such poor as shall appear most deserving." There are now eighty loaves given each week to eighteen families. A charming bit of old-world custom in the most modern of cities. There is a chapter on Old Greenwich where were the first habitations of white men on Manhattan Island, and where

more than elsewhere old New York still lingers. Here Thomas Paine found a refuge in the closing years of his stormy life. To this section belongs Washington Square with its many literary associations. The city has indeed "a history full of moving and heroic incidents, and faces a future that will make it the glory and the wonder of the world."

**THE CAPTAIN.** By Churchill Williams. [Lothrop Pub. Co. 12mo, illus. pp 439. \$1.50.] The preface divulges the mystery of the title. The "Captain" is Ulysses Grant. Grant in his years of failure, farmer and business man] "everything by turns and nothing long"—Grant in his hour of triumph, the same silent, imperturbable, unresting man, never recognizing defeat nor boasting success. The setting of the story is the border state of Missouri where the line of sectional cleavage ran between neighboring estates separating relatives, friends and lovers. The opening chapters portray the doubts and fears of the young man of intelligence and conscience who reached voting age during the Lincoln-Douglas campaign. It all seems so clear now, we need to know in some such graphic way through what inward struggles many men passed before they joined in the outward shock of battle. The heroines, like true Southern women, were willing to renounce the Union "because the Union means the North," and promptly renounced their lovers when they voted for "that awkward countryman whose clothes never fit him." The last part of the book deals with the campaign which culminates in the siege of Vicksburg. There is a thrilling account of the surprise and capture of a Yankee steamboat by the rebels. The description of the siege itself is extremely vivid. How one of the contumacious heroines wrote: "If you want Vicksburg come and take her," and how the letter was answered—it would spoil the story to tell.

**THE LIFE WITHIN.** [Lothrop Publishing Co. 8 vo. 385 pages.] This is a Christian Science apologetic in the form of a story. But that we are reading fiction and not a record of fact is manifest on every page, therefore the attempted argument is not convincing. The book bears also the peculiar marks of literary style so characteristic of Christian science. It abounds with sentences which have now a familiar sound to the public ear, but carry sense only to the elect,—if, indeed, to them. We wonder that no one has remarked upon the wide contrast in this respect between the teachings of Christian science and the teachings of the New Testament. Whatever else may be said about the utterances of Christ it is at least true that they are intelligible. Even His enemies knew what he meant. But the language of Christian science is often apparently meaningless. If we are told that we reveal our ignorance we respond that so important a gospel should, like Christianity, be capable

of expression in grammatical and intelligible language. The story of "The Life Within" describes the experiences, persecutions, triumphs of a charming girl, a "scientist," who is engaged to a "regular" physician. The situation is obvious. But there is nothing convincing in the presentation of the story. Neither the scientists nor the society around them are presented with sufficient approach to truth to carry any weight with the average reader.

**THE MASTER OF WARLOCK.** By George Cary Eggleston. [Lothrop Pub. Co. 12mo, illus. pp. 423. \$1.50.] As in "Dorothy South," Mr. Eggleston again makes himself the voice of the old regime in Virginia. There is a pretty thread of a story showing woman's active share in the civil war by the part given to the heroine. At great peril she passes back and forth through the lines, successfully organizing an "underground railroad" to convey news and medical supplies from friends in the North to Southern camps and hospitals. The time is the early half of the war, and one of the prominent characters is Stuart the dashing Confederate raider. But most delightful of all is Sam, the hero's negro body-servant. Surely it is worth while to try to elevate a race which can produce that type. On this story-thread the author hangs much of explanation and apology, first for secession and then for its failure. Altogether it is a shrewd plea and furnishes food for thought. Suppose Lincoln had refused to ask the border States to help subdue South Carolina—suppose McClellan had been less timorous—suppose the South had known how to organize as well as she knew how to fight. These questions are not less interesting now that they are fruitless.

**THE SOCIAL UNREST.** John Graham Brooks. [The Macmillan Co. 8vo. pp. 394. \$1.50 net. 1903.] Mr. Brooks is widely recognized as one of the safest of guides in the complicated study of social problems. He is not a theorist merely. He knows from personal investigation and observation the facts on which he bases his conclusions. In the anthracite region, for example, he has been present at every considerable strike which has occurred. Nothing which has been printed, so far as we know, gives more important and trustworthy information of conditions existing there than can be found in this latest book. But other problems are considered. "Man and Society *versus* Machinery;" "Politics and Business;" "The Master Passion of Democracy;" "Socialism at Work." These are some chapter titles which suggest the scope of the book. Mr. Brooks has spent years of study of the social experiments in Europe and gives us a remarkable amount of important information on that subject. The book is interesting reading—vital, moving, informing, from beginning to end. We wish men would read such literature more generally and earnestly consider such information as it provides.

**RAPHAEL.** By Miss Estelle M. Hurl. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 94 pages. Illus. 12 mo. cloth. 50 cents net.]

**REMBRANDT.** [do. 96 pages.] These are the first two volumes of the Riverside Art Series. Each contains fifteen well-chosen pictures and a portrait of the artist. Accompanying each picture is a descriptive chapter which has, the writer says, "only the modest aim of making the picture intelligible." This modest aim is attained with remarkable success. Miss Hurl seems to combine in a very satisfactory degree the artistic sense and the teacher's skill. The stories, as for example that of "Heliogabalus," or "The sortie of the Civic Guard," are well told. The history of the paintings, their origin and purpose, in some cases, as happened to the cartoon of "The Maraculous Draught of Fishes"—their adventures—are graphically described. An introductory section intended for teachers, contains further suggestions on the character of the artist, books of reference, collateral readings and other valuable information. Now that mural decoration is developing so healthily in our own country it is peculiarly timely that such hand books as these should be prepared for the public schools and for private study.

**ADDRESSES ON WAR.** Charles Sumner. [Published for the International Union. Ginn & Co. p. xxvii, 319.] "The true grandeur of humanity is in moral elevation, sustained, enlightened, and decorated by the intellect of man. The surest tokens of this grandeur in a nation are that Christian Beneficence which diffuses the greatest happiness among all, and that passionless, godlike Justice which controls the relations of the nation to other nations and to all the people committed to its charge." This is the theme of one of the greatest orations which Charles Sumner ever uttered. It was delivered before the city government of Boston on July 4, 1845, and won for him a national fame. The oration is published in full

in this book together with two others, "The War System of the Commonwealth of Nations," delivered in 1849, and "The Duel between France and Germany," given as a lecture in Music Hall in 1870. These three addresses probably cover the ground of argument against war, leaving to others only the task of working out or illustrating in detail that which has here been presented by the master mind. Introductory to the book is an exceedingly interesting essay by Mr. Edwin D. Mead, explaining the circumstances under which the addresses were delivered, calling particular attention to certain points and applying them to present day conditions. The book follows Bloch's "Future of War" in a series which is being published in the interests of international peace.

**CHARACTER BUILDING.** Booker T. Washington. [Doubleday, Page & Co. 8 vo., 291 pages. \$1.50 net.] Nothing which has come from Mr. Washington reveals the man himself better than this collection of Sunday evening talks to the students of Tuskegee. Here we see that consecrated common-sense which is a great part of the secret of his success. The rest, perhaps, of the secret lies in his unconscious but vast unselfishness. And that, too, is made evident in these utterances. A man unselfish, self-sacrificing and sensible,—such a man possesses marks of greatness. Add to them extraordinary intellectual ability and you have a really great man, whose memory will long be cherished. These Sunday evening talks are plain, practical and eminently sensible. They are ethical and moral rather than religious. They concern conduct and character rather than doctrine and creed. Nothing could be better for their purpose than such talks as these. The country owes a great debt of gratitude to the man who utters every year to so many young men and women such sound advice. In fact it would be well if in all our schools, public and private, such sound and healthful counsel could be given.

## CHURCH NEWS

### Wellesley Hills Congregational

The pulpit was supplied on March 8 by Rev. E. S. Porter of Stockbridge, in exchange with the pastor.

A pastor's class meets at the parsonage on Fridays at 5 o'clock. All young people from twelve to sixteen years of age, inclusive, are invited to this class to consider some of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith. The manual used is prepared by Rev. Charles L. Morgan, D.D., of Jamaica Plain. Copies may be had by application to the pastor.

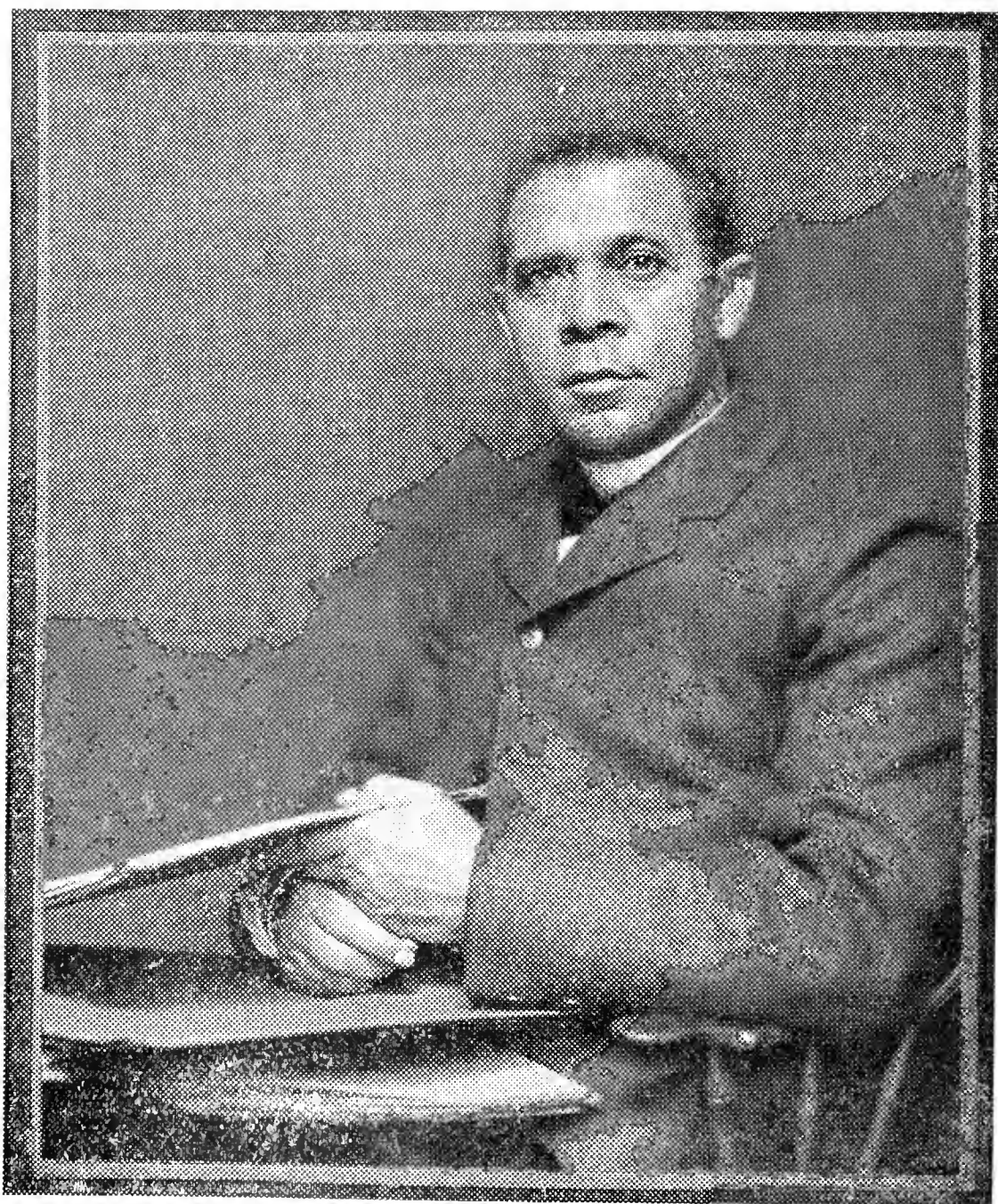
Topics for the Friday evening meetings during March are as follows: March 6, Mission Work in India; March 13, Religion in the Home and in our

Social Relations; March 20, Religion in Business; March 27, the first of a series of studies based on Stalker's "Imago Christi." Topic, Christ as a Friend. April 3, Christ as a Man of Prayer.

There will be services on Sunday afternoons during April, in charge of the Young People's Society, at 4 o'clock. No evening service. It is hoped that this afternoon service will accommodate those who have not been able to attend evening meetings.

On March 15, at 4 o'clock, there will be a "Book Review" meeting arranged by the C. E. Missionary Committee. Mr. Edwin M. Overholser will be the leader and book reviews will be given by Mr. Manchester, Mr. Sweetser, Miss Richardson and others. All the church and congregation





BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

*Courtesy Doubleday, Page & Co.*

*See page 19*



are most cordially invited to this meeting, which is intended to introduce our new missionary library. A list of the books already obtained is given below.

#### THE MISSIONARY LIBRARY

The Bishop's Conversion, Maxwell  
 The Cobra's Den, Chamberlain  
 In the Tiger Jungle  
 The Evangelization of the World in this generation, Mott  
 World Wide Evangelization, Toronto Convention, 1902  
 The Chinese Slave Girl, Rev. J. A. Davis  
 Joseph Hardy Neesima, J. D. Davis  
 John G. Paton, Rev. James Paton  
 My Life and Times, Cyrus Hamlin  
 Great Missionaries of the Churches, Charles Creighton  
 The Gist of Japan, R. B. Perry  
 The Sunrise Kingdom, Japan, Julia D. Carrothers  
 In Lands Afar  
 Chinese Characteristics, Hon. Arthur Smith  
 Personal Life of Livingston  
 The Healing of the Nations, J. Rutter Williamson  
 Social Evils of the Non-Christian World, Rev. J. S. Dennis  
 The Cross in the Land of the Trident, Harlan P. Beach  
 The Earnest Man, Life and Labors of Dr. Judson, Mrs. H. C. Conant  
 Memoir of the Rev. W. C. Burns, Rev. Islay Burns  
 Protestant Missions in South American  
 Transformation of Hawaii  
 Report of Ecumenical Missionary Conference, New York, 1900  
 Files of Missionary Herald and American Missionary

The Social Committee wish to announce that on the second Tuesday evening of each month there will be a social gathering at the church in the entertainment room. This will be for the purpose of promoting the social life of the church, and it is for all members of the congregation, old and young. The first of these gatherings will be on Tuesday evening, March 10, when the Shakespeare entertainment given last autumn by the Woman's Club will be repeated. Keep the second Tuesday of each month free and let every one come.

The Woman's Board of Missions wish to raise a fund for a memorial to Miss Abbie B. Child. The fund will be used to build a dormitory for the girls boarding school at Ahmednagar, India. The auxiliaries are requested to contribute by a dime collection. Mrs. J. W. Peabody will be glad to receive such offerings during the month of March in behalf of our own auxiliary.

## Wellesley Congregational

At a special business meeting of the church, held February 20, Perley Morse was elected deacon for three years, *vice* C. H. Palmer resigned, and George A. Ross, member of the Executive Committee, *vice* Dr. George D. Holmes resigned.

Annual contributions to benevolent objects will be made by vote of the church on the second Sunday of the month, in accordance with the following schedule:

March, Congregational Home Missionary Society  
 April, Wellesley free bed in Newton Hospital  
 May, American Missionary Association  
 June, Sunday School and Publishing Society  
 July, Ministerial Relief Fund  
 September, Church Building Society  
 October, American Board—Foreign Missions  
 November, Congregational Education Society  
 December, Boston Seaman's Friend Society

The social life of the church has been unusually active since the opening of the new year. Monthly socials for the entire congregation are conducted by the Local Church Department of the Woman's Union, the social for March occurring on the 4th inst. The Endeavor Society are carrying on a highly successful series of monthly socials, with large attendance. Mrs. Burrill's Sunday School Class, numbering twenty young men, recently gave a winter picnic to two classes of young ladies and other similar events are in prospect. The Men's Bible Class have an important social event scheduled for March 11. In addition to these, neighborhood socials have been held and more are to follow under the auspices of the Woman's Union.

On Tuesday, March 3, a special series of Lenten services was begun, a study being made of the Character of Christ. Following is the order of topics:

March 3, Christ's humility and compassion  
 March 10, Christ's patience and long-suffering  
 March 17, Christ's courage and heroism  
 March 24, Christ's loyalty and faithfulness  
 March 31, Christ's reserve and self-denial  
 April 7, Christ's kingliness and divine worth

An unusually attractive reception was given in honor of Rev. and Mrs. Sleeper, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Ingraham, Grove street, Wednesday evening, Feb. 25. About one hundred and fifty invitations were sent out and nearly that number of people were present. In the large and roomy house there was ample space for all the guests, without that overcrowding which is often an intolerable feature of receptions. Cheerful, open fires in well-nigh every room made the background picturesque and homelike. There was a conspicuous absence of stiffness and undue formality throughout the entire evening. The guests were welcomed first by Mrs. Ingraham and Mrs. Sleeper, then by Mr. Ingraham and Mr.

Sleeper. The girls of Mrs. Ingraham's Sabbath School class escorted the guests to the refreshment room and served them there. The dining room was tastefully decorated with trailing green vines and masses of yellow daffodils. Mrs. Wiswall and Mrs. Rollins served ice cream the early part of the evening and Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Blood the latter part. The gathering broke up at the regulation Wellesley hour, ten o'clock. The presence of the two little boys of the family, Temple and Paul, added much to the homelikeness and pleasure of the occasion. Altogether it was an especially successful reception because of the general atmosphere of hospitality and freedom.

On Friday evening, March 6, a very interesting missionary concert on the field and work of our foreign missionary, Rev. J. C. Perkins of Madura, was given by the Christian Endeavor Society, in presence of a large audience, a delegation from the Wellesley Hills Society also being present. A conversation in the Tamril language, with Tamril music, by Donald Perkins, son of the missionary, Rendall and Theodore Chandler of the Missionary Home in Auburndale, made an attractive feature of the evening. An offering of over sixteen dollars helped swell the mission fund.

The annual meeting of the Men's Bible class, of which Rev. Mr. Sleeper is teacher, was held on Wednesday evening, March 11, at the home of Mr. E. H. Waleett, who entertained them right royally. The membership has increased until there are now forty-five names on the roll, about two-thirds of whom were present, accompanied by their wives. A very pleasant musical and literary program was given and refreshments were served.

### St. Mary's Church

Special services are being held during the lent season. These are as follows:

Tuesday, 4 p. m. Evening Prayer and Lecture.

Wednesday, 4 p. m. Missionary Service and Study.

Thursday, 7.30 p. m. Evening Prayer with Sermon by special preacher.

### Holy Week

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Service 4 p. m.

Maundy Thursday 7.30 p. m., Celebration of Lord's Supper or Holy Communion.

Good Friday, 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m., Service and Sermon.

The special Thursday evening preachers who have been with us and who are to come are these:

Feb. 26. Rev. P. W. Spragne, St. John's church, Charlestown.

Mch. 5. Rev. C. H. Perry, St. Peter's church, Cambridge.

Mch. 12. Rev. F. H. Bigelow, St. Paul's church, Natick.

Mch. 19. Rev. James Sheerin, St. James church, Cambridge.

Mch. 26. Rev. A. H. Amory, Archdeacon of Lowell, St. Stephen's church, Lynn.

April 2. Rev. R. H. Coe, All Saints' church, Belmont.

On Sunday evenings some of the neighborhood clergy are itinerating through the parishes of which they are the rectors. The visitations at St. Mary's are as follows:

March 1. Rev. John Matteson. "The Great Salvation."

March 8. Rev. W. Hall Williams. "Prayer and Spiritual Power."

March 15. Rev. George W. Shinn, D. D. "The Work of the Spirit Completing the Work of Christ."

March 22. Rev. Francis E. Webster. "Personal Work."

March 29. Rev. Thomas L. Cole. "The Spirit and the Flesh."

Mr. Nattress, rector of St. Andrew's, and the rector of St. Mary's, exchanged services on Quinquagesima Sunday. Mr. Cole is preaching in a number of other parishes during lent.

Miss Dodson, head of St. Mary's Hall, Shanghai, China, is expected to tell of her work to both the congregation and the Sunday school, on the morning of March 22.

Mr. Morse is training the choir to sing in the choir festival to be held in Boston in May.

Miss May Spring of our branch read a paper at the neighborhood conference of the Girls' Friendly at Grace church, Newton.

Miss Lucy Sturgis, president of the Massachusetts Branch of the Junior Auxiliary to the Missionary Society, gave an interesting address to the Helpers' Circle upon the occasion of the re-organization of the Circle

into a branch of the Junior Auxiliary.

On Easter day there will be an early celebration at seven o'clock. Full morning service at 10.45 and the children's festival at 4.30. There will be no night service.

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*Dr. Paul A. Hudnut, for the past five years a practising physician at Pawtucket, R. I., has opened an office in the Old Tea Room, Wellesley.*

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# OUR TOWN

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A P R I L , 1 9 0 3

Volume VI  
Number 4

PUBLISHED AT THE MAUGUS PRESS  
WELLESLEY HILLS

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CHARLES MARVIN EATON



# OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

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*Volume VI*

*APRIL, 1903*

*Number 4*

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## CHARLES MARVIN EATON

Charles Marvin Eaton, the former publisher of this journal, was born in Boston, August 20, 1849. He was of unmixed New England stock on both sides of the house, his father having come from Worcester; his mother, Miss Ann T. Storey, being of an old Hingham family. Mr. Eaton was one of a family of nine children, of whom one only, Miss Hannah, survives him. During his early childhood, Mr. Eaton suffered from a partial paralysis, some of the consequences of which remained with him permanently. For a number of years he was quite lame, but through the skilful appliances of modern surgery he was enabled to enjoy many forms of physical exercise. After his education at the Boston Latin School, he came with his family to reside at Wellesley Hills, then called Grantville, and for many years he has been active and profoundly interested in the social, political, artistic and religious concerns of our little commonwealth.

For some days previous to his final illness Mr. Eaton had suffered from an attack of

grip, but not of a sufficiently serious character to detain him for more than a few days from active business. But on Sunday, March 8th, while attending the Unitarian church, of which he was a member, he was seized with a chill. This sudden attack rapidly developed into pneumonia. But although he was seriously ill, yet the specific disease had been conquered, and his friends looked confidently forward to his final and complete recovery. These expectations, however, were doomed to disappointment. Suddenly the brain became involved and after lying in an unconscious state for about 24 hours, he died on the morning of March 27. The funeral services were conducted by his pastor, on the Monday following, and the body was deposited in the family lot in the old cemetery at Hingham.

To those who knew and loved him the sweetness and gentleness of his nature and his spirit of genial helpfulness will bring in constant remembrance the blessed words of the old scripture :

“The Lord loveth a cheerful giver.”

## THE TRIBUTE OF A FRIEND

By SELDON L. BROWN

It is probable that no one in town would have been more generally missed or more sincerely mourned than Charles M. Eaton.

It is well, while the keenness of our sense of loss enables us to apprehend more clearly the great essentials of friendship and the foundations on which the joy of association is based, to consider the characteristics of this loyal soul whose death is so deep and real a sorrow to so many. How was it that this quiet, kindly gentleman was able to win and to hold the respect and strong regard of so many? I say many, for the number of his friends was limited only by the time and opportunity to make them.

"To know him was to love him."

What was the secret of the charm which all could feel and which was so quiet, so unobtrusive, and yet so certain in its results?

The Master said, "Be of good cheer," and surely this friend of ours had caught the spirit of the message. Day in and day out an even cheerfulness radiated from him and made his presence a help, an uplift and a benediction. There was in this nothing forced, nothing wearisome, nothing ostentatious; it was the outward sign of a consciousness well centered, well rounded, deep, sincere, true.

He was invariably kind. Indeed, when one came to know him well and had won the right to intimate friendship, this trait grew to seem ever stronger and to dominate and characterize the impress of his nature. It arose from genuine goodness of heart, from love for his fellowmen, from satisfaction in their joy, and sorrow in their grief.

To one like this, selfishness was impossi-

ble,—not because he did not wish for things, not because he did not enjoy them—for deep and strong was his depth of appreciation—but because his nature was so sympathetic, so loyal and so true that his joy was in the happiness of his friends. It was because he had grasped more clearly than most of us the great truth that we can get out of life only what we put into it, and that he who loseth his life in the lives of his friends shall surely find it.

No tribute to him would be adequate which failed to mention the invariable courtesy which marked his bearing toward everyone from the millionaire to the child upon the street. This courtesy had the subtle but unmistakable quality which stamped it as the genuine expression of a nature true to the traditions of a refined and cultured ancestry.

Of his courage of heart it would be easy to say much. Although he contended all his life against physical limitations which would have soured and embittered many a man, he did not allow it to daunt or discourage him. Always his hope was high, his outlook clear, and his soul open to the best about him. Few were more social than he and none more welcome in any group he might enter; fond, too, he was of nature and keenly alive and responsive to all her varying moods.

It was my privilege, prized at the time and precious now in retrospect, to spend with him many an hour of recreation. With him I have enjoyed the pleasures of sea and shore, of mountain and valley, of storm and sunshine, and as I look back on those hours

they seem all sunshine, so joyous and so restful was his fellowship. Never have I known a better companion, nor has anyone done more to reveal to me the possibilities of friendship.

Close acquaintance extending over a long period is a real test, and, subjected to this he stands true. Never did we know him to trim, to hedge, to prevaricate. Open, straightforward as the day, he never failed to condemn and oppose evil, to stand for the good; never hesitated to admit an error if he was mistaken, and yet was not censorious and bitter if others failed to do the same. Never can I remember a time—and I have known him for fifteen years—when he failed to cast his influence on the side of the right, the just, the true.

Such was the citizen we have lost. Not only will his friends miss him, but likewise

the community and the town. Success in the highest and best sense was his; and the beauty of his life and character assumes yet fairer proportions seen with the deeper insight which, as a divine compensation, accompanies our grief.

“Is it, then, regret for buried time  
That keenlier in sweet April wakes,  
And meets the year, and gives and takes  
The colors of the crescent prime?”

“Not all: the songs, the stirring air,  
The life re-orient out of dust,  
Cry thro’ the sense to hearten trust  
In that which made the world so fair.”

“Not all regret: the face will shine  
Upon me, while I muse alone:  
And that dear voice I once have known  
Still speak to me of me and mine:”

“Yet less of sorrow lives in me  
For days of happy commune dead;  
Less yearning for the friendship fled,  
Than some strong bond which is to be.”

## DECORATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Report of Lecture by Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr.

**I**N Maugus Hall, on Thursday evening, March 12th, the third and last of the lectures arranged by the Art Committee of the Education Association was delivered to a good audience. By way of introduction to his subject, Mr. Coolidge spoke of the recent and wide-spread interest in the general matter of interior decoration of buildings. It is hardly twenty-five years since the work of LaFarge in the lantern of Trinity church in Boston, which was about the earliest specimen of mural decoration in the country. Since then great advances have been made. The library of Congress is the most elaborately decorated public building in the country—remarkable for the variety and profusion of its decoration. Especially fine is the mosaic work, which has the advantage of unity

of workmanship. In Boston we have near at hand, available for inspection, some of the most interesting work of the kind in the country. In the Boston Public Library are fine examples of three different styles of mural decoration. One is by Mr. Abbey in the delivery room. This may be called illustrative. Here are pictures, related to a story which it is necessary to know. The pictures have no relation to their surroundings and in the bustling activity of the room seem out of place. Another style is that of Paul du Chavannes, who is probably the foremost mural painter of France. But he is a man seventy years old with a style long fixed. It was not likely that he would alter it in order to fit the magnificent setting of Sienna marble provided in the library hallway. Indeed, that setting is too much for any man. Cha-

vannes work is marked by beauty of scheme simplicity of detail and harmony of color. The decorations are not flat but have great depth of atmosphere. Still they are truly decorative, restful and harmonious.

In the upper hall are the paintings of Sargent. Here we are able to witness growth in the work of the artist and what he has done is only a promise of better things yet to come. The earliest work is most striking, but seems almost like a mass of fireworks. It lacks in restfulness, has an excessive violence of movement. Perhaps one cannot expect great brilliancy of coloring and restfulness of action in the same composition. In the second piece, just completed, the artist has completely changed his manner, and has achieved a greater work. He has tried to express something permanent and important, and the more we study it the more we shall see its fitness, the completeness of its expression of the thought of the artist. Here is more restfulness, more depth of feeling than in the earlier work.

Now in considering the interior decoration of public schools, we are coming very close to the life of the people, to the life of our homes. In recent times great pains has been taken with reference to the building itself and all of its practical details. But hitherto, so far as public expenditure is concerned, nothing has been devoted to the decoration of the buildings. Here private generosity and public spirit must step in and help, and much has already been accomplished.

From this point on to the close of the lecture Mr. Coolidge illustrated by the aid of the stereopticon what has been done. He showed photographs of the interiors of the High School in Medford, one of the most satisfactory examples of public school deco-

ration; also of the Parkman School, the Phillips Brooks School, and the Horace Mann School for deaf mutes. Then followed several series of pictures showing appropriate subjects for decoration. First were shown views of natural scenery, such as Pike's Peak, the Grand Canon of Colorado, a great Geyser, the Volcano of Japan, a Norwegian Fjord, and Niagara Falls. Then pictures of animal life, hounds, a hare by Albert Durer, a dromedary, an elephant running. Then came architectural views—the pyramids, the sphynx, obelisks, the Acropolis at Athens, the Roman Forum, the Coliseum, Notre Dame, the Rialto, Florence Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, the Capitol at Washington. Then were shown pictorial decorations, several pictures by Velasquez, statuary; some beautiful specimens of equestrian statuary, a monument of Lincoln by St. Gaudens, two representations of St. George, and finally portraits of George Washington, Martha Washington, Lincoln, Webster and Longfellow.

Accompanying these pictures Mr. Coolidge gave running comments of a most interesting and instructive nature, but difficult to report apart from the illustrations. The lecture was most delightful and instructive. It cannot fail to have quickened the desire of the hearers to continue the good work already so well begun under the judicious guidance of Miss Soper and the school officials in our own schools. It is to be hoped that the financial results of the lecture course, directly and indirectly, may be seen in the further enrichment of the walls of our various school rooms. The public may well be grateful to the lecturers who have spoken to us and to those who have obtained their services for so worthy a cause.

## WELLESLEY HILLS WOMAN'S CLUB



THE Wellesley Hills Woman's Club has for its avowed object "to promote ethical, social and educational culture in the community." How well it is fulfilling its mission may be judged from an account of its work the present year.

Its meetings are held bi-monthly from November to May. As it is not to be expected that each number of the year's program should prove of equal interest to each member, it has been the aim of the Executive Committee to present a wide range of subjects, "from grave to gay, from solemn to serene," so that each member would find especial pleasure in one or more numbers while she could hardly fail to gather something of interest out of the others, which appealed more directly to those of tastes dissimilar to her own.

Two plays, cast from club members, have been presented with success. This has been somewhat of an innovation as prior to last year nothing of the kind had been attempted. The admirable manner in which they were given and their enthusiastic reception by the Club indicate that we are the fortunate possessors of unusual dramatic ability which should not be allowed to lie dormant. Another event which represents effort on the part of the Club is the Local Handicraft Exhibit which takes place too late to receive attention in this number.

The Bible and Browning have found their respective interpreters while the annual concert brought music of a high order.

From speakers of ability we have listened to tales of travel in remote portions of our own continent and to stories of life in foreign lands, while our program for April 15th provides a celebration of Patriot's Day, at which the High School pupils and teachers will be the guests of the Club.

Before passing to a detailed account of the last meeting, which was of unique interest, it seems fitting to let our townspeople know that we are not living to ourselves alone, that we have other interests than providing lectures and entertainments for our own enjoy-

ment. When the Friendly Aid Committee, which from its inception to the present season had been auxiliary to the Women's Club, came to seek the maternal blessing upon its departure to set up housekeeping by itself, it was given in tangible form, namely, by a bank check.

Our honored ex-president, Mrs. Amory, the local representative of the managers of the Convalescent Home, has had the pleasure of handing to the treasurer of that institution a gift of twenty-five dollars from her own Club. We are making a special offering by voluntary contribution toward the maintenance of the Mass. Model School in Georgia, sustained by the Mass. Federation of Women's Clubs to offset to such extent as possible the evil effects of Massachusetts capital *without* Massachusetts legislation against child labor in the cotton mills of that state.

On the afternoon of March 18th, the pupils of the 8th and 9th grades were the guests of the Club at a lecture by Mr. William D. Denton of Wellesley, on "Butterflies and their Protective Mimicry."

Mr. Denton is the son of the late William Denton, geologist and lecturer. From both parents the Denton sons and daughters inherited love for nature study and travel. There is hardly an important country or island that some member of the family has not visited. Some of the most interesting moths and butterflies in the world were used by Mr. Denton to illustrate his lecture, which gave, first, a general outline of the relative position of the butterfly in the scale of existence; then the life history of the individual insect and the four stages of its being, viz., the egg, the caterpillar, the pupa, and the perfect insect.

The destructive insects were spoken of and the life histories of the Gypsy and Brown Tail moths were shown.

Mention was made that the Brown Tail moth had been found in Wellesley, one of our teachers having found two colonies in the library grounds.

The gradual and unconscious development of the insects from generation to generation

which causes it to harmonize with its environment and thus protect the individual life and the life of the species was dwelt upon. Among the specimens illustrating this were the "Leaf Butterfly" from India.



LEAF BUTTERFLY

This wonderful butterfly when its wings are closed resembles a dead leaf perfectly, even the veins and fungus-like marks.

When pursued by a bird it lights on a bush or tree and it then so closely resembles a dead leaf as to escape destruction.

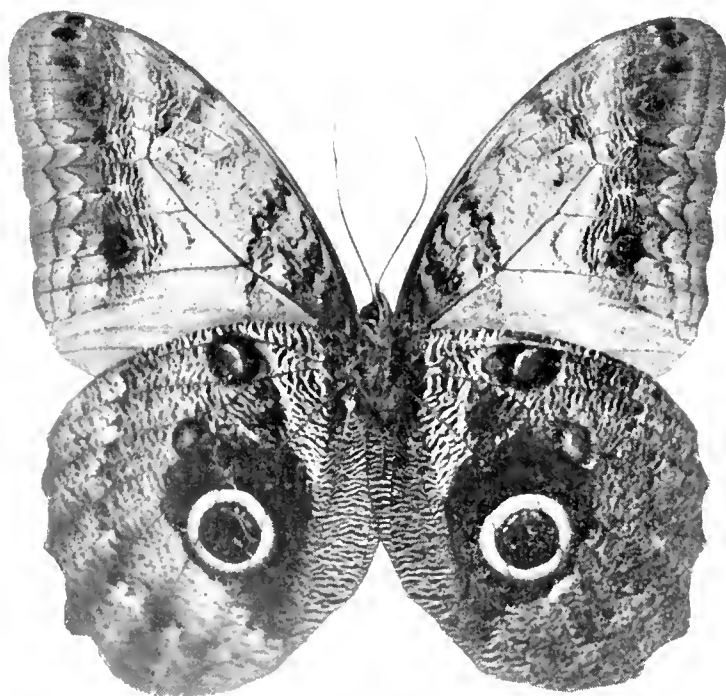
The "Owl Butterfly," from South America and Mexico, with its wings marked like the eyes and feathers of an owl's head, was exhibited; also the "Cobra Moth" from India, the tip of the wing marked like the head of the dreaded cobra, and the "Orchid Moth," with its long streaming tails resembling a tropical flower.

Mr. Denton quoted from Bates, Wallace, Scudder, Drummond, and other naturalists, and gave the results of some of his own observations in studying insects, both in North and South America. Some of the morphos of South America were shown, which are the most brilliantly colored butterflies in the world. One which has metal-like reflections on the wings Mr. Denton said could be seen a quarter of a mile as it flashed in the tropical sunshine. Another had the colors of an opal, hence its name, the "Opal Butterfly."

The specimens were mounted on the Denton tablets, the invention of our fellow-townsmen, Mr. Sherman F. Denton, brother of the lecturer. These tablets protect the insects so well that they were freely handled by those present without injury to the specimens. At the close of the lecture the club members and school children immediately surrounded Mr. Denton and his butterflies and engaged him for an hour in conversation and explanations.

A pleasant feature of the program was the whistling of Miss Ella M. Chamberlin of Cambridge, who in two groups of selections to her own accompaniment on the piano, gave imitations of bird calls and produced almost orchestral effects through this much-abused form of musical expression.

It was one of those rare afternoons that seem to please every one and deserve to be classed among the most successful of the Club meetings.



OWL BUTTERFLY

## EDUCATION ASSOCIATION



THE third year of the Education Association has been the most profitable one in its brief history. The record given below in the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer may be read with considerable pride. It should be effective in enlisting in the membership of the Association a large number of citizens who would be glad to have a share in such good work. For the effective leadership of Mr. Charles Sibley and the wise energy of the Executive Committee in accomplishing such good results, the thanks of the town are due. The lectures provided during the year, the work for decoration of the school rooms and the support of a summer playground, place the town, in this respect, in the forefront of progressive village communities.

The third annual meeting of the Association was held in the entertainment room of the Wellesley Hills Congregational church on the evening of the 24th of March. About two hundred members and friends of the Association were in attendance. Mr. Sibley opened the meeting with a brief presentation of the purpose and work of the Association. Officers for the ensuing year were elected. Reports were read and accepted and then the audience listened to a very interesting lecture on "The Birds of New England," by Dr. William R. Lord. The lecturer first made an eloquent plea for the protection and preservation of the birds. He protested against that so-called "sport" which kills for the pleasure of killing. He described the wonderful beauty of the birds and the exquisite delight which one may enjoy who has learned to love birds, to listen to their songs and watch their habits. He described the economic value of birds to the farmer and gardener and the loss which surely follows in field and forest where their aid in destroying insect pests has been foolishly forfeited. Some of the songs of birds were interestingly imitated on a flute, by a friend of the lecturer, and then a large number of beautiful photographs of birds, many of them taken from life, were presented with the aid of a stereopticon. Some of the most attractive of these pictures described the results accomplished with the school children in Worcester in fostering

bird life, under the instruction of Mr. Clifton F. Hodge, perhaps the foremost teacher of nature study in the country. Mr. Hodge's book, "Nature Study and Life," is one of the best books on the subject ever written.

Dr. Lord's lecture was greatly enjoyed and he was given the enthusiastic thanks of the Association.

The officers chosen for the ensuing year were as follows:

President, Mr. Charles A. Sibley.

Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Frederick C. Leslie.

Executive Committee, Mrs. Parris T. Farwell, Mrs. Wm. C. Norcross, Mrs. Edwin M. Overholser, Dr. Marshall L. Perrin, Rev. Wm. W. Sleeper, Mr. Isaac Sprague, Mr. Richard Cunningham.

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1902-1903.

The Executive Committee of the Wellesley Education Association has the honor of submitting herewith its third annual report, and, in so doing, takes pleasure in informing the members that its meetings during the year have been harmoniously conducted; we hope also that the results of its deliberations have spoken for themselves through gain to the Association and the public.

There have been seven meetings of the Executive Committee and two of the Association.

A course of three lectures has been given under the management of the Public School Art Committee, for the purpose of raising funds to further the interests of art in the public schools of Wellesley. As seen from the published reports of the lectures, from the good attendance, and from the treasurer's report, much of lasting benefit has been accomplished.

During the summer, the Association tendered its aid to the Friendly Aid Society of The Wellesley Hills Woman's Club, to provide a playground and teacher of athletics for the boys at the eastern end of the town. This enterprise was undertaken to meet a need, long felt in that vicinity of occupying mischievous minds and exercising idle bodies. The playground achieved the object for which it was planned, and its great suc-

cess has been fully told in the pages of "Our Towns."

Although much has already been done, the faithful workers of our Association hope that the coming year will see marked progress, with a longer list of supporting members, and increasing activity and growth.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE CUSHING LESLIE, Sec'y.

#### REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR YEAR 1902-1903.

Receipts		
Cash on hand Mch. 1, 1902	\$	1.70
Cash from fees		11.50
Cash for playground		116.50
Cash from redeemed postal cards		.73
Total receipts		\$130.43
Expenditures		
Stationery and letter-head	\$	4.00
Money orders, printing and postage		6.02
Expense for playground		94.29
Total expenditures		104.31
Balance		\$26.12

Playground Fund		
Cash contributed	\$	116.50
Expenses		94.29
Balance		\$22.21
Received		
From art exhibition, individual contributions, etc.	\$	200.80
From art lectures		100.00
Total receipts		\$300.80
Paid		
Expenses of art exhibit	\$	19.02
Expenses of lectures		32.00
Pictures and casts		187.46
Total expenditures		238.48
Balance on hand		\$62.32

Two bills, one for printing and one for stereopticon still due.

Copy from Seldon L. Brown's report.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE CUSHING LESLIE, Treas.

## WELLESLEY "ARTS AND CRAFTS"



VERY successful exhibition of handicraft was given by the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, April 1st, in Maugus Hall. Specimens of work done by residents of the town made a varied and attractive exhibit, manifesting the interest of the townspeople in hand work. The most prominent tables were those for the display of needlework and knitting, pyrography and wood carving, and work done in the public schools. In the department of needlework were shown embroidery, lace, fine sewing and drawn work. Particularly interesting were some examples of Italian and Norwegian embroidery done by ladies of the town. Several fine pieces of needlework were loaned by the Academy of the Assumption.

The public school exhibit under the direc-

tion of Miss Soper, the teacher of drawing, was very creditable, showing good work in basket weaving, drawing, designing, etc. There was also an exhibition of sloyd by the Wellesley School for Boys.

Specimens of hand weaving were on exhibition; also bead work, basket weaving, and book binding. There were ship models and some fine work in wood carving and cabinet making. Violins made by a resident of the town were shown. Especially worthy of mention was a chest of oak with much ornamental iron work, designed and executed by Mr. Fletcher Abbott.

Some excellent work in photography and engraving was seen; also mounted moths and skins of birds and animals cured and stuffed. There was a table devoted to the display of cookery and cereal cubes; and many blue ribbons won at poultry shows were exhibited.



# OUR TOWN

April, 1903

*Published on the first of each month by C. M. Eaton  
Managing Editor, Parris T. Farwell, Wellesley Hills*  
Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter

## EDITORIAL

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It is with profound sorrow that we record in this number of *Our Town* the sudden death of Mr. Charles M. Eaton, to whom, as much as to any one person the magazine has owed its existence. From the beginning he entered heartily into the idea of publishing a periodical which should be the organ of every kind of village improvement and advocate all the highest and best interests of the community life. The paper has never been the source of any other wealth than that of the ideas which it might express. Mr. Eaton's desire simply has been to put into the paper everything that would represent and advance what is best and noblest in public life. He hoped that it would in some degree be a means of unifying and expressing the best sentiment of the town, educational, social, religious and political. It is an expression of his own

most admirable and unselfish public spirit. The present managing editor of the magazine cannot adequately express his own sense of personal loss in the death of this friend and fellow worker. He can only emphasize the absolute truthfulness of the testimony which others have given elsewhere in this issue of the paper.

He is grateful for the intimate friendship enjoyed during the years in which publisher and editors have worked together in a common cause. It is our hope and desire to carry on, as fully as possible, the purposes for which the paper has thus far existed. This generous and gracious life has made its mark as many more aggressive lives have failed to do, and the memory it has left behind is one which, in the noblest sense, makes life worth living.

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## STATE INSPECTION OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

There is a bill now before the legislature which reads as follows: "The State Board of Charity shall, as often as once a year, visit and inspect all charitable institutions or homes whose property is exempt from taxation under the provisions of Section five of chapter twelve of the Revised Laws." [House, No. 610.] We have no doubt that the sentiment of the readers of *Our Town* will be unanimously in favor of this legislation. But it will be assisted if those who favor it will write at once to Senator Albion F. Bemis and Representative Thomas Sutton, who represent this district, and express their desires. Strange as it may seem, there

is a kind of organized opposition not of a creditable nature. The institutions which make objections are the ones where inspection is most needed. And the fact that the public relieve them of taxation, gives to the public the right to demand that they shall be publicly inspected. There is no reason why they should be freed from the oversight which is given to others. Not only would abuse of public funds be prevented but in many ways the welfare of the institutions would best be forwarded. It is to be hoped that the public will so realize the wisdom of such legislation as to ensure its accomplishment.



MRS. JOHN VAN VORST AS "ESTHER KELLY"  
Wearing the costume of the pickle factory



MISS MARIE VAN VORST AS "BELL BALLARD"  
At work in a shoe factory

The authors of "The Woman Who Toils" [published by Doubleday, Page and Company]

## SOME NEW BOOKS

WASHINGTON, THE CAPITAL CITY: and its part in the History of the Nation. By Rufus Rockwell Wilson. [J. B. Lippincott Co. 2 vols. Cloth, gilt top. 12mo. Illus. pp. 803. \$3.50 net.] Men and women of mature years can well remember when our Capital was called a vain dream—a stupendous failure, and its removal seriously discussed. The sight of these two beautiful volumes brings home the fact that today we are living in a new era. Suddenly, we know not how or when, the nation awoke to the knowledge that the Father of his country left to his children, as a part of their heritage, a glorious city fit to centralize and enshrine the ideals of a mighty people. When we learn that Major l'Enfant insisted upon making plans for a Capital for a nation of fifty states and five hundred millions of people, plans for a millennium not a century, we begin to understand why it remained a "city of magnificent distances" for so many years. These are the plans to which Congress has now returned with the assistance of a commission of experts. It is a striking and picturesque assembly of characters we meet in these pages and we have the feeling of really meeting them. From John Marshall to General Scott, from Dolly Madison and Harriet Martineau to Kate Chase Sprague, they are marshalled each with a piquant anecdote or a telling bit of description. Even the minor characters who claim only a few lines of space, make a distinct impression. Merely as a storehouse of anecdotes about political and literary men and women the volumes would be unique. What can better show the contrast between the sections than this story of Mrs. Clay? As she stood watching her husband playing cards for stakes, a New England woman said, "How can you endure to see your husband gamble?" To which Mrs. Clay promptly responded, "Oh, he always wins." One chapter, "Washington in Alien Hands," gives a good account of the capture by the British with details of the damage inflicted. A significant title is "The Reign of Jackson." It should be said that Mr. Wilson writes without rancor though always frankly. It is as if he finds everybody interesting whether he agrees with them or not, and so he makes every one interesting to us. Much attention is paid to the growing importance of journalism. The chapter on "Camps and Hospitals" gives an interesting picture of Washington during the Civil war. "Lincoln in the White House" and "The Last Days of the War" are chapters containing many stories about the great President, now "the gentlest memory in our history." Following the tragedy we have a chapter on Johnson and his impeachment, one on "The Presidency of Grant," and the conclusion "A New Era and a New City." The account of municipal government by Congress "guided by public opinion" ought to make New York and St. Louis envious. To have traced with the author the growth of "the wilderness hamlet into one of the most beautiful Capitals of

the world," is a pleasure long to be remembered.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN THE ORIENT. By John W. Foster. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Octavo, pp. 476. \$3.00 net.] This volume supplements "A Century of American Diplomacy" by the same author whose easy, straightforward style is emblematic of that new kind of diplomacy which is known as distinctively American. According to the N. Y. Times "Mr. Foster has been Minister, Ambassador and Special Ambassador so many years that he is known in all the courts of Europe and Asia and is entitled to use about one alphabet in reciting his membership in French, Spanish and Mexican Societies." The present work begins with the earliest invasion of the Orient by the Portuguese, Dutch and English and comes down to the present day. Its spirit is as far removed from aspersions upon other nations as it is from buncomb about our own. But the simple narrative of facts will rejoice all patriotic citizens. In the early years of the Republic when England impressed our seamen and both England and France tried to drive our flag off the Atlantic, our canny sailors sent their stout, trim ships around the Horn and soon monopolized the China far trade. The government at Washington was not slow to follow up this advantage and then came the long, slow progress of gaining a legitimate foothold for commerce in China and Japan. The other nations alternately bullied and kotowed. The United States succeeded when they failed, by pursuing a course of firmness and fair dealing thus becoming the pioneer treaty maker. There are chapters on Hawaii, Samoa and Korea. As to the Chinese in our own country, the pros and cons are clearly given in the chapter on "Chinese Immigration and Exclusion." Many things in the book serve to show the contrast between Congress and the Executive in point of efficiency and fairness. Mr. Foster enlivens his narration with stories and spicy bits of description, making it most interesting reading.

THE WOMAN WHO TOILS. By Mrs. John Van Vorst and Marie Van Vorst. [Doubleday, Page & Co. 304 p. Illus. \$1.50 net.] The public is always willing to listen to the message of any one who is dead in earnest. Especially willing is that attention when the message concerns the lives of men and women. Mrs. Van Vorst and Marie Van Vorst are deeply in earnest and they tell a thrilling story of experiences endured in order to learn the most intimate facts about their sister women who toil. In various places and occupations these women lived by the side of the workers, rooming in the crowded tenements, working in shoe shop, cotton mill or pickle factory, in Lynn, Pittsburg, Chicago, Excelsior So. Carolina and elsewhere. They sought for work, found it, entered upon it and learned by personal experience its hopelessness and hardship as it is at present conducted in the great in-

dustrial centres. The man or woman who can read this narrative unmoved with a desire to help alleviate such distress must be insensate. It is true that personal qualities in the writers make their experience somewhat different in nature from that of men and women who have been reared to such conditions and know nothing else. But after all their message is profoundly valuable. It is not right that men and women should be doomed to live in such conditions. Nor will they always. And such a book as this has more influence to bring about desired results than the wisest, cool-blooded theorizing of the professional economist or philanthropist writing from his study chair.

THE FILIGREE BALL, being a full and true account of the solution of the mystery concerning the Jeffrey-Moore affair. By Anna Katherine Green. [Bobbs-Merrill Co. 12mo. pp. 418. Illus. \$1.50.] There are three classes of readers. Those who dislike detective stories, those who like them and are ashamed to say so and those who enjoy them and confess it greedily. The last two classes need no introduction to Mrs. Green. This, her newest story of crime and mystery, is one of her best. Though far from being an imitation it yet has a curious flavor of Wilkie Collins. The events center about a certain mysterious old house in Washington, "the house of doom." There has been a gain in the quality of the author's style, in the steadiness with which she handles her plot and the analysis of the characters. Returning again to the "Leavenworth Case," this seems a decided improvement over the early work.

UNDER THE ROSE. By Frederic S. Isham. [Bowen-Merrill Co. 12mo. pp. 427. \$1.50. Four illustrations in color.] A pretty story of court life under Francis I. The reader may find some flaws in the history if he choose, but he will not choose. For the evident aim of the author is not to bestow information but to tell a good story in an attractive way. Yet the contrast between the character of Charles V. and that of Francis I. is well drawn. Robelais appears as "priest, doctor, writer, scamp." Other minor characters taken from real history are the jesters, Caillette and Triboulet. The latter will be recognized by those who are familiar with Victor Hugo's "Rois' Amuse." The story turns upon the fortunes of a group of court jesters, two of whom are masquerading under cap and bells. One of the most charming scenes is that in which the heroine betrays, by her singing, that she is a prescribed Huguenot. Considering the title it would be a crime to betray more about the plot. We heartily commend the book to any one who wishes for a

cheerful, wholesome novel, written in good English and fitted to rest a tired mind and nerves.

MY WOODLAND INTIMATES. By Effie Bignell, author of *Mr. Chupes* and *Miss Jenny*. [The Baker and Taylor Co. 241 pp. \$1.00 net.] Readers of Miss Bignall's earlier work will greet with pleasure this new production. Not only does the author know and love birds and squirrels and trees, but she possesses a rare knack of interpreting their life to others so that those who are most insensible of the world around them begin to hear voices and catch visions that make them long for further knowledge. More of this book is given to descriptive writing than was in *Mr. Chupes* and *Miss Jenny*, but there is here also a delicious story of a pair of squirrels "Mr. Rufus and Madame Jolie-Queue" which has that familiar biographical charm in which the author so excels. One cannot read the book without knowing better and loving better those harmless and beautiful feathered and furry folk who live, if men are wise enough to let them, all about us.

THE REV. JOHN HENRY. By P. R. Benson. [A. S. Barnes Co. 12mo. pp. 188.] The author was possessed of a laudable desire to hold up to ridicule and condemnation various kinds of hypocrisy, bigotry and injustice. His story, however, is too incredible to accomplish more than a sense of exasperation with the author himself because of the false perspective, bad grouping and coloring of the picture he has drawn. All the faults he has condemned do exist and are worthy of condemnation, but they do not exist as he has described them.

COMMERCIAL GERMAN. By Arnold Kutner of the New York High School of Commerce. [American Book Company. 403 pages. \$1.00.] The purpose of this book is to give especial aid to those who are studying German for business rather than for literary purposes. It consists of two parts—one containing the elements of commercial German used to describe the methods of a manufacturing firm; the second part consists of extracts from German newspapers, typical advertisements, etc.

BEGINNINGS OF RHETORIC AND COMPOSITION. By Prof. A. S. Hill of Harvard University. [American Book Co. pp. 522. \$1.25.] Of the making of Rhetorics there is no end. But this one seems to be justified both by its method and by the emphasis it places upon accuracy in the use of language. Part I. devotes 340 pages to the consideration of "correct and incorrect forms of expression," and is the best presentation of this important subject we have ever seen.

## CHURCH NEWS

**Wellesley Congregational**

Easter Sunday will be observed with a carol service at 9 o'clock, sung by the Junior Endeavor Chorus; the morning service at 10.30, with Easter sermon and music; a special session of Sunday School at 12; a Sunday School concert, with songs and recitations by the children, at 6 o'clock, and the Endeavor meeting at 7.15.

Special devotional services are being held during passion week. Mrs. F. W. Ruggles of Auburn-dale assists the pastor on Friday evening.

The Young Men's Bible Class will give their annual banquet Wednesday evening, April 22, laying covers for 200 guests. A fine entertainment will be provided.

The Local Church Department of the Woman's Union gives a Congregational social in the chapel on the evening of April 15. A musical program has been planned.

Mr. F. Leslie Stone's cantata, "The King of Kings," was sung on the evening of Palm Sunday and greatly appreciated by an exceptionally large audience. There were twenty-six voices in the chorus, the parts being well balanced, and the movement strong and sure, attesting thorough drill. The solo parts were admirably sustained by Misses Elsie P. Bishop and A. Mabel Stanaway, and Messrs. Louis E. Black, Edwin M. Brooks and Ralph Eaton. The music is deeply interesting, and belongs to a much higher grade than that of the ordinary cantata. Careful study is required to master the parts, but it is the kind of study amply rewarded by the result. Mr. Stone received many congratulations at the close of the service, and the appreciation of the choir was attested by the beautiful flowers presented by them to their leader.

**Wellesley Hills Congregational**

There was a special service in the church on Good Friday, April 10, at 8 p.m.

Easter services will be held on Sunday morning, April 12, with music and address appropriate to the occasion. A special offering will be received for the Wellesley Free Bed in the Newton Hospital.

An adult Bible Class meets in the church at the close of each Sunday morning service. All who are not already in the Sunday School are cordially invited to attend this adult class as opportunity offers.

There will be three more meetings of the Pastor's class. The topic for Friday, April 10, was, "The Sacraments," with special reference to the lesson of Good Friday, in the crucifixion. On April 17th, the topic will be, "The Congregational Churches," and on April 24, "Congregational Work."

The next communion service will be observed on the morning of Sunday, May third.

Preparatory service on Friday evening, May 1. At the close of the Friday evening service on April 24, there will be a meeting of the Church Committee, which all are invited to attend who wish to unite with the church by letter or on confession of faith at the next communion. Persons intending so to unite with the church should notify the minister as early as is convenient.

The Suffolk West Conference will hold its semi-annual meeting in Shawmut church, on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, April 15. Young people in the churches are especially invited.

On Sunday, April 19, the pastor will exchange with Rev. Theodore P. Prudden, D. D., of West Newton.

The ladies of the church will hold their annual fair and festival on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, April 22.

The plan of offerings for benevolences at Sunday morning services, which has been followed by this church for several years, is as follows:

- First Sundays in each month, Foreign Missions.
- Second Sundays, Home Missions.
- Third Sundays, the American Missionary Association.
- Fourth Sundays in January, April and July, the College and Education Society.
- Fourth Sundays in February, May, August and November, the Church Building Society.
- Fourth Sundays in March, June, September and December, the Sunday School Society.
- Fifth Sundays in March and May, Ministerial Relief.
- Fifth Sundays in August and November, the Seamen's Friend Society.

Alterations for especial emergencies may be made in this plan, but this in general is the way in which the offerings of the church are distributed. Envelopes to be used for these offerings may be obtained of Mr. Harry Peabody, treasurer.

**Unitarian Society**

The pastor has been preaching a brief series of sermons on social subjects. The program included such subjects as, "If Christ came to Boston," "What is Anarchism?" "Tainted Money," and "Will there be a change in the relation of Capital and Labor?"

On Friday, March 7, the South Middlesex Unitarian Conference, of which this church is a member, held a meeting in the Channing Church in Newton.

The Unitarian Club held its March meeting in the Wellesley Inn. The members dined together at 6.45 p.m., and then listened to a most delightful talk by Rev. E. A. Horton, president of the Unitarian Sunday School Society, on what might be appropriately called "The Traits of Great Men."

Services on Easter Sunday at 10.45 a.m. The pastor's Easter sermon will be on the subject of "How we may perfect the Saints." *Communion at close of morning's service. Easter Cantata by the young folks at 7.30 p.m.*

### St. Mary' Church

On Easter Sunday there will be an early celebration of the Holy Communion at 7 o'clock. At 10.45 there will be service with Communion and sermon. In the afternoon at 4.30 will be held the Children's service.

The annual meeting of the parish, at which of-

ficers will be elected for the ensuing year, will be held on Easter Monday night at 7.45 o'clock.

Miss Whipple, the diocesan president of the Girls' Friendly Society, will come to the parish on Friday, April 17, and present the work of the Society. This is an opportunity for ladies and older girls to learn of this interesting work. All are invited whether members of the parish or not.

The Week of Prayer for Foreign Missions, planned by the tenth annual Conference of the Foreign Missions Boards in the United States and Canada was observed in this parish. The week began with Palm Sunday and ends with Easter.

### Easter Cantata

The young folks of the Unitarian church will sing the beautiful Cantata of the Resurrection on Easter Sunday night, at 7.30 o'clock. Everybody is invited.

## Wellesley News Room

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# OUR TOWN

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Volume VI  
Number 5

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## OUR TOWN

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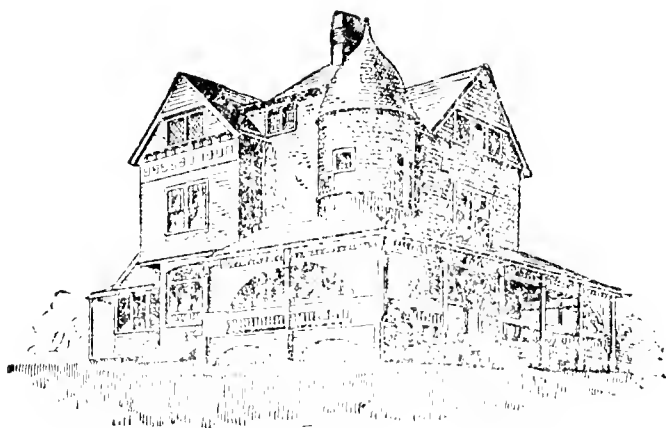
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# OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

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*Volume VI*

*MAY, 1903*

*Number 5*

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## BOSTON & WORCESTER STREET RAILWAY

By CHARLES C. HENRY



THE Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company is now (April 25) prepared to operate its line from Boston to Framingham, but owing to some differences

existing between the management and the Selectmen of Wellesley the initial trip will be delayed for the present. However, some information in reference to the operation and construction of the "Road" will no doubt be of interest to the residents of this vicinity.

The fares will be five cents to the Brookline line with free transfers within the limits of Wellesley, provided other existing lines will concur, and a five-cent fare from Brookline to Boston, making the through rate from any point in Wellesley to Boston ten cents. There will be a fifteen-minute schedule time for Boston, the first car to leave Wellesley at 6 a.m. and the last car to leave Boston at 11.15 p.m. Terminus in Boston to alternate every fifteen minutes for Park Square and Park Street in the Subway over the Boston Elevated route via Huntington Avenue, passing many notable and much frequented grounds, public buildings and churches, including the Base Ball grounds, Mechanics' Building, Symphony Hall, Chickering Hall, Horticultural Hall, Public Library and Copley Square with its many buildings of interest and beauty, Public Gardens, etc.

The running time from Wellesley to Boston will be 52 minutes, the fare to Worcester will be 35 cents from Wellesley and the running time one hour and twenty-three minutes with a half-hour schedule.

The Boston & Worcester Company will take a passenger at Park Street Subway Station, Boston, coming from any point on the immense surface and elevated system of the Boston Elevated Railway Company and for 35 cents carry him 40 miles west over an air line route to Worcester, there transferring him free of extra charge to any car line of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company's large system. A ride of from 50 to 60 miles for 35 cents is thus possible in the plans of the new company with its connections, a large part of which is at high speed on private right of way. The cars of the Boston & Worcester on leaving the Subway at Park Street will run up the Public Garden incline going thence to Columbus Avenue, up Massachusetts Avenue to Huntington Avenue, and thence to Brookline village, over the tracks of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, out Boylston Street, Brookline, to the end of the present line of Chestnut Hill cars, near Holyhood Cemetery. At this point the Boston & Worcester Company's own tracks begin, and run through to Framingham, over a superb boulevard road, the

tracks being laid on ties in about one foot of ballast in the middle of a reserved grass plot, right of way at least fifty feet wide. The line upon leaving Brookline passes through Newton, then along the old Worcester turnpike to Wellesley Hills. At Newton Highlands connections are made for Norumbega Park & Waltham, and at Wellesley Hills for Wellesley Centre and Newton Lower Falls. Crossing the Boston & Albany division of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad at Wellesley Hills, the line passes on to Natick, with a branch projected to the centre of that town, then to Framingham, with connection for South Framingham, Saxonville and Marlboro to Hudson. At Felchville cars connect for Natick Centre and Wayland. From Framingham the line runs largely over a private right of way, through Southboro, Westboro, Northboro and Shrewsbury to the tracks of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, a noted pleasure resort about two miles eastward from that city. The Worcester Consolidated then takes the cars into the centre of that city, to either the City Hall or Lincoln Square, the latter being the terminus of the system. At all terminals and connecting points transfers will be exchanged. The fares to be charged from any point on the Boston Elevated system are as follows :

	ELECTRIC
Boston to Newton,	\$ .10
Boston to Wellesley,	.10
Boston to Natick,	.15
Boston to Framingham,	.20
Boston to South Framingham,	.20
Boston to Marlboro,	.30
Boston to Southboro,	.25
Boston to Westboro,	.30
Boston to Hudson,	.30
Boston to Northboro,	.30
Boston to Shrewsbury,	.30
Boston to Worcester,	.35

The power supply is derived from a large power station located at Framingham, which has sufficient extending capacity ultimately to provide all the power required by all the cars operating between Boston and Worcester.

Those directly related to the Boston & Worcester will be thus supplied with power in the near future. Sub-stations are located at Westboro, Marlboro and Wellesley Hills. Current is generated in the Framingham power station at 13,200 volts, and transmitted as follows: One 3-phase circuit of No. 2 copper, 11.63 miles to Westboro, sub-station No. 1; one 3-phase circuit of No. 2 copper, 8.23 miles, to Marlboro, sub-station No. 3; one 3-phase circuit of No. 000, 9.96 miles, to Wellesley Hills, sub-station.

The power station is one of the largest built in New England. In the Wellesley Hills sub-station are located six 25-cycle General Electric 245-kw air-cooled step-down transformers, supplying 3-phase alternating current at 370 volts to two General Electric 400 kw, 600-volt converters, speed 500 r. p. m. There are two 60 kw air-cooled reactive coils, and the blower sets are two in number, composed of Buffalo fans, driven by form K, 350 volt induction motors. The Wellesley Hills switchboard has ten panels in all, made up of two 400 kw alternating current rotary panels, two 400 kw direct-connected rotary panels, two alternating current rotary starting panels, two 1200-amp. form "A" feeder panels, and two 350 volt alternating current blower motor panels. The usual complement of lightning arresters and switches is provided.

From Brookline to Framingham the line is double-tracked. Rails are mostly 60-ft. lengths, 75-lb. T section, American Society of Civil Engineers' standard, doublebonded, and spiked to Chestnut and white oak ties. 6

ins. x 6 ins. x 7 ft. of hewn, and 6 ins. x 7 ins. x 7 ft. if sawn, and laid 2640 per mile. Supporting brackets are used on curves. Weber joints with four bolts per joint are employed, and spikes are two per tie, 5 1-4 ins. over all.

The track rails are of the Pennsylvania Steel Company's section No. 214, drilled 3 15-16 ins., and 5 ins. for 24-in. Weber joints, and with two holes 27-32 ins. in diameter, a 3-8 in. and 6 1-2 ins. from end of each rail for bending.

The operation of the new line will be in charge of Superintendent A. C. Ralph, who is at present connected with the Shaw interests in Marlboro, and the electrical engineer will be M. V. Ayres, formerly with the General Electric Company in Schenectady. The construction of the entire line has been carried forward under the immediate supervision of James F. Shaw & Company, of Boston, who are also similarly interested in the building of lines between Boston & Provi-

dence, Worcester and Hartford, etc. The Board of Directors of the Boston & Worcester is composed of the following gentlemen, well known in New England Street Railway circles; William M. Butler, Boston, president; George A. Butman, treasurer and clerk; Charles C. Peirce, of Brookline; J. J. Whipple, Boston; H. Fisher Eldredge, Portsmouth, N. H.; P. W. Sprague, Boston; Albion R. Clapp, Wellesley; A. B. Bruce, Lawrence; W. H. Trumbull, Salem; A. E. Childs, Boston; F. C. Hinds, Boston; C. H. Shippie, Milford.

It will be seen from the above that one of the largest and most perfectly equipped Electric Railways in New England is at our door and while it suggests some disadvantages to have it in our beautiful town, yet the real benefits and convenience that it will not only give to 90 per cent of our own people but also the surrounding communities far outweigh any local inconvenience which may exist.

## THE RISE OF THE SUMMER CAMPS

By EDWARD AUGUSTINE BENNER



FOR a few years past the country consms have had great occasion for gratitude in the establishment of summer camps for boys.

Formerly the city boy exploited his country relations in the summer time for all they were worth, and often a great deal more. Sometimes the arrangement was mutually very unsatisfactory, and reasons were not far to seek.

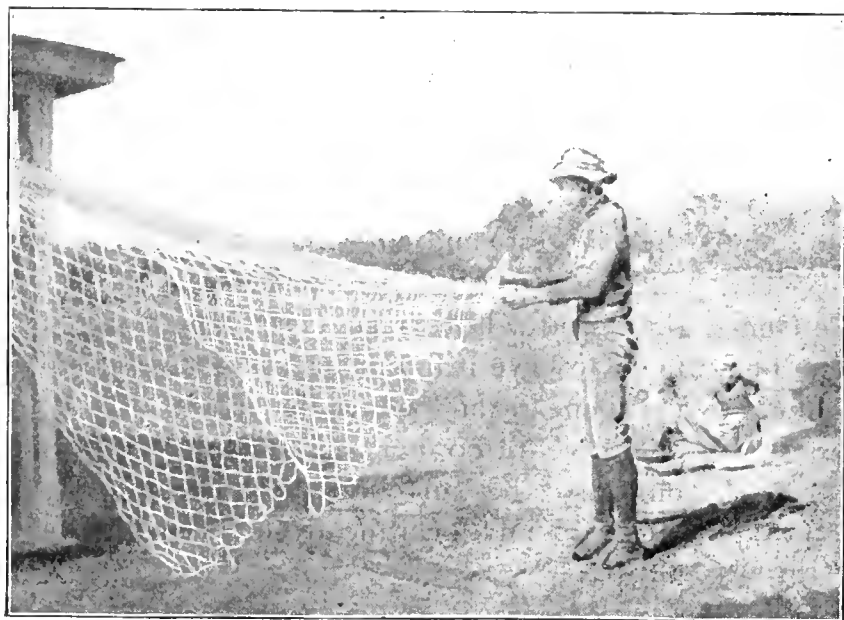
Cities are wide open in summer, and observing boys learn many things that are better left unlearned by wandering freely about. Vice, filth and idleness are in full view. It is not easy for boys to escape some sort of infection. For the modern boy has no natural employments suited to his age and the activities that belong to it.

Boys of the present day do not cut the wood for the family; a servant turns on the gas jet instead. The boy carries no water from the well. A never-failing supply of far better water is always at everybody's command. Boys occasionally run on errands, but no boy does chores any more.

He who will invent fit employments for a boy during his idle time, especially his idle summer, shall be his greatest benefactor. And if this may be done in some wide space of country air and fields, woods and water, then the whole being of the boy is renewed.

The farm often had its hired man of low moral tone and evil conversation, and of this the city visitor had full benefit. The country village contributed its idlers and loafers. The camp remedies all this. The

Living may be plain, but the lad's companions are high-bred and generous youth. He is also under steady and wholesome discipline as to habits and conduct, and in constant association with men of high character and culture. The inspiration of such associations is as stirring as the new aspects of nature itself.



Most camps require of the boys some regular and simple service, perhaps the supply of wood and water, the preparation of vegetables for the table, the doing of various errands necessary for the general well-being. All engage in this labor; all are dignified by it. Here the real spiritual significance of work first dawns upon many a boy, whose contact with it heretofore has been merely superficial. The young boy thus acquires confidence in his own capacity, since his work is compared with that of others.

Besides the light labors required, systematic attention is paid in many camps to athletic exercises. Regular and steady exercise produces marvelous results in a few weeks.

Boys love to *see things*. An excursion always appeals to all but the very lazy. And

even these are swept into the current and join expeditions that no persuasion could have induced them to take alone. A blueberry pasture six miles away needs attention. Boys will always be found who are ready for such tramps. A little river promises new sights, and a boating party is organized to explore it. A factory for the

manufacture of birch veneer baskets or spools, or ax handles, is visited.

Some are always interested in making collections of *plants*, or insects, and many a mile is traversed in such quests.

Mountain climbing is a favorite exercise. Little by little the stout, fat legs of the school boy are reduced, and smaller but more sinewy and enduring limbs take their place, and by and by such tramps are taken as would give pride to a soldier.

No camp is rightly situated unless within a short distance of a good pond or river for boating and swimming. It adds greatly to a boy's general capacity to feel that he is expert in the water. Every boy and every girl should know how to swim well and how to handle a boat. This constitutes an important employment of a camp, to teach swimming, both on the surface and under water, deep and shallow, diving and floating.

Certain boys have to build a hut in some secret place and go off by themselves to take a meal there or sleep in it. These natural desires may well be encouraged. When such freedom is given, it is necessary that it be guarded with great good judgment by those in control, or some serious exposure may result. The same may be said of expeditions on the water and the daily swim-

ming exercises. Some sad accidents have occurred, and great care is usually exercised to have all boats tight and stanch, and some man of judgment and controlling spirit always near at hand.



A camp should always be on that side of a pond towards which the prevailing winds blow *across the water*. Ozone comes thus, freshly made, from nature's great laboratory, and a camp so situated is especially favored.

Simple remedies are usually at hand for ordinary attacks of illness, which, in a well-conducted camp almost never occur. There should be a vial of grindelia, which is more nearly a specific for quick cure of ivy poison than any other remedy.

Meals should be served with exactness as everywhere else; and boys should go to bed and sleep with military precision. The long sleep of a good camp is the best thing about it. It is said boys grow at no other time and their nerves are wonderfully invigorated by it.

The employments have been but touched upon. Many undertake work in carpentry, others make a hammock or a tennis net. Some are famous fishermen.

The camera occupies many and the excellent results cheer many a reminiscent hour afterwards.

The summer camp is certainly a beneficent discovery. Thousands of boys every summer spend happy weeks in the open air amid selected landscapes, and fill their minds with the beauty and glory of the outdoor world. The result will be a more robust and manly development of the future citizen.

The summer uses of the country are but just begun. The summer camp is in its infancy. There will be camps for older people. Girls and young ladies will share them. Their needs are being studied, and they will be able by and by to enjoy a simple summer outing in rational and delightful fashion.

This whole movement is in part a reaction from the artificial and idle life so familiar in summer hotels and boarding houses, where much heed must be paid to society and clothes. In a camp one consents to live simply, and when one gets close to nature he receives her sweetest benediction.



## MUSIC EDUCATION

By ARTHUR L. MANCHESTER



THE attention given to music in the public school curriculum is a practical concession that music possesses educational value. Yet the place occupied by it as a public school study leaves much to be desired. Despite this gratifying concession, it is only too evident that the real educational value of music is not yet understood by school men, and that the benefit that might be derived from it is really lacking. The responsibility for this failure of music to impress upon educators its true worth rests not upon the school authorities, but upon those who have posed as experienced and authoritative exponents of music education—the professional musicians. The music teaching of the past—and too much of that of the present—has not possessed such pedagogic characteristics as would commend it to those who determine the curricula of school and college. The specialized forms of training, which have characterized music education are so clearly devoid of broad pedagogic principles, and have confined musical instruction to such narrow lines, that any attempt to claim for them far-reaching influence could not be otherwise than abortive.

Many thinking musicians have been restive under these conditions. They have felt that music could be made an educational factor of great power, could it but be released from the misconceptions that are restricting its scope and neutralizing its influence. But it appears to be extremely hard to break away from the spirit of specialization which hitherto has dictated schemes of musical instruction. These have been based upon two premises, which contain just enough truth to

make them doubly dangerous, and to render it very hard to do away with them. Briefly stated they are

I. The universally accepted dictum that a peculiar and very pronounced talent must be at the bottom of all music study.

II. The belief that virtuosity is the goal toward which all music study should tend.

The temptation to discuss these propositions is strong, but space will permit only the statement of two self-evident truths. If there be nothing in music for the masses to whom peculiar and pronounced talent has not been vouchsafed; if courses of study cannot be prepared from which the great majority of our children who are not thus blessed can secure benefit; if only the comparatively few to whom unusual talent has been given are to study music, then it has no real educational value. So, too, if the end of all music study be virtuosity, if there be no virtue in music except in the dazzlingly skillful performance of the technician, it offers nothing to many of those who need it the most.

But the unrest that has been so apparent in the educational world has not left music teaching untouched. The restiveness of musicians already alluded to has been productive of results, and a searching for better methods, efforts to get at the truth of music education, are bearing fruit. Chief among these results are attempts to define Music Education. It has already been demonstrated that the specialized music teaching of today possesses no comprehensive educational value. This demonstration is the preparation for a definition of Music Education which shall be broad, vital and efficient. With the



spirit of specialization overthrown, musical educators will be ready to view Music Education in the light of a recent utterance of Dr. Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University. In his inaugural address, he said: "The managing minds of the world, even the efficient working minds of the world, must be equipped for a mastery whose chief characteristic is adaptability, play, an initiative which transcends the bounds of mere technical training. Technical schools (it applies equally to teachers) whose training is not built up on the foundation of a broad and general discipline cannot impart this. The stuff they work upon must be prepared for them by processes which produce fibre and elasticity."

The Music Education which will merit such a definition must place Music itself

above piano playing, singing, or any other form of mere demonstration. It must make a sharp distinction between the mastery of symbols, technical mechanics and all other accessories and the conception of music ideas themselves. Such a conception of Music Education will compel the formulation of courses of study which will deal with the essentials of Music — melody, rhythm, and harmony, — and symbols and technical expression will be treated as necessary accessories.

Such music study means, just as does the study of language or mathematics, the study of a distant mode of thought, which is none the less definite because it finds eventual expression through the medium of musical tones.

## THE DUTIES OF A MUNICIPALITY

By ALEX E. WIGHT



Views upon this subject differ widely from those presented in the February number of OUR TOWN by Mr. W. H. Blood, Jr.

A municipality is an organized community. Its purpose is to do through co-operation those things which the people are unwilling to trust to individual enterprise.

The functions which municipalities have assumed are mainly (1) ownership and administration of things owned; (2) formulation of regulations not relating to things owned; (3) enforcement of the will of the municipality, or government proper.

In the class of ownership and administration of things owned are found the public school system, highways, parks, town libraries, town water works, fire departments, poor farms, sewage systems, garbage collection, etc.

The formulation of regulations not relating to things owned by the municipality (or in which ownership plays a very small part) is illustrated by the work of the tax collector, the assessors, the board of health, the sinking fund commissioners, the registrars of voters, the inspectors of plumbing, etc.

The enforcement of the will of the community, or government proper, falls to the policeman, the sheriff and the constable, backed by municipal courts.

It will readily be seen that the great bulk of the average municipality's work relates to ownership and administration connected therewith, and a very small part of it to government proper. It may be added that with the increasing intelligence of the people, the compulsory phase of social organization may be expected to gradually disappear. A truly enlightened people may maintain order with-

out government, in the sense that government is an expression of control instead of co-operation.

It is objected, however, that there are some enterprises involving ownership in which a community has no moral right to engage. This objection is, to a degree, valid. No municipality has a moral right to engage in any business enterprise in which an individual has no moral right to engage. There is, however, a very great difference between speculation and legitimate business, the production and distribution of products nearly at cost by a community.

It is difficult to see that it is speculation upon the part of a community to acquire water rights and supply water to citizens, instead of submitting to the arbitrary rates of private water companies.

To get and distribute water a pump, an engine, pipes and a reservoir are needed. To get and distribute electricity a dynamo, an engine and wires are needed. The water comes from the earth and the air; so does the electricity. To own a municipal water plant is good. Why is the ownership of a municipal electric lighting plant "speculation?" The distinction is one of detail, not of principle.

It is suggested that simplicity of operation should be the test, and that undertakings requiring skill and experience should be barred out.

Why the management of a municipal telephone system, railway, lighting plant or coal yard should be considered as requiring more ability than the education of children, for example, or the management of the post office system (to go outside the municipality for the moment), it is difficult to conceive. If it does not require more skill and experience to conduct the education of the youth of a community than to buy and dispense coal,

then I am greatly lacking in the faculty of comparison. As for the telephone, the latest systems are almost completely automatic, which is more than can be said of almost any ordinary municipal enterprise.

Simplicity of management is merely a matter of more detail or less, and has no practical bearing upon the question. Public benefit is the true test.

Another objection raised against municipal ownership of public necessities is the danger involved in corrupt political management. This is the most real objection of all, and is the direct cause of trouble in those few cases where municipal ownership has not come up to public expectation.

A plant that has been in operation for many years is, through political influence, saddled upon a community at several times its real value, and then surprise is expressed because the transaction does not result in immense benefit from the start. Yet, even under these highly adverse conditions, it is very rarely the case that increased and cheapened public service does not ultimately justify the investment.

Right here is illustrated the fundamental difference between State Socialism, or government ownership, and true Socialism.

Under government ownership the management of affairs is largely in the hands of politicians who are responsible, not to the people, but for the most part to organized private capital.

Under true Socialism the management of affairs is in the hands of persons chosen by the direct vote of the people, subject to recall at any time, and directly responsible to the community. These managers are directed by means of the initiative and referendum, and are therefore actual, not merely nominal, servants of the people.

Socialism is political democracy plus in-

dustrial co-operation. Under Socialism there can be no bribery of officials, because there will be no capitalists to offer bribes.

Mere government regulation, under present conditions, is worse than useless, for the simple reason that the government itself is regulated by the very men whose methods of business are so objectionable to the public. It would amount to inviting the trusts to regulate their own affairs. Witness the recent anti-trust bill—"Everybody is satisfied, including the trusts," said the Transcript.

The true reason for the intense opposition to municipal ownership manifested in various quarters has not been directly presented by Mr. Blood. That reason is self-interest.

The telephone company does not want municipal telephones; the railway company does not want municipal railways; the electric light company does not want municipal electric lights; and so on, *ad infinitum*.

No particular opposition is shown if a community engages in non-productive enterprises which increase the tax rate (even if

such enterprises require the highest ability, skill and experience), but let there be a suggestion that the people undertake some kind of production either to decrease the tax rate, or to obtain better or cheaper service, and the opposition of those who are now profiting by the needs of the public is at once aroused.

How great that profit at public expense really is may be gleaned from the fact that when private and municipal management are compared, no matter in what department of industry, or in what portion of the world, it is found that private charges are almost uniformly greater than municipal or state charges. It would be an easy matter to fill several issues of *Our Town* with official statistics in proof of this statement.

Fortunately, there is a world-wide trend toward co-operation and democracy, and while a few years ago Socialism seemed but an iridescent dream, today it is a possibility of the near future.

## WELLESLEY GRANGE

Wellesley Grange, P. of H., held its third annual banquet and fifteenth anniversary, April 23, in Town Hall. A large number attended from the surrounding towns and also from Boston. Two hundred and fifty tickets were sold and at eight o'clock the public were admitted to the gallery for twenty-five cents.

It was an extremely interesting occasion. Governor Bates of Massachusetts and Governor Bachelder of New Hampshire were

the prominent speakers. Also Hon. Geo. R. Jones, President of Mass. Senate; Hon. Geo. H. Ladd, Master of State Grange; Mr. Frank Hennigan, ex-President Boston Produce Exchange; Capt. J. W. Collins, Chairman of Fisheries and Game Commission; and Mrs. S. Ella Southland, Lady Asst. Steward, State Grange. There were also many State Grange Officers present. The hall was beautifully decorated with bunting and a large picture of Governor Bates.

## DECORATION DAY

Memorial service under the auspices of the Soldiers' Club will be held on Friday evening, May 29, in the Congregational church, Wellesley. The address will be given by Rev. J. S. Cutler of Athol, Mass. The Harvard Quartette will sing. J. S. Flockton is to be present with his cornet and drum and F. Leslie Stone will preside at the organ. A good address is expected.

Decoration Day services will be observed this year as usual. The veterans and children will meet in Wellesley square at 10 o'clock with flowers and flags and decorate the graves in the old cemetery first; then take electrics for the new cemetery and decorate there. Natick veterans will join with those here as usual, and the Wellesley band is expected to furnish music.

# OUR TOWN

May, 1903

*Published on the first of each month by C. M. Eaton*  
*Managing Editor, Parris T. Farwell, Wellesley Hills*  
Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter

## EDITORIAL

Our readers will be especially interested in Mr. Benner's article about summer camps for boys, because, although he lets fall no hint of the fact, he practices what he teaches. The illustrations accompanying the article are taken from photographs of "Wellesley Camp" on Lake Ossipee, in New Hampshire, over which Mr. Benner presides. No better, more healthy, or enjoyable summer outing can be imagined than is thus provided. Camp opens this year on July 6. Mr. Benner will doubtless be glad to give further information to all who are interested.

### IN ST. LOUIS

On the last day of April the great International Exposition that is to fittingly commemorate the Louisiana Purchase, was opened in St. Louis with solemn and impressive ceremonies. The President of the United States and the only living ex-President were present to testify to the immeasurable significance of the occasion. In contemplation of this event the mind is filled with thronging memories. Never in the history of the world was so large a part of its surface peaceably and amicably transferred from one flag to another. Twelve great states have been carved out of the territory which Napoleon sold to this government, and the United States secured control of the most important water course on the Western Continent—the Mississippi river. The great Emperor did not voluntarily make the sale of this vast empire. He did it not because he dreaded the aggressiveness of this government, but because it was too far away from his home to be defended from the attacks of the English.

And the people of Louisiana accepted with great reluctance the transfer of allegiance. But that transfer was effected without the shedding of a drop of blood, or the creation of a single racial or national hatred which time did not easily and naturally efface. Although the French who lived in what afterwards became the state of Louisiana clung with such singular tenacity to their language, religion and national social customs that even so late as the period of our Civil war many of them refused to learn the English tongue, yet there were no race or religious antagonisms such as embittered the relations of England and Ireland, Russia and Poland, or Germany and its stolen provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. The political rights of the proud Creole and the humble Acadian were treated with such delicate consideration that both, in time, were glad to bear the common title of American citizens.

And what a fascinating and even pathetic interest is attached to the history of those strong, brave and thrifty people, who, under the French flag, held the mouth of the mighty Mississippi just 100 years ago. For many years it looked as if they and their fellow-countrymen of the North were going to control this Continent. Under brilliant military leaders and with the help of some of the strongest native tribes, they seriously threatened the supremacy of the English-speaking people even on the Atlantic coast. But the remarkable victory of Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham permanently broke French prestige on this Continent; and since then those people have been pushed to the two ends of North America, where they exercise little social or

political interest or control. Even New Orleans has almost ceased to be a French city, St. Louis entirely so. In the latter city no great commercial, political or educational achievement can be traced to men of Creole blood and breeding. The best interests of this metropolis of the Louisiana Purchase have been served mainly by men of English and Scotch Irish stock. The French did not push into the great states which were carved out of the new Empire. They play no appreciable part in the development of the land. In wholesome, permanent colonization they were outstripped by their English neighbors. The land was freely open to them. Their lives, their liberties, their religion assured of perfect protection. Why were they not successful colonists? The answer gives an added significance to the impressive ceremonies just finished in St. Louis. They were unsuccessful because they were nursed and cosseted by a fondly paternal government, which prevented them from going into the water before they knew how to swim; which did not know that the best preparation for self-government is self-government, and that for true liberty and self-dependence there are no adequate substitutes. The consideration of this important fact so strikingly illumined by the history of the past one hundred years may serve to correct certain tendencies in our present colonial system.

## PRIVATE EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Our Town has been indebted in previous issues for beautiful half-tone reproductions of photographs taken by our fellow townsman, Mr. Walter L. Swift. In this number we reproduce two more photographs from his large and valuable collection. On the evening of May 4 Mr. Swift gave his friends an opportunity to examine these in his rooms in Cambridge. One room was devoted to the exhibition of pictures taken by Mr. Robinson of London, thought to be as fine works of art, of their kind as have ever been shown. In another room were many fine examples of the New York Camera Club. The largest collection was of Mr. Swift's own pictures, some of them framed, but most of them mounted in albums, convenient for examination. One collection consisted of Harvard College pictures—buildings and student groups. Pictures taken in the Azores, in Switzerland and in England were in other albums. A large and very attractive collection of illustrated postal cards filled an album. In all, over a thousand pictures were exhibited. Many of Mr. Swift's friends from Wellesley Hills and elsewhere accepted his invitation and enjoyed the treat he had prepared. We hope that at some future time he may favor us by employing his undoubted talent in picturing the beauties of his native town.

## BOOK REVIEWS

**EXITS AND ENTRANCES.** A volume of essays by Charles Warren Stoddard, author of "South Sea Idylls," [8 vo. \$1.25 net. Lothrop Publishing Co. 375 pages.] Mr. Stoddard has enjoyed a great variety of experiences rare even to the literateur of Bohemian tendencies. We say "enjoyed" with deliberate intent, for apparently, to judge by the author's own delicious narrative, enjoyment has been for him a main characteristic of all the ups and downs of life. In California, in London, in Venice, in Palestine he has revelled in rare experiences which he narrates in good, easy flowing style with a flavor of quiet laughter. There is something delicious, for example, about his description of a company of strolling players—in Stratford-on-Avon—of all places! Not least valuable are the author's reminiscences, of Bret Harte in California before

he became famous, of Stevenson in the same country, of Mark Twain when he captured London, of Charles Kingsley in Westminster Abbey, and of George Eliot. It is a restful book, charming, good for a quiet hour after a hard day's work, and a book that will bear re-reading.

**LIFE'S COMMON WAY.** By Annie Elliot Trumbull. [A. S. Barnes & Co. 12 mo. pp. 420. \$1.50] "Published April, 1903," is the imprint of this book and the first impression is of modernity. These are such people as we might meet and these are our problems in this current year. Club women of the latest phase, which is philanthropic rather than self-improving, will hugely enjoy the opening chapter describing the doings of a civic committee. Nowhere can we find the advantages and the limitations of the new woman better set forth; "the new woman" in the best sense, not

the absurd, abnormal species. The growing feeling of solidarity in our time is one of the topics which furnish food for thought; the pathos of life because of the

"Desperate tides of the whole great world's anguish

Forced thro' the channels of a single heart."

All the feminine characters are intensely interesting, but the best is the old lady who beholds the modern life of woman with a mixture of pity and applause. The heroine is an American version of "Isabel Carnaby" minus the artificiality which marked that sprightly young woman. She says many bright things but with no effect of playing to the galleries. She is loved by two men. One is true and honorable, "straight as a string" but dilettante. The other is a pushing young business man with political ambitions. Though it is evident to the reader that he is the tool of a railway magnate who is one of the powerful personalities of the story, yet it is also easy to see why the clever heroine should believe him to be a man of force, sure to make his mark. Which one she chose and what resulted from the choice it would be a pity to divulge, but just there comes the crucial problem. The formation of a trust with the usual tragedies of such a process, a strike with the violent handling of the non-union men are parts of the outward setting of the inward dramas. For there are several life-stories. Not least interesting is that of the unscrupulous man married to a tiresomely correct and ultra-conscientious wife. In various ways the book is powerful and the work is finely executed throughout. There is not a weak line. It is the kind of book to which one's mind recurs again and again.

MESSAGE AND MELODY. A book of verse by Richard Burton. [Lothrop Pub. Co. \$1.00 net. 186 p. 12 mo.] A volume of genuine song in this prosaic age is a blessing indeed. "Message and Melody" is worthy of its name. It belongs to our age and land. It has a message for our times which it presents in true poetic strain. The volume is dainty, attractive and satisfying both in appearance and contents. It opens with a serious note. "The Song of the Unsuccessful," strikes the chord of eternal hope which no theology can utterly silence in the human heart. "The City of Laish," "Second Fiddle," "The Background Group" are songs of the forgotten ones, of humble and defeated lives. These songs, alone, are of rare quality and give the book a unique value. Very different and very beautiful is a collection of nature pieces. "The Song of the Open," "The Hills of Home," "The Bugler from the Peaks" will appeal to every lover of woods and hills. Still another strain sounds in, "Don't Dream but Do," and "The Reformer." This is a true seer and we are grateful for his vision and his song, for his poetic interpretation of the days in which we are living. Poetry is not a lost art. The harp is not forgotten

and the skill to play on it has not vanished from among us.

THE MANNERINGS. By Alice Brown. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 12 mo. pp. 382. \$1.50] Alice Brown wields the pen of a ready writer and this is her strongest piece of work. To begin with, it is absorbingly interesting with its double love story and its marital tragedy winding a triple thread. The villain is not quite convincing. With so much that is evil and evidence of being a cad besides, we wonder how she could have married him. But such wonder is not unknown to real life and the other characters are extraordinarily well done. The working out of the story is unique. We can hardly talk of a plot, for the novel is a piece of realism pure and simple. All the "action" results directly from the play of character upon character. The effect is sombre like that of the New England landscape so graphically put before us, but not gloomy especially at the end. Does not Howells somewhere say that marriage must be of divine origin since its tie holds under such untoward circumstances? This is the history of a woman who loses love and throws away conscience and duty and yet is held by some invisible cable which deprives her of the life of independence she craves. Her friend and foil with years of renunciation behind her, presents a fine contrast of character. But perhaps the author's greatest skill is shown in creating an adorable old lady, Madam Walsingham. It would be worth while to read the book just to make her acquaintance.

THE REAL BENEDICT ARNOLD. By Charles Burr Todd. [A. S. Barnes & Co. 12 mo. Ill. pp. 233. \$1.20 net.] The purpose of this biography is not vindication. There is no making light of treason. But the attempt is made to explain the fall of Benedict Arnold and thus soften judgment. The explanation is as old as the story of the Garden of Eden. "The woman whom Thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat." The inevitable question is: Did Adam crave that apple so that he welcomed the excuse? And again: Would Arnold have remained loyal to his country and his trust if it had not been for the blandishments of Peggy Shippen? This very volume furnishes evidence that the hero was from his youth of somewhat spasmodic virtue. He ran away to join in the French and Indian war and then deserted when he grew homesick and tired of military restraint. He was essentially lawless in disposition, always the reverse of dependable though capable of rising to heights of effort and sacrifice. We could forgive him all except the betrayal of Washington's staunch faith in him. But these reflections only show how stimulating the book proves. It is a delightful bit of history. The chapters on the march through the Maine wilderness and the assault on Quebec form an admirable monograph on a topic seldom dealt with in popular style. The description of the Battle of Saratoga is excellent also. The

English is simple and straightforward, making "easy reading." Among the illustrations is a reproduction of a curious old woodcut depicting the burning of the traitor in effigy in the streets of Philadelphia.



VANCE THOMPSON

#### SPINNERS OF LIFE.

By Vance Thompson. [12 mo. illus. 294 pp. J. B. Lippincott Co.] It seems to be the fashion to confine psychological fiction to the analysis of degeneracy. It would be better if such careful study of life were of the nobler kind. The central figure in the "Spinners of Life" is a man whom his college

friends called "a yellow dog." He is a weak, abnormal character who seems from the first to have had little promise or possibility of attractive development. The author has endeavored to introduce a mystical element into the story by giving as its keynote a problem stated by Rousseau: "If, in order that you might inherit a great fortune from a Mandarin living in some far off China, it were necessary for you merely to touch a spot on your wall—would you touch it and kill the Mandarin?" This is the temptation in the story. Doubtless the good intention of the author is to describe the process of spiritual suicide in such manner as to produce a beneficent deterrent effect. But the characters, the plot, are so unpleasant and abnormal that the value of the work is questionable. The study of nobility and achievement is better than the study of degeneracy and failure. As for the teaching of heredity as presented in the story, it has long been relegated to a secondary place by all modern students of the problem.

**WITH THE TREES.** By Mand Going. [Baker & Taylor Co. 12 mo. Ill. pp. 323. \$1.00 net.] The author of "With the Wild Flowers" and "Field, Forest and Wayside Flowers" has given us another work of the same individual character. Publishers say that Nature books are rivalling even fiction in circulation. But in the midst of the wilderness of such writings Miss Going will hold her own in the qualities of charm and sanity. With the first approach of spring we all vow that this year we will go a-Maying if not Apriling. But the demands of four walls or city streets are insistent all through daylight hours. Or if there comes a rare day of leisure, fickle spring presents the barrier of muddy feet and wet clothes against all investigation of her secrets. When, with feet on fender, we read some delightful description of foreign countries, we learn to appreciate the blessings of fireside travel. Even so, on a rainy day in spring we can read "With the Trees" with simple satisfaction. We do not have to go and see what nature is doing

though we shall be spurred on to make investigation later. Accurate accounts of leaf shapes and chemical action are skilfully mingled with old myths, old superstitions, modern fancies, and, in short, all kinds of tree lore. Perhaps the chapter on the oak, "The King of the Trees," best shows these qualities. With plenty to please the most ardent nature lover, the human interest is never forgotten, and withal the author cherishes a delicate and whimsical sense of humor. She refers to the willows as the "Mrs. Gummidges among trees since they have a reputation for chronic despondency." There is a funny account of a collection of wanton ants and beetles who were discovered imbibing fermented sap. The illustrations mainly serve to help the reader in identifying trees, but some of them also make very pretty pictures.

**CHILDREN OF DESTINY.** By Molly Elliott Seawell. [Bobbs-Merrill Co. Ill. pp. 341. \$1.50]. This story has a plot which though simple is unusual and its working out holds the interest. But it is distinctly a character study. There is a certain effect of moving steadily on to an inevitable and tragic ending which will remind the reader of the classic Greek plays. The curious aloofness of the old Virginia social life which forms the setting, adds to this effect. The central figure is a man of genius, possessed of lands and wealth, years of education, and a magnificent library. As the story opens he enters upon his life work, the preparation of a volume setting forth his system of philosophy, supposed to rival that of Aristotle. But a strange inertia hinders him and no line is ever written. The minor characters are extremely well done, especially the drunken scholar and the heretical, ultra-conscientious rector.

**CLIVEDEN.** By Kenyon West. [Lothrop Pub. Co. 12 mo. pp. 473. \$1.50]. The preface tells us to expect only "an action-tale without psychological analyses." The story opens two days before the battle of Germantown. The battle of the Brandywine has been fought and the British under Cornwallis are in possession of Philadelphia. Cliveden, the ruins of which may still be seen, was the home of the Chew family. The novelist arranges to have them give the use of their place to some friends by the name of Murray, during the exciting season described in the preface. Back and forth over the long Germantown Road went the troops of both friend and foe. It was the heroine's sad fate to fall in love with a British officer and sadder yet to be led to believe him a spy and a traitor to principles of honor. But the web untangles and the story ends as all good stories should end. The chief defect is that of style, which is marred by the use of inverted sentences and words like "We thought."

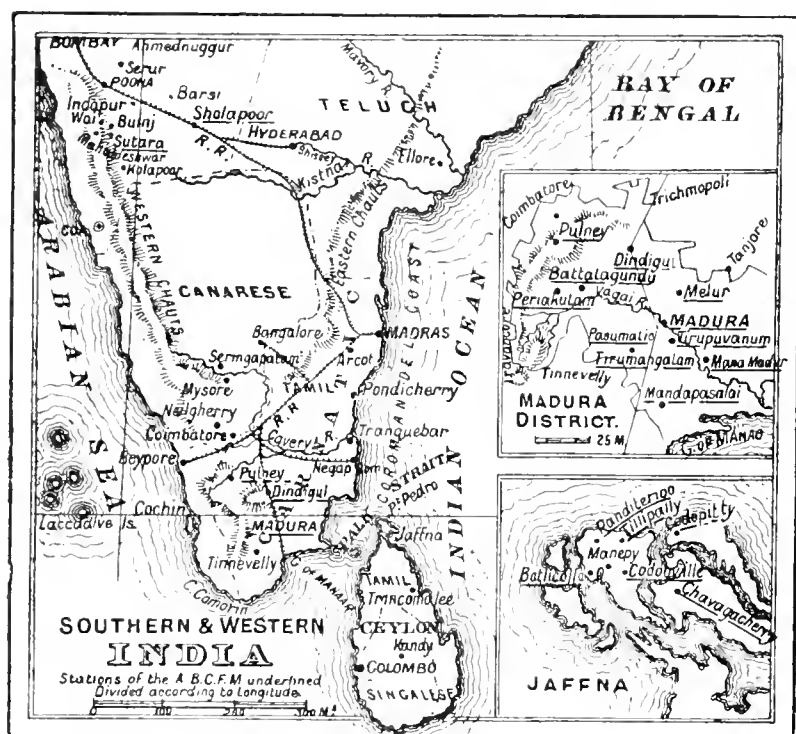
**DARRELL OF THE BLESSED ISLES.** By Irving Bacheller. [Lothrop Pub. Co. 12 mo. pp. 410. \$1.50. Frontispiece]. The author of "Eben Holden" is doing good service in collecting and

preserving traditions of "the old North Country," the part of New York bordering on Canada. These traditions are of the kind dear also to New Englanders. There are stories of the district schools as they were known to the last generation, of "boarding round," of the simple village life, "remote, unfriended, slow." Who would return to those days, but who does not yield to the charm of the old tales? To be true to its background, we should expect to find much of

joy in out-door life and this is one of the best features of the book. It was a time when the philosopher in homespun was recognized and respected by his more common-place fellow-citizens. Darrel, the clock-tinker, is an interesting specimen of the genus, with his power to retreat at will to the blessed isles where Shakespeare and Milton do dwell. The plot, which concerns a waif and his search for his father, is said to have been taken from old court records.

## CHURCH NEWS

### CHRISTIAN WORK IN INDIA



The accompanying map shows the situation of Madura in Southern India, and the district around Madura. There is where our fellow-worker is located, in Tirumangalam. This little spot of earth should be very interesting to many of us, for there, more definitely than anywhere else, outside of our own town, we are endeavoring to share in the extension of that kingdom which carries with it enlightenment and liberty in this world and the joyful hope of the world to come. Rev. James C. Perkins is our representative there, our partner in the most sublime and profitable undertaking to which any man can give himself, the service of mankind. The Congregational churches of Wellesley are fortunate in being able to undertake such work under such conditions.

### Wellesley Hills Congregational

On Sunday, May 10th, the pastor will exchange pulpits with Rev. Charles E. Harrington, D. D., of Waltham.

An adult Bible class meets in the church on Sunday, at the close of the morning service. It is not only desired that there may be a permanent membership for this class but also that everyone may feel free, at any time, to remain and participate in the class without joining it. Visitors especially are cordially invited to this class.

The Sunday School has begun its preparation for a specially interesting Children's Day service on the morning of Sunday, the 14th of June. Will parents who wish to present their children for baptism on that Sunday please communicate with the minister as soon as possible. Bibles will be presented as usual to baptized children who have passed their seventh birthday during the year.

The State Association of Congregational Churches will assemble this year in Great Barrington on May 19, 20 and 21. The general theme for the Conference is "Christian Nurture." The session opens on Tuesday, the 19th, at 2:30 p.m. At 3:35 will be an address on "The Value of the Bible and Religious Life Enhanced by Present Day Scholarship," by Prof. Frank K. Sanders of Yale. Following it will be the reports of the various committees. In the evening the Association sermon by Rev. John H. Denison. On Wednesday morning addresses by Dr. Archibald of Brockton and Rev. S. H. Woodrow of Springfield. In the afternoon will be the annual session of the Mass. Home Missionary Society. In the evening addresses by Rev. W. B. Forbush, Rev. Parris T. Farwell, and Rev. S. H. Virgin, D. D. On Thursday a.m., address on "The New Evangelism," by Edw. P. St. John of Springfield. Session closes at noon on Thursday.



## Wellesley Congregational

Rev. E. S. Tead of Boston, Secretary of the Congregational Education Society, addressed the Endeavor Society and the Sunday evening congregation April 19, to the great enjoyment of all who heard him.

The pastor exchanged April 19 with Rev. F. P. Estabrook of Needham.

The annual banquet of the Young Men's Bible Class, on the evening of April 22, was a social event of wide interest. The delicious supper was followed by a concert given by Miss Elsie P. Bishop of Boston, Mrs. F. W. Ruggles of Auburn-dale, Mr. Edwin P. Brooks of Wellesley, and the Leach Family Orchestra of Wellesley. Mr. F. L. Stone accompanied the soloists.

At the Communion service, May 3, five were received into the church: one by profession of faith and four by letter.

The Sunday School Cadets, G. L. Bergonzoni, captain, have a social on the evening of May 6, and are making arrangements to participate as a company in the memorial exercises of May 3.

Rev. Geo. H. Gutterson, Field Secretary of the American Missionary Association, is announced as speaker for the monthly missionary meeting, May 8. The annual offering for the A. M. A. is taken May 10.

On April 16, Eva Winslow Crowell and Edward Hopkins Benner were united in marriage at the home of the bride's mother. The house was beautifully decorated with Easter lilies, Southern smilax and palms. Rev. W. W. Sleeper and Rev. E. A. Benner, father of the groom, performed the wedding ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Benner will reside in Wellesley.

## Unitarian Society

On Easter Sunday Mr. Snyder's morning subject was, "How we may perfect the life of the Saints." At 7.30 p.m. there was present a very large congregation to take part in the Young People's service. Under the admirable training of Mrs. Helen Thayer Bryant, the young folks rendered the beautiful Cantata of the Resurrection.

The annual meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday evening, April 21. Supper was served at 6.30 p.m., and afterwards the evening was devoted to business. Mr. George E. Richardson was elected president of the standing committee and Mr. Clarence Bunker church treasurer. In addition to these a very efficient series of sub-committees were elected for the coming year.

After a very successful and interesting year of work, the Unitarian Club closed its meetings for

the year on April 23. The final supper was held in the church parlor and Rev. Calvin Stebbins of Framingham was the speaker for the evening.

Rev. John Cuckson of Plymouth exchanged with the pastor on Sunday, April 26.

Rev. Julian C. Jaynes of West Newton will fill the pulpit on May 24.

Mr. Nelson Crosskill and Mrs. Marvin Sprague were elected to represent the society at the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association.

The Sunday School Committee with Mr. Nelson Crosskill as its chairman, has replaced the benches in the Sunday School room with a number of beautiful and substantial chairs.

## St. Mary's

Easter brought much of encouragement and hope to the parish. Congregations, number of communicants and offerings, all were larger than they have been in many years.

The finances too are in a better condition. We were sorry to carry over from Easter a deficit of about \$500, but as the vestrymen have subscribed \$200 of this, and two of the organizations another \$100, no doubt the members of the parish in general will soon subscribe the additional \$200 needed to free us from debt.

The music on Easter morning was unfortunately handicapped by circumstances, but the splendid service on the following Sunday, which included the same selections, shows the excellent condition of the choir under Mr. Morse's leadership. The reverent and worshipful spirit is not the least commendable characteristic.

Our choir has been assigned to section five, in the Annual Festival of the Massachusetts Choir Guild. This section, which is considered by many the best, sings under the direction of Mrs. S. B. Whitney, at the Church of the Advent, Boston, on Tuesday evening, May 12.

At the monthly meeting of the Woman's Missionary Chapter, May 27th, at 3.15 p.m. in the Parish House, Miss Loring is expected to tell about the several Massachusetts women who are in the Missionary field, and to give some account of the work of each.

Miss Whipple, the Diocesan President, was with us Friday evening, April 17th, and gave an interesting account of the work of the Girls' Friendly Society, and of life at the Holiday House, Milford, N. H.

The regular meetings of the parish branch are held at the house of the Branch Secretary, Mrs. Benjamin Curtis, on the third Friday evenings of each month.

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# OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

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*Volume VI*

*JUNE, 1903*

*Number 6*

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## HARRIET FORD CUTLER

By CAROLINE W. HENRY

**W**HEN word came on Monday, June first, of the passing away from earth of Mrs. Harriet Ford Cutler at her home at Mt. Hermon, Mass., her many friends here at Wellesley Hills sorrowed to learn that this life filled with usefulness and helpfulness had closed its earthly career.

Harriet Louise Ford was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the year 1863, and spent her childhood in that city where her father was a Presbyterian clergyman. After his death her mother came East with her children to her old home at Concord, Mass.

In 1875 the family came to Wellesley Hills to reside. Harriet attended the public schools here, and after three years in the High school entered Wellesley College and was graduated from there in 1884, and in the autumn of the same year began her remarkable work at the Mt. Hermon Boys' School. To fully appreciate this school, which is unique in its educational work, one should visit the spot situated in the valley of the Connecticut river, near Greenfield, and commanding a beautiful view of hills and mountains.

The cluster of fine buildings represents a great enterprise which counts among its friends and trustees many influential and wealthy men.

The Mt. Hermon School ranks among the first collegiate and technical fitting schools

in the country, and the annual running expenses are one hundred thousand dollars. The founder of the school in search of an instructor, who by her scholarship and character would be suited to take charge of the classical department of Mt. Hermon in those early days of the school's history, had recommended to him Miss Ford, then twenty-one years of age and who was just graduated from Wellesley College, one of the youngest and among the first of her class. She undertook the work, organized the classical course and had charge for four years of the Greek classes. Her inspiring power as a teacher was at once felt by all who came within her influence, and her skill in adapting herself to the minds of her various pupils was singularly successful. One of her earlier pupils in Greek, now a man filling an useful position in life, was asked, as a representative of her early students, to speak at her funeral service of her influence as a teacher and friend. He told the large audience assembled in the school chapel that it would be impossible to give in the few moments allotted him any true idea of all Miss Ford was as a friend to her students, but as a teacher he could say she was the most inspiring he had ever known. In his college life, after leaving the Mt. Hermon school, he did not find her equal. He added: "I often take up my old copy of Xenophon studied at Mt. Hermon and even yet it seems imbued with her wonderful personality."

When one knows that many of her pupils were young men older than herself, who found the opportunity for study at Mt. Hermon that was denied to them in earlier life, all this testimony seems the more interesting. One of the older friends of the school, a gentleman who had watched its development and the development of this young teacher with the keenest interest, sent from his home in Brooklyn, upon hearing of her death, a beautiful tribute to her life and work. I will quote a paragraph showing how rare was the combination of qualities which contributed to her success.

"She combined a dignity too real to be abused with an approachability too generous to be distrusted, an interest in the students too honorable and sincere to go unanswered, and a deportment too guileless for the least reproach, a decision that yielded only to sound reason and a grace that put all at ease. Soon the students found in her a friend whose wisdom and good will they could trust, one admiring and forwarding in them all that was good, recognizing every just ambition, feeling with them in disappointment and need, and by her very presence rebuking whatever was ignoble in their lives."

In the summer of 1888 Miss Ford went to Europe for a year of study and rest, and in 1890 she was married to Mr. Henry F. Cutler, the newly elected principal of the Mt. Hermon school, and she then returned to the spot already dear to her to the great satisfaction of friends and trustees of the school, and there she spent the last thirteen

years of her life. As the wife of the principal her interest in the school was constant and in all matters relating to the growth and life of the school her judgment and wonderful intuition were largely influential in bringing about results.

Occasionally during the illness of some instructor she would, as a recreation, take charge of a class, and whatever the branch of study might be the students were fired with interest and enthusiasm.

As the years have passed and she became the mother of many little children, her character matured and became more lovely, and yet through all she was never self-centered but always had the time for interest and sympathy for all who needed her. Mrs. Cutler was so interested in all there was to accomplish in life and ever looking for new services about her, that she seemed not to think of the laurels already won.

When the end of this life was approaching she met the great fact with the same poise and self-control that had characterized her life, combined with a beautiful faith in the new life upon which she should enter. In her great physical weakness, but self-forgetfulness, she sent messages of love to scores of friends calling them by name.

She has passed from our sight, but her large circle of friends rejoice even in their sorrow that so precious a legacy as her loyal and beautiful friendship is theirs, and in their loss they can only think of her as having entered upon a life of larger service and beauty in the great *Beyond*.

## THE OFFERING

By MARY A. GILLETTE

She heard the church bells ringing, so her Sunday hat she pinned.

'Twas hard to make it stay in place, her hair had sadly thinned;

But the hat was new and costly; in fact, she'd been afraid

To let the price be known, and so the bill was still unpaid.

Of course she had no pocket, so she tucked beneath her glove

A coin for the collection box: then, dainty as a dove,

And twice as meek and innocent, apparently, at least,

She sallied forth to get her share of the good gospel feast.



The gospel feast was costly in the way they had  
it spread  
In the church that suited Madam, and 'twas  
“free to all,” they said,  
So Madam made no pledges, but whenever she  
was there,  
She “always put in just the same,”—how much,  
was her affair.

Beneath her fine lace 'kerchief she hid it through  
the hymn,  
And she thought no one would see it when she  
put that penny in.  
What ailed her well-gloved fingers that they let it  
slip and fall,  
And it went rolling down the aisle—a spectacle  
for all?”

The usher, grave and decorous the truant coin  
regained;  
The lady hid her blushing face, her tears she  
scarce restrained;  
But she saw her mean and stingy self as in a  
mirror deep,  
And she made some resolutions that she might  
do well to keep.

## THE SUMMER PLAYGROUND

By MARSHALL L. PERRIN

**L**T will be remembered by our citizens that the enterprize of a summer playground upon the banks of the Charles River in the Cedar Street district was very successful last season in carrying out its purpose. A good deal of superfluous vitality, which otherwise would have got into mischief, was regulated and kept in running order. This means a great deal, when we consider that the town spends much money to train and educate these forces during ten months of the year, and the machinery frequently gets all out of shape during the other two months. It was shown last autumn that the first month of the new school year did not need to be spent as usual in getting ready to work; but the brain-material was in a condition to begin at once. It would be hard to overestimate the moral value of these results upon the children and upon the schools. This is aside from the intrinsic worth of the training for its own sake as an exercise of moral virtues in strenuous effort, which develops the best kind of citizenship; and in the long summer vacations saves idle children from falling into

that of the worst kind.

Of course, if it is possible to do so, it is best of all to give the older boys some steady occupation; but their parents are in most cases wholly unable to provide this, and a suburban town cannot offer the invaluable opportunities of a farming district. Now, if you are not a capitalist to create such employment to keep these hands and brains busy, pray remember that the body of citizens stands or falls together, and that your share in this is to see that these forces do not run wild so long as you can help to prevent it. This you certainly can do by contributing to this Wellesley summer playground. Sums of money are turned into the ways and means of carrying on the enterprise. Subscriptions may be sent or handed to Mr. Charles A. Sibley, the president of the Wellesley Educational Association, or to Mr. Nelson Crosskill (Wellesley Farms) the chairman of the Finance Committee. Other members may also ask for your assistance personally or by letter. Only respond and help, when you have a chance, whether in reply or unsolicited.

## DRAWING AND MANUAL TRAINING

Extract from a paper read at the Eastern Teachers' Association, Baltimore

By MABEL B. SOPER



WHEN, two years ago, I was asked to enlarge my drawing course in Wellesley by the introduction of Manual Training, I consented to do so with great reluctance. I had received the most of my training in, perhaps, the last schools one would select, in which to prepare for school handicraft,—Smith College and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. I felt that I had everything to learn in undertaking the new work, though I had always maintained that the *tool* used, whether brush, pencil, knife, or scissors, was not in itself important, but only an incident in the intellectual and æsthetic education of the child.

The results, not in concrete form, but educationally considered, have more than repaid for the time and the labor expended.

The introduction of Manual Training has given power and added purpose to the drawing problems, which before had been simply problems and remained upon the paper. It has developed the thorough interest and co-operation of every grade-teacher, who now sees and *understands* the force and ultimate purpose of the drawing exercises.

The application of the drawing to Manual Training has also developed intellectual power in the children by putting to use their previously acquired knowledge. And, lastly, it has been an immense economy of time and money; and, as has been suggested to me, also an economy of interest.

Before undertaking the work, after visiting many Manual Training schools, attending the Manual Training Teachers' Conventions, and studying "Sloyd," I made three resolutions to which I have in the main, although not wholly, succeeded in holding. First, I

resolved that no object should be made for its own sake but should involve some principle, or the gathering together of various principles; that in no instance should it be imitative; and that it should have some connection, and that as close as possible with the drawing-problems.

I have not found it an easy thing to *tell* a child anything he will never forget; but the moment a child *makes use* of his knowledge, it becomes his own. In the matter of type solids for instance, we teach only those figures and solids which the child is to put to some definite use. In the third and fourth grades we teach the oblong because the children are to make oblong looms, which require the knowledge of diagonals, perpendiculars, and parallels. We teach the triangle, circle and hexagon, because they are to be used in the construction of the hexagonal pyramid, from the development of which the Hiawatha wigwam was made.

Some may ask: "Why not teach all these forms involved in the construction of the wigwam, at the time when the child is making it. My experience has been that children learn but one thing at a time; and the interest in making the wigwam would have absorbed them, so that all their interest in the *process* of its construction would have been entirely lost. It would have been simply the expression of the teacher's knowledge, not his own. But having been led up, step by step, the mere making of the final result was most simply, quickly and intelligently done. Again, the problem was given as a problem in design, without, *at first*, any thought of its application (although its application was in the mind of the teacher). This was in order to develop originality of

thought, and to create a power to think in and use abstract terms. Definite principles of some kind of design were first taught. Then the article to which the design was to be applied was brought forward, and the designs made for it. Here again may be asked: Why not teach design with the objective purpose? Because here also, with children the idea of repetition, space, division and subordination, is lost in the interest in the thing to be designed; and the result is without originality, is commonplace, since it is almost sure to be a memory of some design seen in some such object, and not the result of the child's own thought. So straight line, stripe and spot designs were taught; and then designs involving these forms were applied afterward to basketry, or lanterns, or other objects.

Then again the objects made have furnished when possible, material for object drawing, or for illustration, as in the case of the wigwam. Here the wigwam made by each child served as a model for the "central interest" in the landscape composition that formed an illustration for the selection from *Hiawatha*. The same use was made of the houses in the fifth and sixth grades; while I received a valentine from one of the children on which a lantern was painted to illustrate the couplet:

"You're the light of my life, Sweet Valentine,  
Say, dearest, that you will be mine."

The element of color has always been introduced, when appropriate, to correlate the two courses at still another point. The whole problem, for instance, of the lanterns as worked out, involved the construction and development of the square prism, truncated square pyramid, cylinder for candlestick and construction of base, the making of the working-drawings for the lantern, freehand and dimensioned; the same for the candle-

stick, study of abstract spots with given spots, cutting of rectangular surface into abstract original spots, painted in dark and light, with the same translated into color tones (which show only when the candle is lighted), the design for the handle worked out in bent iron, and, lastly, the making of the object from drawings and designs,—no two lanterns being alike.

The second resolution formed before undertaking the work was, that no mechanical contrivances or prepared materials should be furnished the children; that no problems and objects requiring an undue amount of mechanical labor (like woven basketry) easily learned and time-absorbing after having been learned, should be allowed; while, third and last, all the objects done should be at as slight cost as possible, with materials easily obtained. The results have been crude and not always objects suitable for exhibition, but they have often resulted in the repetition by the children at home of all these problems learned in school. I wish to state distinctly the moral purpose, which has been a powerful factor in developing the course chosen.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale recently wrote that, in the coming national convention of teachers to be held in July in Boston, he expected to see every phase of education discussed except the only one worth while, the one of moral education. All of our work has the moral purpose in view and we have an opportunity to develop character not offered to teachers of any other subject since we have no book or another's thought between us and the child. In our work in Wellesley, our primary aim is to make the child resourceful, self-reliant, and honest in the work of his hands.

## OLD AND NEW PEMAQUID

Legends of Long ago — Rebuilding of Fort William Henry — The Neighboring Shell-Heaps  
Pemaquid as a Summer Resort

By EDITH A. SAWYER



**S**OUTHWARD from the town of Bristol in Maine—and about half way between Portland and Bar Harbor,—lies Pemaquid, most easily accessible by water, as the railroad comes no nearer than Damariscotta, a dozen miles inland. With its splendid sweep of shore, its broad, open views, and its historic background, Pemaquid ranks naturally as one of the most attractive places on the long Maine sea-coast.

The haze of a tantalizing mystery hovers over Pemaquid, the one-time home of Samoset and Nahanada, Indian chiefs. There is evidence that the Spaniards were here in 1524, and that Gosnold, the English explorer, touched here in 1602, while traces exist of even earlier arrivals of the white man. Historically considered, however, Pemaquid first comes into distinct view in connection with Weymouth's voyage to the coast of Maine in 1605. Sir Ferdinand Gorges, writing late in life his "Brief Narration" says that "Weymouth, falling short of his course, happened into a river on the coast of America, called Pemaquid." Rosier's famous "Relation," which also connects Weymouth's voyage with Pemaquid, recounts that the Indians with whom Weymouth traded—some of whom he kidnapped and carried back to England—were Pemaquid Indians, and that Weymouth visited them in his boat at New Harbor, now a part of Pemaquid. When the Popham colonists came to the coast in 1607, they were guided by one of these same kidnapped Indians,—as is proved by a statement found in 1876, in the library of Lambeth Palace, London, by Dr. B. F. DeCosta of New York.

It was at Pemaquid, in 1614, that Captain John Smith entered into an Alliance with Nahanada. In 1622 Governor Bradford of the Plymouth Colony, sent Winslow to this region to obtain food for the famishing Pilgrims, and secured abundant supplies. Winslow made note that thirty ships were then fishing in the Pemaquid waters. In 1622 also, the first deed from an Indian to a white man was given here by Samoset (presuma-

bly of the Welcome, Englishman! fame) to one John Brown, conveying Pemaquid, now Bristol,—the consideration being as was usual then, rum and skins.

A definite mark of English civilization exists today at Pemaquid, in the remains of an old stone fortification. Fort William Henry—built under Sir William Phipp's administration, in 1692. This was the third fort on the same site, but exact record of the earlier ones is lost. Fort William Henry cost about a half million dollars,—£20,000 in English money,—and was considered one of the strongest fortifications in New England. Facing the bay on the south, it enclosed about a half acre, including the "great rock," under which was the magazine. The walls were built of stone found on the premises, and were laid in a tenacious cement brought from England. A copy of the original plan of this fort, copied from that found in the London archives, is now shown at Pemaquid, in a little old curiosity shop, where Pemaquid relics are stored and dispensed. The fort was taken August 15, 1696, by Baron Castine and D'Iberville, the same D'Iberville who figures in Gilbert Parker's "Trail of the Sword."

This old fort site is now held in fee simple by the State of Maine, to be used hereafter as a public park—a gift from the Pemaquid Monument Association (organized in 1874). Way back in 1869, when a large meeting was held on the spot, the effort was begun to secure the property to the State. Bowdoin College was there, digging for treasures of history, and also the Massachusetts Historical Society in the presence of its famous member, Charles Deane.

Plans, pictures and fragmentary records have been gathered from Spain, France, England, and a dozen different localities in this country, relating to Pemaquid. No place in the United States has so greatly puzzled historians and archaeologists. Remarkable traces of some very old settlement are constantly coming to light. The excavation of a portion of buried paved street, old shipyard relics, blacksmith forges, bits of primi-

tive pottery, and dozens of minor memorials, point to some rude civilization antedating any known history, and constantly attract visitors.

North of the fortification stands a square, pretentious two-story wooden house, built in 1730, and named the "Old Fort House"—a spacious dwelling, with carved woodwork, a wide hallway throughout, its front and back stairs meeting in a midway central landing. Had they voices, those creaking boards could tell many a tale.

Opposite diagonally from the old house and the fort, is the burying ground—a green field of graves, where English, French and Indian lie in peaceful proximity now. One stone bears the date 1695, nothing else being discernible. Many stones are apparently even older. Curious carvings, weeping willows, skull and cross-bones, with other crude devices, mark the average age of the stones quite as plainly as do the dates. One stone carved at the top to show two interlinked hearts, has, underneath, the names of two children with the paradoxical inscription:

"As infants in the dust  
So God above is just."

Another, with the date 1758, is inscribed:

"Behold, my dad is gone  
And leaves me here to mourn,  
But faith in Christ I have  
That he and I will save."

Quite as remarkable as anything at Pemaquid are the vast heaps of oyster shells, inland, a dozen miles distant, on both sides of the Damariscotta river. These are generally conceded to be relics of human beings,—the deposits resembling somewhat the shell-heaps along the coast of Norway. As the Maine coast,—where the Atlantic has pushed the sea-board in between Cape Elizabeth and Penobscot Bay—has always been prominent in New England's history, it might easily be that voyagers well back to the days of Columbus landed here. Certain it is, at all events, that some race of people long ago lived roundabout the region of the Sheepscot, Pemaquid and Georges rivers, for these shell heaps are stored with human remains, tools belonging to the arts of barbaric life, and rude weapons of war.

For years people interested in antiquities and savants generally, have speculated over these shell heaps. Over two centuries ago the deposits here were noted in the records

of early European settlers as the "great banks of oyster shells." The basin margins on both sides of the river are heaped from twelve to fifteen feet deep, for an area of several rods. A Bristol historian, Mr. Gamage, employed by the Massachusetts Peabody Museum to secure relics, writes of one heap which he measured: "It was 347 feet long, and in width 126 feet, the depth of shell varying from 4 to 20 feet." Shells have been found 14 inches long, and 3 inches in breadth. A certain line of leaf-mould and broken shells appears in the heaps, with scattering spots of ashes like the remains of camp-fires; and below this line the shells appear to be older. The pottery fragments, too, below the line are not so well finished as those found above. The earliest opinion of these shell-heaps was that they were natural deposits, and evidence of the elevation of the coast line. Investigation has since proved, however, that they are not the production of nature by any upheaval, but rather, the work of man. Many human bones as well as bones of birds and beasts, are found in the shell-heaps, adding to the mystery which shrouds their origin.

But these perplexing questions must bide their time for solution. Suffice it for all purposes of present day enjoyment, that the Pemaquid country is restful, sea-girt, romantic, with its shadowy past, its abiding charms. Pemaquid, with its many sub-divisions, entices great numbers of visitors hither every summer. The beach, where the old fort is located, has less of the strong sea element, being largely land-locked. New Harbor, on the left of the point, looking off toward Camden and Castine, is a charming inlet, narrow, with deep wooded shores and safe anchorage, just the place for such smuggling as the Lorna Doone country far away, boasted. Pemaquid Point, with the lighthouse, a few good hotels, and twenty or more handsome cottages, is the most popular part of the town. The views from the point are superb, including Rutherford's and the Heron Islands in the near western waters, Fisherman's and Squirrel Islands more distant still, to the southeast Monhegan ten miles out at sea, and to the east the George's Islands, the town of Friendship, and in the remote distance Mount Desert, the whole vast sweep framing an enduring vision of ocean, harbor, island and mountain.

## OUR TOWN

# OUR TOWN

June, 1903

*Published on the first of each month by C. M. Eaton*  
*Managing Editor, Parris T. Farwell, Wellesley Hills*  
 Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter

### A Legislative Conundrum

All boys fifteen years old and over who are committed to any penal institutions in Massachusetts are sent to institutions for adults. Over six hundred such commitments occurred during the year last reported by the Prison Commissioners. Officials connected with the courts, judges and chiefs of police, chaplains of jails and members of charity organizations are practically unanimous in their desire that this serious and amazing defect should be remedied. Youthful offenders should be sent to institutions which are rather of the nature of a school than of a prison. To commit them to jail, as was done in the case of 385 youths, between 12 and 18 years of age, in the year ending September 30, 1902, is nothing short of a calamity and a disgrace to the Commonwealth. Not even Concord Reformatory, admirable as it is for older boys and men, is not a proper place to which to send most boys between the ages of 15 and 18. To either the jail or the Reformatory they must now be sent if committed for penal offences. There has been a bill before the present legislature to remedy this serious defect by the establishment of an intermediate industrial school, to be called the Robinson School for Boys. At the hearing in its behalf before the Committee on Charities and the Ways and Means Committee those persons appeared who are best fitted to speak on such a subject. We are inclined to believe that even the Prison Commission are not as well informed on the subject under consideration as were the individuals who spoke earnestly in behalf of this bill. Such men as Judge Almy of Cambridge and Judge Kennedy of Newton, Mr. Birtwell of the Children's Aid Society, Chaplain Barnes of the State Prison and Chaplain Carter of the Lawrence House of Correction, Superintendent Chapin of the Lyman School for Boys, Elizabeth E. Evans and Elizabeth C.

Putnam, trustees of the Lyman School, Mr. Thorp, President of the Massachusetts Prison Association, and Rev. Edward Cummings, President of the Massachusetts Civic League, appeared and spoke earnestly in favor of the bill. These are only representative names. Practically all the charitable organizations and leading officials throughout the state have also signified their hearty endorsement of the proposed plan. We do not hesitate to say that no better expert support could be given to any undertaking than was given to this. To be sure the bill did not originate with the Prison Commissioners and we do not know that they favored or opposed it. It can hardly be that this fact prejudiced the bill. And yet,—this is the conundrum—why did the Committee of Ways and Means unanimously report against the establishment of this school? It could not be on the ground of economy. That which concerns the moral and social well-being of over six hundred boys yearly is of vastly greater importance than many affairs for which great appropriations have been readily recommended. It was not for lack of expert advice. There was no open opposition to the bill. We do not recognize the name of any member of this committee as that of a man who from his own superior expert knowledge would be likely to place his judgment above that of the remarkable array of experts who appeared in favor of this undertaking. Why did this committee vote to continue a system which commits boys of 15 years of age to prisons for adults? And why did the legislature accept their adverse report? This is a legislative conundrum which we would be glad to have answered. Meanwhile it is to be hoped that the men and women who are ashamed to have Massachusetts so misguided will not cease their efforts until this wrong is righted.

## BOOK NOTICES

**A FIELD OF FOLK.** By Isabella Howe Fiske. [Richard G. Badger, 67 p. 12mo. \$1.00.] In this prosaic age there may well be cause for local pride in the discovery that a member of our own Wellesley household has written a new book of genuine poetry. "A Field of Folk" will be welcomed for its intrinsic worth as a real contribution to the poetic interpretation of Nature and of Life. It is to be feared, indeed, that there are too few readers of poetry as well as few real poets. Even the company of the Immortals has but a straggling train of devoted followers. All the more have we reason to be grateful to those who help to keep alive the poetic fire and from its altar speak to men the lessons of precious things invisible. The volume before us is full of the interpretative spirit. In form its utterances are brief and lyrical, all are thoughtful and suggestive. Many are musical, many dainty and graceful, most of them are inspired by nature, a few and among the best (or is it our own prejudice) sound the note of sympathy with the toils and sorrows of human life, especially with the suffering and degradation of the crowded city. There is much in this modest venture with its brief messages, which suggests the ability of the writer to undertake with success work that is more ambitious and sustained. These are sketches, studies interesting in themselves but certainly giving promise of something achievable but not yet undertaken.

**YOUNG PEOPLES HISTORY OF HOLLAND.** By William Elliot Griffis. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Illus. 322 p. \$1.50 net.] The story of the Dutch peoples is full of picturesque and romantic incident. The land itself, snatched from the sea, so that "cows graze where the fishes used to feed and the flowers bloom where sea-weed once grew" is a trophy of victory. And the peoples of the land, like those of Greece and Switzerland and England and New England have exerted an influence and written a record all out of proportion to the small territory which they occupy. Dr. Griffis has spent many years in the study of Holland. He belongs to the historical school which lays great emphasis upon the influence of the Dutch in formulating the fundamental principles of our own government. Certainly in the Netherlands was waged a brave contest for intellectual liberty and religious freedom, of which in part at least we inherit the reward. Dr. Griffis reviews the history from beginning to end in its most attractive features and he possesses the story tellers art. The book is nicely illustrated with most interesting full-page reproductions of historic paintings. It is well to have such a history written for the children of Pilgrim and Puritan to read.

**THE GREY CLOAK.** By Harold MacGrath. [Bobbs-Merrill Co. 12mo. Illus. 463 p. \$1.50.]

A capital story, well-told, "written to amuse," without pretence of being a study in history, psychology or economics. The setting is, indeed, historical, of the time of Cardinal Mazarin and the French settlement in America. But Court life in Paris and the strange new world of Canada simply form the gorgeous background of the tale. When we stop to think we find the history very well done but for the most part we are too busy following the adventures of the heroine with all her lovers and the vicissitudes of the "grey cloak." Borrowed, stolen, lost, reclaimed, now in the old world, now in the new, this redoubtable garment wends its way. The author treats us to the same charm of style as in "The Puppet Crown" of which the English is exceptionally good. But this time the tale ends peacefully and happily after all the turmoil. The illustrations by Thomas Mitchell Pierce are far beyond the average of such work. They really illustrate the story.

**THE MAIN CHANCE.** By Meredith Nicholson. [Bobbs-Merrill Co. 12mo. 419 p. Illus. \$1.50.] A story of a typical western town having the crudities and the vigor which we have learned to associate with the newer communities of our land. The heroine has just graduated from an Eastern college and comes home to her native place where her father is a man of much local influence. Her lovers are an interesting group and the development of their characters makes the chief interest of a story which is far from dull as a narrative. Adventures there are, but the adventures are meant to be subordinate to the play of human qualities good and bad. The Harvard graduate who has had a vivid experience as a ranchman, the Western man of cultured leisure of the generation midway between the proverbial shirtsleeves and the self-made man who shoulders his way out of his shady past into the social circle of the heroine. These are the chief players. The minor characters are well done also. The story is one of the best of the new school of fiction which deals with American business life of the present day.

### For Bible Students and Teachers

**PRINCIPLES AND IDEALS FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.** An essay in Religious Pedagogy. By Ernest DeWitt Burton and Shailer Mathews. [The University of Chicago Press. 207 p.] This is by far the most suggestive and stimulating book which has recently been written on the problem of the Sunday School. It should be carefully read by all pastors, superintendents and Bible teachers. It has especial reference to the instruction of youth of the Grammar and



High School age. The authors are not only teachers in Chicago University, but have had long experience in Sunday school work as directors and teachers. The most practical message on the graded schools which has been written will be found in these pages. We will give at another time the curriculum which is suggested for a model. In full sympathy with youth and with earnest and conscientious teachers, believing in the religious as well as the educational purpose of the school, understanding thoroughly the perplexities incident to present conditions of Biblical criticism, the authors have studied their subject with due conservatism. Their work is not destructive but constructive, building from present conditions. With all wise students of the problem the authors are hoping for a series of text books which may do for the church school what text books do for similar classes in the day school. It is certain that there must be change and progress and it will come in the ways and directions suggested in this admirable work.

**LESSONS ON THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.** By W. W. Fenn. **HISTORY OF THE RELIGION OF ISRAEL.** By Crawford H. Toy. **NOBLE LIVES AND NOBLE DEEDS.** By Edward A. Horton. [Unitarian Sunday School Society.] It has long been recognized by those who have studied the Sunday School problem that the Unitarian S. S. Society has taken the lead in the publication of valuable manuals. The titles given above are titles of *text books* of permanent value prepared by men of eminent scholarly and literary ability. Other series of lessons have been prepared by such teachers as Rev. Howard N. Brown, Rev. Chas. F. Dole, Prof. C. C. Everett, Rev. John W. Chadwick and Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells. Such names as these are enough in themselves to inspire teachers and scholars. Other religious bodies would be wise to obtain the services of their leading ministers and teachers to undertake this most important kind of work. Beside books like those above named there are series of lessons arranged in graded manuals and bound up in handy volumes on such themes as the following: "Great Passages from the Bible," "The Story of Israel," "Great Thoughts of Israel," "Scenes in the Life of Jesus," and "Beacon Lights of Christian History." We have not space to comment on all of these manuals as we would like to do. Their method is admirable, the material which they present is interesting and they provide a series of topics which might easily be adapted to the needs of a graded school. They employ abundantly, not only the lessons of the Scripture, but also lessons from the lives of great and good men in all history. The work done for the older youth and for adult classes is especially valuable.

**ONE YEAR OF SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.** A manual for teachers and parents. By Florence N. Palmer. [Mac-

Millan.] This is the standard work of its kind for the instruction of the youngest children in the Sunday School. Lessons are presented in story form for the purpose of impressing some one truth which touches the daily life of the child; and each topic is enforced by a group of lessons. For example, there are six lessons on "Good Cheer," each having its own Bible story, and five lessons on "Obedience," six lessons on "Service," three on "The Sabbath," three on "The Church." By the end of the year ten such topics have been thoroughly impressed on the child's mind. For several of the topics hymns with music are presented. The series follows also the seasons of the year introducing nature study in a most helpful way. Advice to leaders and suggestions are provided in abundance.

**OUTLINES OF BIBLE STUDY.** A four years' course for schools and colleges. By G. M. Steele, D. D., late Principal of Wilbraham Academy. [Sibley & Ducker. 183 p.] This is not a new book. It was published first in 1889, but the present renewed interest in Bible Study makes a notice of it timely. It has had a long trial and its worth is proven by its increasing use in schools and colleges. The material is mainly a suggestive series of questions covering the Scriptures from Genesis to the Revelation in such a way as to provide for a four year course. There is much material of an explanatory nature; also maps and lists of Books of Reference. In his introduction the author said: "That the students of our schools should become at least as well acquainted with the sources of our religion as they are required to do with those of ancient heathen religions would seem to be self-evident. How much more, not only when a large majority of our citizens recognize it to be the true and only religion, but when it is made the basis of our civilization and is involved and implied in our whole national life."

**STUDIES IN THE APOSTOLIC CHURCH.** By Charles H. Morgan and others. [Jennings & Pye. 226 p. 75 cts.] This is a course of thirty-five lessons, with a daily scheme for personal study. The aim of the book, the authors declare, "is to enable those who use it to master this portion of the Bible and to impart such a knowledge of the life and work of the early disciples of our Lord as will lead to the highest Christian character and service." Such a text book as this taken by an adult class in the church is vastly preferable to the flimsy and perishable quarterlies which our Sunday Schools are now using. We hope the time will come when the whole school may be graded and equipped with handbooks and text books comparable to the books that are used in day schools. The present book is well provided with references to the best literature on the lessons, good maps, suggestive questions for written answers and a running analysis of great value. We cannot doubt that



anyone who follows the course outlined in this book will obtain such a clear idea of the Apostolic history as few can now obtain by the interrupted method of the International Lessons.

**THE CHILD'S RELIGIOUS LIFE.** By Rev. William George Koons. [Eaton and Mains, 270 p.] The sub-title states that this is a study of the child's religious nature and the best methods for its training and development. The author is thoroughly conversant with the results of recent child study and judicious in his acceptance of its teaching. He lays very great stress upon the importance of the first six years, which he calls "the golden period" of child life when the religious instinct should be trained. What he says on this subject should be given most careful consideration. The treatment of the question of sin in the child nature is serious and sane; the de-

pravity of nature is clearly recognized but as secondary to the greater influences of the religious instinct and the spirit of God. Of course the author believes with all modern psychologists that the period of adolescence is the natural time for the spiritual experience of conversion, when God seeks most clearly, "by natural means and in harmony with nature's seasons" to win the will of the youth to Himself. This does not mean that conversion may not come earlier or later, or that the most conscientious religious training should not precede and follow the period of adolescence. As to the form of conversion the writer wisely recognizes variations in type apparently due to temperament and wisely warns against over-emphasizing any one type of religious experience. We warmly commend the book to parents and teachers.

## CHURCH NEWS

### Rev. James C. Perkins

*Missionary of the Wellesley Congregational Churches, in India*



The accompanying picture of Mr. Perkins, though taken some years ago, will be recognized as a very good likeness. The following facts may be of interest to some of our readers. Mr. Perkins was born in Sacramento, California, in 1853. In 1880 he united with the third Congregational Church in San Francisco, after he had graduated from the University of California (1874) and while

he was practising law. He almost immediately determined to give himself to Missionary work, having been deeply impressed with the great needs of the heathen world. He entered Princeton Seminary and graduated in 1885, was ordained in May of the same year and started for India in the fall. His earnestness and deep consecration have been rewarded by great success among the people to whom he has ministered. In 1898 Mr. Perkins was bereaved by the death of his wife who had labored with him. His only associates now in the work at Tirumangalam are Rev. and Mrs. John J. Banninga, recently appointed by the Board.

### Wellesley Congregational

On Sunday evening, May 17, the Rev. Samuel Freuder gave an interesting address on the religious condition of the Jews and their attitude towards Christianity.

The last church social of the season was attended, May 19, by about 100 people, and was a very enjoyable occasion.

Mr. Lewis E. Smith of the New England Evangelistic Association conducted a praise and prayer service in the chapel on the evening of May 22.

Rev. Arthur J. Benedict of South Natick exchanged with the pastor Sunday evening of May 24, and Rev. Lucius R. Eastman, D. D., of Framingham, Sunday morning, June 7.

Hon. Samuel F. Powers of Newton, Congressman from this district, gave an able and fascinating address before the Young Men's Bible Class and friends, June 3, on the subject "A Typical American."

Children's Sunday will be observed with appropriate services on the morning of June 14.

The Senior class, Wellesley High school, is invited to attend a special service on the evening of June 14.

Dana Hall Commencement takes place at 5.30 on the afternoon of June 17, with an address by Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie.

High school Commencement falls on the evening of June 18.

### Wellesley Hills Congregational

*Children's Sunday.* June 14. The morning service will be devoted to the children. A good musical program has been prepared for the school and choir and congregation. The Primary Department, as usual, will be given a prominent place. On this Sunday especially parents are invited to bring their children for baptism and

Bibles will be presented to baptised children who are seven years of age. The offering of the day will be for the missionary work of the Sunday School Society. Please come early so that the impressive exercises at the beginning of the service may not be missed.

The Sunday School will continue its sessions throughout the month of June and be discontinued for July and August.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed on the first Sunday in July. Those who wish to unite with the church at that time, either by letter or on confession of faith, should communicate with the pastor at once. A preparatory service will be held on Friday evening, July 3d.

The church committee will meet at the close of the Friday evening meeting on June 26.

The Prayer meeting topics for the balance of the year after the twelfth of July will be those presented in the Congregational Handbook. Until that date they will be as follows:

June 19. The Influence of Reading. Deut. 11:18-25; 2 Tim. 3:14-17; Phil. 4:8, 9. Christian use of books for devotion, knowledge, recreation. How shall we distinguish good books and papers from bad? What modern writer has helped you most?

June 26. The Best Use of Sunday. Neh. 8:9-12; Matt. 12:1-8; John 5:9-18. Rest in cessation of work. Change of work. Worship and service. Christian hospitality *vs.* self-indulgence. What is the ideal Sunday, and how far do you attain it?

July 3. Preparatory service.

July 10. The Ministry of Nature. Ps. 65: 5-13; Matt. 6: 26-34. God in His world. God transcending His world. What Jesus saw in nature.

### St. Mary's

The parish picnic will be held at Sawin's grove on Saturday, June 10. Trinity church, Newton Centre, will hold its picnic at the same time and place. This makes a pleasant union of two parishes and gives opportunity for combination and competition in some of the athletic events, such as base ball, May pole, etc. All the members of the parish who possibly can, should attend. Tickets may be procured from the Sunday school scholars and teachers, or at the office of Mr. C. H. Spring. Adults 35 cents, children 20 cents. The ticket includes transportation and admission to the grounds. The children of the Sunday school go free. There will be music provided. It is asked that tickets be bought in advance so that proper accommodation may be provided on the electric cars. Special cars will start at 12.15 a. m. from Lower Falls and will stop at Florence

avenue, Bird Hill avenue and Wellesley Hills, at square and railway station.

Through the vigorous efforts of the finance committee, with its vigorous chairman, the entire floating indebtedness of the parish has been subscribed and paid.

The last evening service for the season was a festival service on Trinity Sunday evening, when the choir did good work, and the organ was ably supported by the piano, which was played by Miss Hazelton, and by the violin of Miss Dennis.

Rev. James Sheerin of St. James church, Cambridge, will take the services on June 20, in the absence of the rector, who goes to New York on business.

The Sunday school will be closed after the last Sunday in June, until September 13.

The rector will take his vacation during the month of August, but a suitable supply will be secured to take charge of the services in his absence.

### Unitarian Society

The church will close for the summer vacation after the last Sunday in June.

There will be a joint service of church and Sunday school on Sunday morning, June 14, at 11 o'clock. It is to be the annual flower service.

The little ones will repeat their charming little operetta, "The Land of Nod," on Saturday afternoon, June 13, at 3 o'clock. The Congregational church parlor has been very generously tendered to their use.

Church sociable on Friday evening, June 12, in the church parlor.

The society appointed regular delegates, consisting of Mr. Nelson Crosskill and Mrs. A. H. Purdie, who, with the pastor, represented its interests at the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association. The Sunday school was also represented by delegates to the American Sunday School Society.

Miss Caroline Hazard, president of Wellesley College, read a paper before the Unitarian Sunday School Society held in Kings's Chapel, on May 22. We understand that Our Town has been fortunate enough to secure the address for publication in its July issue.

The committee having in charge the Christmas Fair announces its full organization and readiness for vigorous summer work.

The Middlesex Unitarian Conference held an interesting meeting on Wednesday, June 10, at Stoneham.

The society will soon be deprived of the devoted services of the family of Mrs. Edward Lawrence. Much to our regret they move to the town of Brookline.

# OUR TOWN

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PRESIDENT HAZARD

# OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter

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*Volume VI*

*JULY, 1903*

*Number 7*

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## RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Address delivered by President Hazard at King's Chapel, May 22, 1903

**I** think we all agree on the importance of education. The only question is, what kind of education; how is it possible to develop the latent powers of the individual mind in the best way? The old days, when children were expected to learn long passages from Milton and from Shakespeare, have gone by. They certainly had their advantages in giving a child a large vocabulary, and in forming an appreciation of truly beautiful English. But that sort of thing is out of the question now-a-days, and with it seems to have gone the old-fashioned training in Biblical literature, the long psalms which were learned and the selections from different parts of the Bible which were committed to memory by all well brought up children and young people. That familiarity with the Bible has almost entirely disappeared. There is certainly a great loss in this disappearance, for not so very many years ago the Bible was the one book which everyone knew. Bible allusions in any audience were sure to find a response. The treatment of Biblical stories in poetry and in art received universal recognition. It was an unfailing source of metaphor and parallel and illustration which helped many an argu-

ment and appealed to many a conscience. But with our more modern views of education, with the idea of imposing less and less from without and developing more and more from within, the reverence for any one book or series of writings has most sensibly diminished. It is one of the distinctive notes of the time. Emerson voices it when he says: "There is a better way than this indolent learning of another. Leave me alone; do not teach me out of Leibnitz or Shelling, and I shall find it all out myself." It is the latest thought of the modern world, given a soul and God, and, after all, we have all that can be known, and each soul must work out its own salvation.

With the recognition of some such principles as these, it is only natural that the traditions of the fathers should have less weight with the present generation than they have ever had before. We take a wide flight from the position of our Puritan ancestors, and question everything in earth and sky. To their minds the Bible was not only an infallible book of morality and of doctrine, but the highest authority on science, and had the final word as to the origin of man. It is with no less respect for the holy men who were truly inspired of God to write, that we

see later discoveries and more modern thought supercede the doctrines of the ancient world, and that we class the science of the Bible as on a lower plane than that of the Greeks of the same period.

While this is true of all the external circumstances, so to speak, of the work of those early writers, yet their minds had a grasp upon the unseen, and a spiritual apprehension of the great truths by which the soul lives, which has been unsurpassed in any later revelation. They certainly had a genius for spiritual things, and it is an inestimable loss to the present generation if it does not lay hold upon the accumulated fund of wisdom which has been poured into the beautiful verse and wonderful prose of our Bible, and which is presented to us in such exquisite and flexible English as to be a model for all writing.

Not to know our Bible should be a mark of such want of culture that few people would venture to confess it; and yet, it is the commonest lack in the education of to-day. Are there not a good many people who know their Browning better than they do their Bible; who have been directed to the Bible through some of the wonderful paraphrases of its teachings which Browning presents? One may say that this is an entirely just way of approaching it; that it must always be the modern instance which drives us to the source. And certainly if it is the only way of becoming acquainted with it, I should be the last to decry it. I am saying that by some means or other a thorough knowledge of the Bible should be at the foundation of the education of every intelligent man and woman.

We are met to consider the special needs and work of Sunday Schools, and to think for a while as to their function and the place that they can properly occupy in the religious training of young people.

When the home education in Bible study and in morals and religion, was conducted by the parents in some systematic manner, even although not in accordance with modern principles, some definite results followed. The unity of the home was emphasized by the gathering together of all the members of the family at morning prayers and at the stated times for Bible study. The effort to bring the family together in this way was itself an uplifting one. And as long as such practice as this was generally pursued in most Christian homes, although the results might not have been all that could be desired, they were still profound in the building of the growing character of the child.

But now the practice of family worship has very much decreased. There seems to be a feeling that individual training and study is much more necessary than the general gathering together of the family. Even the practice of saying grace before meat in many households has been entirely discontinued, so that the child may live at home with very rare reference in any open or spoken way to the fact that he is a child of God. We have become so shy of each other that the simple human relations, based upon the fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man, are no longer spoken of in the frank and open way which they once were. Is it partly due to the fact that the children are sent to Sunday School and are supposed by their parents to have the religious instruction, which they recognize should be given them, at other hands than their own?

I suppose there are few young mothers who still do not teach their children their prayers, which they repeat at night; but beyond this, I fancy there is very little definite instruction in many homes which call themselves Christian. The growing self-consciousness, of which I have spoken, is



partly accountable for this perhaps. As children become older, even their own parents shrink from the duty of impressing moral lessons upon them, and hand it over to the Sunday School, thinking that there in some organized form of instruction the child will receive all that he requires. And what extraordinary teaching sometimes he gets!

It is quite evident that the place of the Sunday School in the conception of many people has been a most honorable one; that in a most confiding manner children have been entrusted to its training in the most vital subjects without any idea of the competence of the instructor, or any general recognition on the part of the school of the tremendous responsibility which has been committed to its care. No organization can ever take the place of the mother's instruction. It seems to me that any conscientious woman must recognize this, that she herself, whether she wills it or not, is the one supreme teacher of her children in everything that is most important to the upbuilding of their characters. Her very tones of voice are contagious. Let her beware how she ever falls into a plaintive or complaining way of speaking. And if this is true of the externals, it is far more true of her actions, which lend emphasis to her spoken teaching. To resign this place of the supreme teacher in her own household is to abdicate one of the most important functions a woman can possess. I say woman, for a woman more often has the leisure for the training of little children particularly. But who does not instantly think of some instance in which the father's wise care and beautiful patience have moulded and fashioned his little son till he grew up in his own image of goodness and gentleness? We must get back to the individual more and more; we have handed over too much to all sorts of organizations

the individual rights and individual duties.

But while this is true there still remains a large place for instruction in the Sunday School. Children and young people naturally need the companionship of their own age to stimulate them to best efforts. They learn together, learn of each other, and the broad principles of morality, of love of truth and of fearless courage, can be taught to children together in a way to supplement and widen the home teaching. And here all the wisdom of the best trained modern teachers is needed. If the Bible is the only text-book used in the Sunday School, as is often the case, a distinction must be made in a reverent and careful fashion, between the truths which are eternal and the truths which were true to the writer of the book. There must be a sound historical basis for the teaching of the Old Testament in particular. For such teaching special preparation and wide reading is necessary, and if the home training in the principles of morality can be supplemented by some wise training in the history of belief and the growth of man's belief in his sonship to God until the final full revelation came, there will be no shock or break in the child's conception of his own place in the world and his own relations to God as he grows toward maturity. One so often finds cases of bad home training or bad Sunday School training, resulting in terrible depression and confusion of mind, as the student finds the truths of natural science in later studies or in college work. If the boy or girl has been brought up on the science of the Old Testament and is suddenly confronted with the science of today; and if unfortunately he has been told that the science of the Old Testament was just as infallible as the doctrine of the fatherhood of God, he is open to terrible confusion and to great anxiety of mind. An amusing instance of

this sort, if it were not so tragic to the student, I have known of which came from the want of apprehension of, the Berkleyan Theory. After a long struggle to grasp what was meant, the student exclaimed in despair, "It is dreadful to give up one's belief in God and in matter" which puts the case in a concrete fashion, which is almost ludicrous.

But it is this same bad teaching which lays the student open to all sorts of tragic experiences, for what can be more tragic than the mental struggles of a young mind in its search after truth when it feels that the foundations have been shaken, if not positively removed. So the aim of the Sunday School must be the endeavor to lay the foundations strong and sure; to teach the Bible in its beauty and in its simplicity as a series of the most wonderful books that ever were written, but as not infallible as to word and text; to preserve the historical background and the progressive idea of revelation.

And if this progressive idea of revelation is maintained, it follows very naturally that the Sunday School should make use not only of the books of the Bible but of modern instances. We are so constituted that the familiar and every-day in our own experience takes hold upon us in a different way from what is long past, though the great things, if we can fully realize them, are modern always. The discourses of Epictetus, except for their exquisite simplicity, might have been delivered yesterday. In the highest sense the sayings of Jesus are eternally fresh, having the seed of life in them. But the stories in the Bible, wonderful and beautiful as their teaching is, have after all a far-away aspect. Patriarchs live before us as beautiful figures in a vision. Young Joseph in his coat of many colors appeals to us not as a boy of today who is cast away by his brothers,

but within an oriental haze of beauty which removes him from our every-day life. If we can once grasp the principle and hold to it of the continuous revelation of the divine spirit, shall we not be able to bring into our Sunday School work some instances where that spirit has worked conspicuously which shall help to create in the mind of the scholar an apprehension of the wonderful way in which the Providence of God moves His people? They must know the story of Israel and the Red Sea; they should know no less the landing of the Mayflower and the Pilgrim band which began all that is best in this wonderful country of our own; they must know Paul's cry to awaken the Jewish people to righteousness; they should also know the movement in the last century by which the whole English church was revived, and its spreading to our own shores, and the great preacher in this city who stirred the depths of men's hearts.

It seems to me entirely legitimate that in Sunday School work some recognition of the life that is about us and the operation of the divine spirit, which can be traced in our every-day life, should meet with recognition. The lessons are not shut within the covers of the book, they lie open to be read of the seeing eye. And from this larger aspect of the revelation of the spirit, it is easy to come to the individual aspect. As I have said, we must return to the individual. The whole foundation of society, the whole structure of righteousness rests upon the individual soul. "God and thyself complete thy life's whole tale." The aim of the Sunday School must be to bring home to each child who comes within its border, the sense of his own responsibility, of his own accountability, of his own existence in the mind of his Father. This is its aim, this must be its aim or it falls far short of anything that it can do. There

can be no higher aim than the aim to awaken a soul.

The movement lately inaugurated for better religious education is one which must command great respect among all thinking men. Our schools spread a rich feast at which all our young people may freely partake. The intellect is stimulated on every side. And yet, without the vitalizing seed of righteousness it must turn to dust and ashes in time of stress and trial. To plant principles of right action, to teach the control of wayward wills, to point to the direction of the supreme Director, this must be

the aim of the Sunday School if it would fulfill its part and supplement wisely the training in the humanities now so freely offered. Just how it is to do this experts must determine. I have briefly tried to set forth its place, as supplementing the education of the home, which it can never supersede; its scope in correlating the spiritual life of today with the life which has past; and its aim to awaken each individual soul to eternal principles, principles as new today as thousands of years ago, for they must be the individual discoveries of the individual soul.

## IDEALS OF LIFE

Commencement Address by RICHARD WATSON GILDER at Wellesley College, June 23, 1903

### THE SUBJECT DEFINED

The idea of preaching ideals to idealists like these girls! I hear some of you—think. Why, they are running over with ideals; they are idealists all; even more, they are to one another, and to many others, themselves embodied ideals, and this hour is the very crest and culmination of all their exquisite idealism. It is like laying a duty upon birds and poets to sing, brooks to babble, dreamers to dream.

True enough—gloriously true! But my hope is to say, if possible, a clinging word that may be of service in that unescapable future, when these bright ideals may, some of them, get to be dim, ineffective and dispensable—a bit house-worn, perhaps; and, furthermore, to insist upon certain specific ideals of special necessity among our people and in our time.

The dictionaries do not always furnish us with just what we want when we go to them for definition, but I have been fortunate in finding the desired shades of meaning for my title word, namely, *Ideal*, “an imaginary object or individual in which an idea is conceived to be completely realized, hence a standard or model of perfection, as the ideal of beauty, virtue, etc.,” again, “a standard of desire, an ultimate object or aim, a mental conception of what is most

desirable.” I am not to speak of ideals of art or beauty, not of æsthetic ideals or educational ideals, but of ideals of life.

Ideals of life may be separated into several kinds—one implying conscious or unconscious emulation of some one individual or career, or of a group of individuals, historical or contemporaneous. This may even descend to imitation of appearance—dress, cut of hair, tricks of manner. Approaching this sort of ideal is the image of one's self projected imaginatively before the mind's eye and imaginatively existing in certain desired conditions or with certain traits and powers. In the first case one flatters another by imitation; in the second case one tries to live up to a conception of a more interesting, more successful, more useful, more admirable, in fact, a better self. Again, we cherish ideals of moral qualities, ideals of duty, industry, good manners, good behaviour, pluck, and what not, gathered from various sources.

Life's ideals, you see, may be real or imaginary persons, or groups of persons, that is, composites; or they may be attributes, detached virtues or accomplishments. These various ideals interblend, but always they serve as standards, low or high, according to our intellectual and moral culture or native virtue.

## NO ESCAPE FROM IDEALS.

Those are, of course, mistaken who take it that the ideal has only to do with the purely impracticable; to be something entirely outside of life. The misconception comes from adhering to a definition of the word which is legitimate enough, and refers to something which exists only in idea, something, perhaps, which is fanciful, unattainable. They give a moral significance to the term, and they take a dubious and cynical attitude. But we are using the term more broadly, and, in the broad sense, it is clearly demonstrable that the everyday life of every man, woman and child is dominated by his or her ideals. It must be a less than human stupidity in the person, or an absolute deadening by routine, that utterly eliminates the influence of standards, of ideals from any life. Take the dullest individuals known to you, leading the most monotonous possible existences, and see whether their tread-mill days are utterly lacking in influences from fixed ideals. One way in which you may test this is to run counter to the convention of the locality, or the social or religious group, and then find out what a figure you cut in the eyes of the narrowest and heaviest spirits in the whole community. You are likely to discover that these have very definite aims and ideals; their ideals may be small, even sensual, base; they may be what you call superstitions, yet some of these ideals may be, also, in their way admirable.

The Russian peasants seem a stolid lot; think of the tragedy of the late coronation, where in a panic-stricken crowd they perished like poor, stupid sheep. But some, at least, of their ideals are of a kind that poets praise. I thought so when I saw, at Jerusalem, the Russian Pilgrims awaiting for days and days the fraudulent miracle of the holy fire at the so-called Tomb of Christ. It was a pitiful sight when one remembered the long, hard journey—and the strenuous desire to lay hold of a less burdensome life in another state of existence; but it was a spectacle, not without color of ideality, in the uplifting sense.

The prophet, the sensualist, the miser, the benefactor, the reformer, and the poor fellow with a brain incapable of carrying a great thought without an errant gait, whom we call crank or fanatic—all these have their ideals and are striving, indolently or forthrightly, to attain them. It is the ideal of many youths to be prizefighters, pick-pockets, or all 'round crooks. Not long ago, at Hampton, I heard a colored man tell with pleasing frankness of the change that had come in his own ideals of life. His essay was named, "A Changed Ideal." His young ambition had been to attain to be an "extra good middle-weight prize-fighter," that his name might "go whirling around the world in the newspapers." His second, and present, ambition was to be a well-trained farmer. His life and his ideals changed together, as do yours and mine. The thief has his ideal of honor—even if this is modified by his profession, still he strives to live up to his ideal, and judges his fellows accordingly. The statesman who partitions or steals whole countries, has, too, his ideals of modified honor, as shown by Talleyrand's self-reported reproof of Napoleon for cheating in the game, in reference to the scandalous manner of his dealing with unfortunate Spain.

If, then, we all have ideals, and these are forever influencing us, it is a gravely practical matter, this question we are discussing today.

## WHAT IDEALS SHOULD BE.

One very desirable thing about ideals is that they should be precise. He is fortunate who early in life attains a definite ideal as to his future. It is a powerful element of success. If you read the confessions of successful men and women you will, not always, but very often, find that their efforts were inspired by a definite image of what they wished to become. This one aim they struggled toward all their years, in due course of time accomplishing the great result. He or she was determined to be like this or that artist, writer, statesman, soldier, philanthropist—and approached, equalled or surpassed the inspiring original.

But definiteness of this kind is not the

most important thing in relation to the ideals that are to influence our careers, be these careers public or private. The most determined nature is often deflected from its aims, but if it is governed by ideals of industry, of honor, of courage, of high attainment in whatever is undertaken, the man will find his place at whatever altitude circumstances make possible; and the world will be better for his having stepped into it for a while and done his part bravely.

"WHEN HALF-GODS GO, THE GODS ARRIVE."

Many a man and woman smiles in after years at the small proportions and narrow bounds of first ideals as to things to be accomplished in a career, but he or she is none the less glad that these ambitions were enthusiastically cherished.

When half-gods go,  
The gods arrive.

Sometimes, on the other hand, is the faithful ideal not only exalted, but so enormous, so magnificent, so tainted with sentimentality and unreality that it is absolutely unattainable. Nevertheless, it has lifted hours that might have been sordid and depressed into the glow of imagination and hope; it has been the inspiration of monotonous labor; it has led, in due course, to the creation and realization of ambitions right and attainable.

#### IDEALS THAT ARE THRUST UPON US.

There are certain ideals which come to us as an effect of that mysterious element which we call public opinion, and there are others that are ours through accident or training. The tone that we take from our surroundings is very subtle in its formation and very hard for any of us to escape. Most people "go with the crowd." It is a tremendously important part of all culture, then, and all education to put up a dam against the inundation of contiguous opinion. Nothing is harder to avoid than such overflow, and very few do avoid it. In other words, one great object of education is to bring to the intelligence a variety of information and of opinion from various worth-while quarters and points of view, so that there will be in the mind of the educated person a supply of materials that will

serve in constructing the necessary barriers against a rush of popular emotion, or against some craze of the circumjacent crowd.

#### FORMING ONE'S OWN IDEALS

People in schools and colleges are taught to think for themselves; to form their own ideals. More than this, there is an attempt in every institution of learning, from the kindergarten up, to send students into the world with a stock of ideals so admirable and compelling that they will keep them on the straight path as long as they live. There is nothing more valuable to the life of the community than the reaction upon popular sentiment of minds that, through education, have attained a certain amount of independence and power of resistance, and which are thus capable of influencing, and even at times of forming, that public opinion upon which all government and all society are based.

To sum up what has gone before: It is not so important that the ideals of our lives should be minutely exact, as that they should be of a kind that may apply to all circumstances. It is more to the point that we should measure ourselves morally with some fine character which we enthusiastically admire, than that we should say, I will be a teacher like this one or that, a preacher, a poet, a publicist, orator, or what not. It is a good thing to have definite ideals; it is a better thing that one's ideals should be of a nature that makes them serviceable in all the developments and emergencies of life, and it is the most vitally important thing of all that our ideals should be altogether noble.

#### WESLEY AND EMERSON.

It would be interesting to speak of the two very notable idealists who were born, one of them just two centuries, the other one century, ago this summer. Wesley's was a life for pure strenuousness, matching, if not surpassing, any modern instance whatever, no matter how distinguished or picturesque, whether of Europe or America; a beautiful and ever memorable life, whose enormous altruistic energy was inspired and guided by an ideal no less high than the image of the one Supreme Altruist Himself;

of Him who, doing good, went up and down the ways of Palestine, as did His devoted disciple the roads and benighted by-ways of Great Britain. As for Emerson, it is something for you and me to know that this unique genius added new glory to the tongue we speak; that this great citizen loved and believed in our America; that this superb character, this world-prophet, made sacred the very time, the very country in which we lived; that we to greatness are not altogether alien, for close to our ears has sounded a voice from the eternal.

I have been thinking much lately of two women who not long since passed beyond the veil. One died in the fulness of years; the other, in mid-career. One was a life almost entirely private; the other was one largely public. The lives of both were inspired and glorified, from beginning to end, by the noblest of ideals. I wish I could bring these two lives vividly before you, make you realize their golden ideality, and then say: This is what I mean! Here is what I wish for each of you! Go out into life furnished like them—not necessarily with definite ambitions, though that is well, but with something in your souls that will be the splendid and unforgotten standard of every action and desire! Take hold of the daily life—the life of today—in the same unrelinquished spirit of purity, of service, of serene faith in divinest things!

MRS. SHAW

Herself unpublic and unobtrusive—one of these women was, in her family relations, the centre of a group of remarkable men and women. Not even her husband, while known as a philanthropist, was of the class of men prominently "public." With all his reserve he was a man of such sterling character, and one having so deeply at heart all matters of good citizenship, that he was classed with those of our merchants who could always be counted upon in the cause of civic righteousness; his means and his counsel ever, in war and peace, at the disposal of those who were in the thick of public endeavor; more than this, his personal taste and cultivation were actively exercised in furthering worthy movements in the pioneer days of reform in the last

century. Well matched, indeed, this fortunate couple, in moral and intellectual attributes and enthusiasms.

The names of those near to them by birth or marriage are a rollcall of honor. Lowell, the patriot-poet; Curtis, the civic knight without tear or reproach; Barlow and young Lowell, the intrepid soldiers; Minturn, the good citizen; that daughter, whose lifetime of devotion to the poor has enshrined her in the hearts of the people of a mighty city; that son whose great monument on Beacon Hill was not needed to keep in remembrance one of the truest heroes that ever went solemnly to a sacrificial death. Others, too, I could name in the immediate circle—who, even to the third generation, were and are among our men and women of force, of good will and wise philanthropy.

With her the virtues of citizenship were not an acquiescence but a passion. Graciously helpful to individual distress; giving out affection and hope tenderly and freely from her own generous stores, her sympathies covered countries and races. There was no endeavor of patriotism that she did not befriend. She inspired the inspirers. In the sacred privacy of her hearth and home men and women breathed the very air of heroism. To her the republic was like a mother beloved, whose pure fame must not be breathed upon—whose error, if error there was, could only be a passing aberration; who *must* be generous, righteous, noble. Let it not be forgotten of her that she loved music—and helped to bring its rest and benediction to the masses of the people; for she could enjoy selfishly no good thing in life. To her life was indeed ideal.

MRS. PALMER

Of the other woman scarcely do I dare speak in these halls, where her memory and tradition are like a living presence. Here was a life in industry and energy marvellous and undaunted, dedicated to large and even larger uses, and inspired from first to last by the loftiest ideality. Deeply she felt the impulse and clearly she saw the object of her labor—in herself, surrender, and service; for others, the lifting of the mind and soul through the truest methods of educa-

tion to the highest possible levels. Few can hope to match her exceptional accomplishment, but her spirit—her spirit is here today an ennobling and beekoning ideal in the hearts of teachers and students and all who cherish the beautiful memory of Alice Freeman Palmer. Judgment, tact, opportunity were hers, knowledge and experience sympathy and affection, but above all was the inspiration of the unseen. Always she seemed to hear in the air above her, and ever follow with bright and perfect confidence, the rustling wings of the angel of the ideal.

#### IDEAL OF THE HOME.

To leave on one side the attractive contemplation of ideality as illustrated in personality—let us now consider certain of the ideals which need to be upheld very especially in our own day and among our own people. Naturally, speaking to women, the thought uppermost is that of “home”—yes, the “institution” of marriage, the “institution” of home. It used to be that nothing more hopelessly, forlornly trite could be put forward on an occasion like this. But the singular thing about it is that there has of late come into practical effect a notion on this subject which makes the very theme such an immediate and burning question that, I give you my word, in the town where I live no one dare mention it, radically, if there is a single person present the details of whose social antecedents are not known! And, in fact, I am somewhat sensitive about bringing it here and now to your attention, for one never knows when—against the social amenities—blood may be drawn by a stroke in the dark. In a play by Brander Matthews, one of the characters says that divorce will never be as popular as marriage until it includes presents. (There, I did not mean to mention the hateful word!) But I remember that the play is already an old one. Helen Hunt used to say that she considered some things settled—and that marriage and the home were among these things; but that poet and idealist went from among us these many sad years ago. I cannot bring myself to multiplying words on a theme like this, in a presence such as this—but can any one say that there is not

a practical side to ideality, when the lack of a high ideal has broken up so many homes, has made so many orphans, has dragged down in so many minds and in so many lives that state which should be the noblest in the existence of humanity; that should have allied to it such a sense and standard of mutual forbearance, of mutual service, of self-control, of dignity, of consecration?

#### IDEAL OF THE STATE

Another theme that has long seemed irreclaimably trite is that of the virtuous commonwealth—the ideal of philosophers in all ages. We, in America, once well nigh assumed that the centuries had reserved for us and for our children this immemorial aim and desire of the good and wise. And today we scarcely dare to open the morning paper for dread of the revelation that may stare us in the face of new and even more hideous civic corruption. In one city government after another, and in state after state, even up to the administration of the general government, scandal follows scandal; till one is in danger of growing morbid and disheartened at the blackmail, bribery and partnership with crime—so often do our city governments exhibit, not honest men united in public service, but dishonest men united in public plunder; so often do political candidates emerge into the senatorial chamber of the world’s chief republic, bearing not the laurels of honorable victory, but the odor of notorious crime; crime of the very kind that demoralizes citizenship; and if unchecked, would destroy the nation itself!

We must not forget that these very revelations are signs and incidents of the fight against corruption; and one must never despair of the republic. But neither must one evade the truth, lest the evil increase.

And the evil is not merely political and governmental; it goes deeper—often into methods of business and finance, sometimes into the relations between capital and labor, frequently into the relations between men of affairs and the professional political manipulators. There is a pitiful, an unpatriotic lack of scruple on the part of men who, while protecting property from the attacks of demagogues and adventurers in office

might be thought able themselves to resist the temptation of corrupt practices.

#### PERSONAL APPLICATION.

As few if any of you expect to have the opportunity of voting at elections, you may think that much of this is rather remote from your probable activities. You will find that it is not. When you go out from this college into the community, you will discover that women who neither vote nor wish to vote are directly assisting very effectively in political reforms of a local or national character throughout the country. Especially are they promoting today the pressing cause of civil service reform, and I do truly hope you may each be able to lend a helping hand. But it is not necessary to urge you into any path other than that which you anticipate. You will be doing a good work for the state and for society if you follow your professional, or your private, household lives—in the spirit that has been a part of the direct and indirect teaching of this institution of learning—to each of you so dear. You will be helping the honest citizenship of America if, even without specific work for public political reform, you simply maintain and exalt, and are never, never ashamed of your youthful ideals of honor, of honesty, and of moral courage.

Soon enough the question of political or financial scruple will be brought home to each of you—most likely through the best that is in you, through your friendly interest and natural affections. It may even be revealed to you that your own tacit demands are working havoc in the conscience of some one near to you, making it hard for him to refuse a usual acquiescence in some sort of rascality, in order that your comfort or your luxury may not be endangered.

You will not only be an influence for good or evil in the contact of family and society, but you, with your culture, will have peculiar power in the formation of that public opinion which regulates government and life. What shall be your part in giving tone to your own home and to your own community? Will this not depend upon whether or not your own better ideals are kept bright and evident?

#### WHAT MEANS THE RUG AND THE PICTURE?

The envy of wealth and worldly success—what is more degrading? But who can keep, in entering a well-to-do household, from the unuttered query, What has been the price of this abundance? Has anything other than intense industry and application, unusual ability and opportunity, been paid for these possessions? Has honor been surrendered? Has tacit compliance with business or political crookedness been the price? Is the possession of these goods guaranteed by a life which, in days of heroic moral conflict, basely abstains from all effort toward better things? Is this gorgeous rug a sign that the head of the house has got rich by bribing legislators? Is that costly painting not merely a proof of esthetic taste, but of moral callousness, in keeping silent while a partner or associate trustee made a corrupt deal? In a word, is this fortune built upon hard work, ingenuity and high principle, or upon unscrupulous greed? Is its possessor assuaging his conscience by philanthropical subscriptions, while knowing himself to be a coward and deserter—a miserable “quitter”—in the battle that men and women of honor and patriotism and moral bravery are waging all over this country in the cause of decency and good government?

Imagine yourself the woman of that house. What will be your responsibility; your moral attitude? I wish I could make you feel how grave the situation is in our land today? Truly there is an emergency; there must be a revival of civic righteousness—a definite movement—and, directly or indirectly, every one of you can be of very real assistance.

There will be ideals in that house of yours. Will the nobler ideals be wrapped up and laid away, with a little pang of regret, or smile of superiority, and the dim remembrance of a prosy graduation address how many years ago? Or will they be living, present and radiant, and full of the good old-fashioned “power of salvation?”

#### A TEXT FROM ST. GAUDENS.

I spoke of the monument to Colonel Shaw over there in Boston. I was staying across the lake yonder at the time of its unveiling,



and went up from here to see the ceremony. It was a significant, a touching occasion. Particularly interesting it all was to me, for I had seen the work grow year by year under the hand of the patient master—our great sculptor, St. Gaudens—striving in his conscientious way to realize his own high aim. What a thrilling monument it is! When sculpture such as this, and the glorious Sherman just unveiled in New York, are erected in public places, our cities are beginning to possess something of the artistic interest of the old Italian towns. You know the "Shaw" well. In these my closing words, let me recall its feature to your

memories, and let me be so bold as to ask you to associate this monument with the thought I have tried to impress upon you today. Remember the swing of the sable soldiery, with the cheerful faces of their race kindled into new determination; remember the slanting, decorative lines of their weapons; remember the sensitive, exquisite, resolute, devoted countenance of the young hero riding to his doom; remember the action, the tremendous urge; and over all, hovering in the air, the woman's form—the Ideal, eternally leading, eternally uplifting, eternally inspiring.

### SOME NEW BOOKS

**THE LIONS OF THE LORD.** A tale of the Old West. By Harry Leon Wilson, author of "The Spenders." [Lothrop Publishing Co. Illus. 520 pages. \$1.50.] The story of the Mormon colony, driven from its home in Illinois, moving out over the untracked wilderness, across mighty rivers, vast prairies, snow-capped mountains to the Salt Lake Valley, and founding there its independent state, is surely one of the strangest in American history. "The Lions of the Lord" tells that story, reaching its climax in a vivid description of the Mountain Meadow Massacre. It is the most scathing arraignment of Mormonism which has ever been written. As a piece of literature nothing more powerful is to be found in American fiction. If the narrative becomes repellent at times, it is because of its truthfulness to the awful facts which it depicts. And it is time that the story be told in this fashion. The poison of lies and lust in which Mormonism was begotten has never been purged from the blood. Deception is as natural to the Mormon missionary as breathing. Polygamy is not dead. Its nature and results are vividly described by the author. He does not fail to see and credit whatever there may be of better ideals in individuals. But he has placed us under lasting obligations by bringing to light, so that it will be seen by multitudes, what is essentially treacherous, vile and un-American. The story which is woven into this web of history is thrilling and fascinating. Heroism, humor and love relieve the narrative.

**THE LIFE OF CHRIST.** Constructive studies for use in advanced Bible classes, by Professors Burton and Mathews. [University of Chicago Press. 3rd Edn. 302 pages, 8 vo. cloth. \$1.00]. The University of Chicago is doing a splendid work for Bible study by the text-books it is publishing for class use. The present book contains an analysis of the gospel narrative, important notes of information, brief interpretation of difficult passages, geographical and chronological

explanations, directions for study and suggestive questions, good illustrations, bibliographies and index. Such a book used carefully for a year in an academy or adult Bible class would result in a thorough knowledge of the life of Christ. As an aid to a teacher following any other course in the gospels its notes will be found more valuable than those ordinarily published in the denominational quarterlies.

**DISCOURSES ON WAR.** By William Ellery Channing. With an introduction by Edwin D. Mead. [Ginn & Co. 229 pages. 50 cents net.] A century ago, on June 1st, Mr. Channing began his ministry at the Federal church in Boston. The Massachusetts Peace Society was organized in 1815 in his study. The present volume, the third in the remarkable series published in the interest of peace, contains the best of Mr. Channing's sermons and addresses upon war. In this as in other matters the great preacher is fearless and sane in his utterance of principles. He clearly declares the only conditions, and they are rare, under which war is defensible, while he describes and condemns those selfish and criminal influences which too often plunge even Christian nations into war. Nor has anyone more clearly described the fearful moral results which inevitably follow even the most righteous war. To imbue the minds of men with such teachings is certainly the right and wise effort of the followers of the Prince of Peace.

**ESSAYS ON THE CRUSADES.** [The International Quarterly Press. Cloth, \$1.00. Pages 118.] There are three essays, "The Economic Development of Western Europe under the Influence of the Crusades," "Christian and Infidel in the Holy Land," and "The Byzantine Empire and the Crusades." No events in mediæval history are more thoroughly misunderstood by the popular mind than "The Crusades." Their real purpose and character has been lost to sight, veiled by a mass of legend and myth. The past thirty years has

witnessed a new, careful, critical study of the whole subject from Arabic, Armenian and other Oriental sources. These essays are illustrative of the new study and very illuminating for anyone who wishes to know the real causes, nature and results, economic, social and religious of the crusades.

**THE EXPANSION OF RUSSIA.** Problems of the Far East. By Alfred Rambaud. [The International Quarterly, Burlington, Vt. 95 pages. Cloth. Small 8 vo. \$1.00.] M. Alfred Rambaud is a Senator of France and has written a large history of Russia which is recognized as "the most authoritative and best of all available histories." This little volume contains an exceedingly valuable essay, written for the International Monthly, giving a condensed history of the onward progress of Russia from its origin to the year 1900. The expansion of Russia, first westward, then southward toward Constantinople and Herat and more recently eastward is plainly described. The long and not altogether creditable antagonism of England toward Russia is revealed, and the present situation of the nations in relation to China. "Slowly, silently, without excessive cracking of her whip, Russian supremacy in her well-oiled car of progress, has been moving on through all Central Asia." The last chapter, on the "Means and Methods of Russian Expansion" is especially interesting and the reader accepts the conclusion of the author that Russia "is about to inaugurate a new era in her history: the oceanic, the world-wide era, is merely beginning for the Slav."

**THE WARS OF PEACE.** By A. F. Wilson. [Little, Brown & Co. Illus. 392 pages. \$1.50.] This is a well-written story of the formation of a great "Trust." The purpose of the author seems to be to show that however defensible such a combination may be theoretically, it is practically impossible to conduct it without causing harm and disaster. Certain characters, especially the son of the chief financier, refusing to enter the "Trust" and giving their reasons, present the arguments against such combinations. The methods described are those with which the public is becoming sadly familiar, and in the tragedies which result actual occurrences are not overdrawn. The theme lends itself to dramatic presentation and the opportunity is well employed.

**THE MOTHERS.** By Edward F. Hayward. [Richard G. Badger. 12 mo. Antique boards. 75 cents.] In the town of Northborough a notable bequest was recently made by a Mr. Gassett. He provided that a certain sum of money should be set aside and awarded once in three years to the best mother in town, five men and five women being chosen from the townspeople to make the award. This unusual bequest suggested the theme of the dramatic poem, by Mr. Hayward. The situation manifestly has both a serious and a

comical side. How shall the prize be awarded? By what standard shall the ideal of motherhood be decided and who shall dare to serve on such a committee? Mr. Hayward is a Unitarian minister, settled in Marlborough, author of *Ecce Spiritus*, and of two long poems, *Willoughby* and *Patrice*. He presents in a very attractive manner in "The Mothers" the poetic situation, although the actual award of the bequest has not yet occurred.

**THE PLACE OF INDUSTRIES IN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.** By Katharine Elizabeth Dopp. [University of Chicago Press. 208 pages. \$1.00 net.] This is a thoughtful and scientific presentation of the relation of industrial training to the psychical development of the child. The principle is so to exploit the environment of the child as to gratify its natural interests at each step in its growth. The first part of the book gives a valuable history of the industrial evolution of the Aryan peoples. It is believed that the child naturally passes through these same stages of development. Chapter four is a practical application of the method suggested by the preceding historical study. It describes the motives and interests of the child at each step of its physical and psychical progress. There is, for example, a very interesting section on "the bow and arrow" as an educative influence during a certain brief period; and much else on various kinds of play as a force to be utilized. But soon play is to be supplemented and gradually superseded by constructive activity. The author believes that the individual and society have suffered from failure to make use of the natural motives of child life at the various periods of its growth and shows how to remedy the error.

**KIPLING'S FORTHCOMING VOLUME.** The new volume of poems by Rudyard Kipling—the first collection since 1896—which Doubleday, Page & Co. will produce in the early autumn, will bear the title "The Five Nations." Besides those poems which, in the last three years, have become more or less familiar to Americans through their cabled fragments to this country, the volume will contain about twenty-five new and unpublished pieces. Possibly the most significant among them are: "The Bell Buoy," "The Destroyers," "Cruisers," "The Hills and the Sea," "The Song of the Wise Children," "The Song of Diego Valdez," "The Broken Men," "The Feet of the Young Men," "White Horses," "The Downs," "The Old Men," "Dives," "The Explorer," "The Palace," "The Second Voyage," "Rimmon," "Jubal and Tubal," "The King's Task," "The Dykes," "The Files," "The Wage Slave," "Lichtenberg," "Watervall," "Bridge Guard in the Karroo," "The Settler," "M. L.," "Two Kopjes," "Piet," "The Parting of the Columns," "The Instructor," "The Married Man," "The Dirge of Dead Sisters," "Pharaoh and the Sergeant" and "Kitchener's School."

# OUR TOWN

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AUGUST, 1903



Volume VI  
Number 8

PUBLISHED AT THE MAUGUS PRESS  
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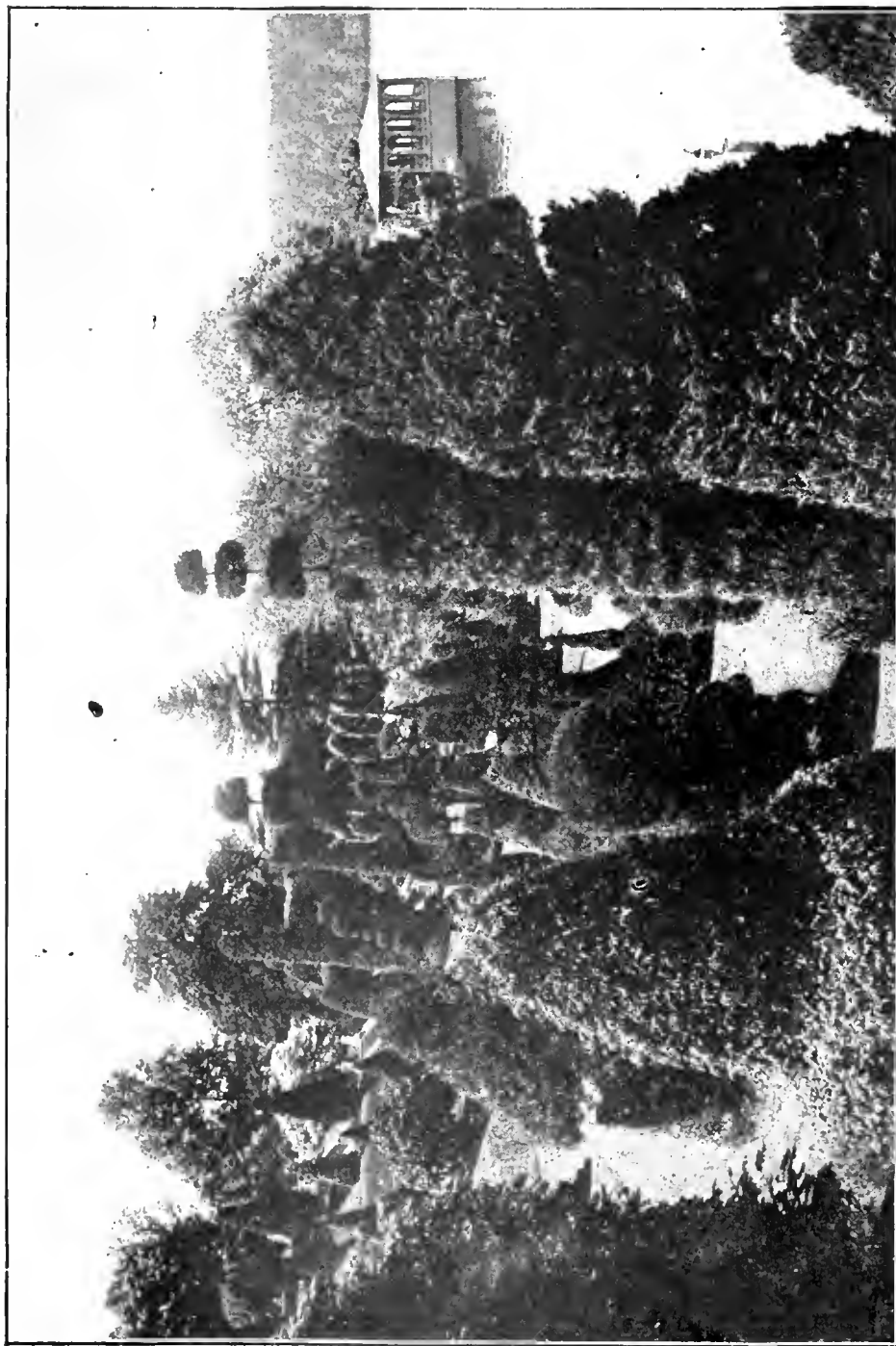
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THE ITALIAN GARDENS

# OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter

Volume VI

AUGUST, 1903

Number 8

## LIST OF TREES ON THE HUNNEWELL ESTATE ACCOMPANIED BY A ROUGH SKETCH OF THE SAME

Prepared as final work in the Forestry Course at Wellesley College

By HELEN E. LUCAS



THE aim of the Forestry course at Wellesley with some of its results has been most satisfactorily stated by Professor Henry S. Graves of the Yale Forest School, in "Forestry and Irrigation" for March, 1903. He says:

"Wellesley is the first woman's college in the country to introduce a course in forestry. The course is not designed to prepare women for the profession of forestry, but to acquaint them with the nature of forest problems in the United States. The benefit of the course is proved by the fact that the graduates who took this course in college are now in every case doing something to awaken interest in forestry and to bring about a clearer knowledge of its practical character.

"Dr. Grace E. Cooley, who has charge of the work, has already an established reputation as a botanist. She has recently made a special study of forestry with particular reference to such phases as may be useful to a woman."

I am sure that every one who has studied forestry under Dr. Cooley will say with me that it is one of the most interesting and valuable courses we have ever taken. It has given us a basis for the economic improvement of any land under our care; it has awakened in us a lively interest in landscape architecture, in all schemes for village improvement, and in the broader and more

vital forestry problems of our nation. Thus it has made us able to become more useful citizens in our towns, and formers of that enlightened public opinion without which the enactment and enforcement of wise forest legislation in state and nation has been proved impossible.

Besides this practical result there is another as real and as valuable to us as individuals. The hours spent with our teacher in sympathetic study of the trees have made them, one and all, friends. Behold then how is the multitude of our friends increased!

### DESCRIPTION OF THE SKETCH.

Any guide to the Hunnewell estate is unnecessary for the inhabitants of Wellesley, but a rough sketch and a word of description may be of use to many visitors of the town.

In approaching the estate from the east, by Washington street, the seeker for beauty finds a foretaste in the small but charming Durant estate, with a broad expanse of bright turf sloping most attractively down to the street. Beyond this, to the west, is the gardener's house and the first entrance to the Hunnewell estate. Most people, however, pass on and enter the grounds by the main avenue at the lodge.

Inside the gate, to the left, is seen a thick forest cover of dark pines and hemlocks, with

a few broad-leaved trees and a blossoming rhododendron here and there to give color. To the right, on a steep bank, low conifers are growing, but the object which irresistably attracts the eye as one glances further up the avenue is a splendid yellow-wood, from whose top long clusters of white flowers droop above its graceful light-green spray.

The entire area to the left, indicated by lining in the sketch, is so covered with high forest and heavy shrubbery as to cut off all view of the lawn, save where openings are purposely made. One such opens to the lawn directly opposite the pine avenue to the west, and the effect of "magnificent distance" produced by this sudden view of broad green plain and shady avenue is truly remarkable. The shrubbery indicated in this region is chiefly rhododendron, azalea and laurel, the brilliant profusion of its spring flowering making it the wonder and joy of all beholders.

At the right of the main avenue, between it and the cart road, is the Pinetum, which contains probably the most varied and magnificent collection of conifers in this country. How different some of these same conifers appear in the Italian Garden further on. This garden, situated on a steep terraced slope facing the lake, is unique, and is more frequently pictured than any other part of the estate. It shows what a man can do with a tree by the use of twine and shears and is interesting, if not supremely beautiful.

Further west, on the point, there is a rockery where roses, vines and ferns run rioting down toward the water pool below. The lake shore, from this point on, is occupied by a growth of natural wood which droops gracefully over the water. No one could desire a more beautiful drive than that following the lake shore.

The lawn, a broad expanse whose soft,

deep color is a delight to the eye, is a triumph of its architect's skill. It is entirely outlined and amply protected from the street by numerous groups of fine trees, so arranged as to allow much freedom of view. Some of the rarest and best developed trees on the estate are found here, as the famous Ginkgo and Golden Larch from the Orient, and a splendid Norway spruce which towers to a slender point from a base one hundred and fifty feet or more in circumference.

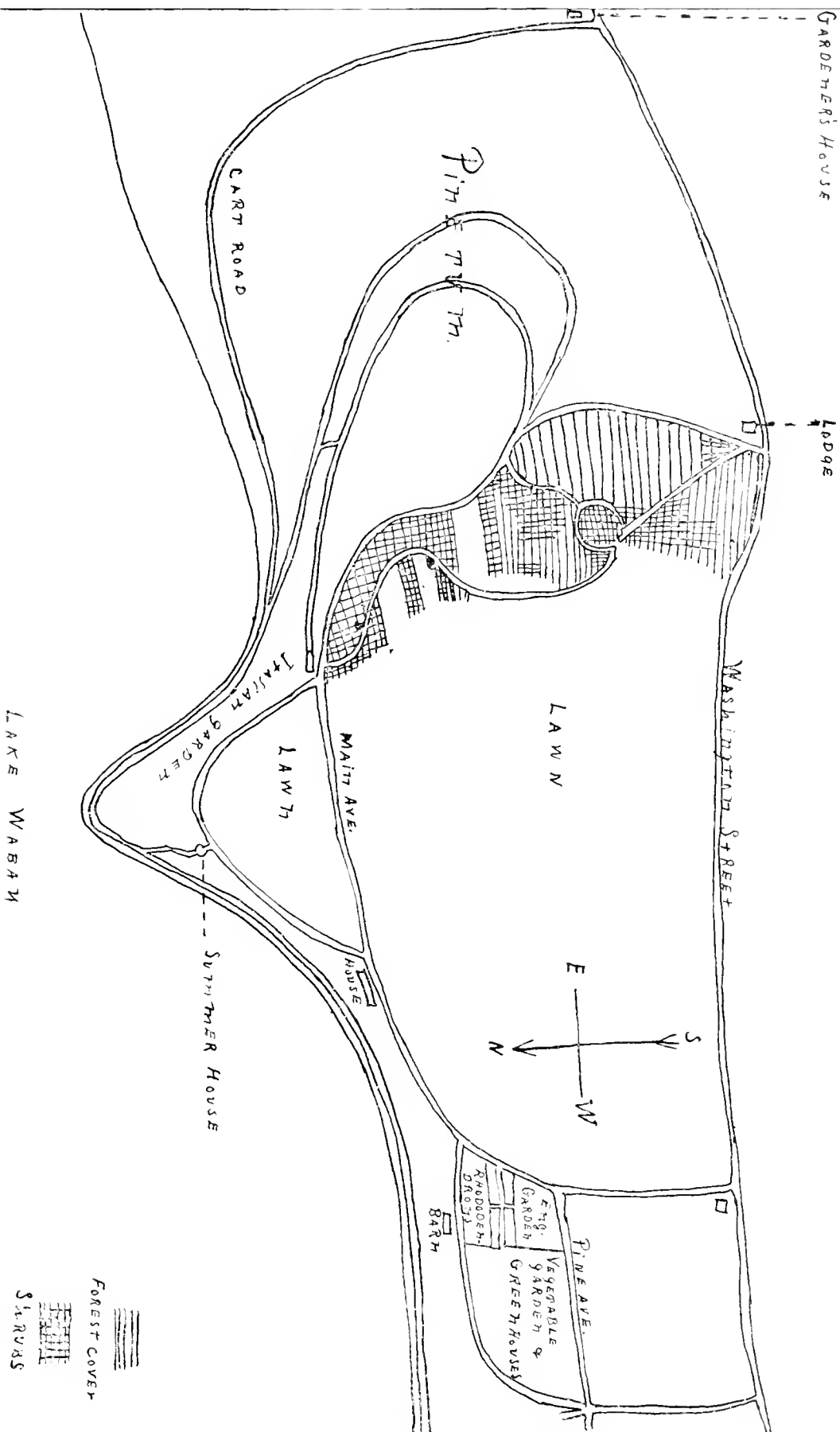
It is, in part, by prolonged wandering to and fro in such regions of delight as these that the following list of trees on the estate has been prepared:

#### BROAD-LEAVED SPECIES—104

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Acer, saccharinum</i>	Sugar or Rock Maple
" <i>dasycarpum</i>	Silver Maple
" <i>pseudo-platanus</i>	Sycamore Maple
v. <i>purpurascens</i>	Purple Maple
or	
<i>atropurpureum</i>	
" <i>rubrum</i>	Red Maple
" <i>palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple
" <i>campestre</i>	English or Cork Bark Maple
" <i>platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
" <i>Pennsylvanicum</i>	Striped Maple
" <i>laetum</i>	Colchicum-Leaved Maple
" <i>circinatum</i>	Round-leaved or Vine Maple
<i>Aesculus Hippocastanum</i>	Horse Chestnut
" <i>pavia</i>	Red Buckeye
" <i>parviflora</i>	Long-racemed Buckeye
" <i>glabra</i>	Ohio Buckeye
" <i>rubicunda</i>	Red-flowering Horse Chestnut
<i>Alnus incana</i>	Speckled or Hoary Alder
<i>Aralia quinquefolia</i>	
" <i>hispida</i>	
<i>Amelaria excelsa</i>	
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box
<i>Betula populifolia</i>	Gray Birch
" <i>lutea</i>	Yellow Birch
" <i>papyrifera</i>	Paper or Canoe Birch
" <i>lenta</i>	Sweet, Black or Cherry Birch
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	
	Indian Bean, Southern Catalpa



ROUGH SKETCH OF THE HUTTENWELL ESTATE.



<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Chestnut	" <i>auemparia</i>	
" " (dwarf form)		" <i>communis</i>	Pear
<i>Cercidiphyllum Japonica</i>	Katsura tree	" <i>malus</i>	Apple
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood <sup>l</sup>	" <i>malus</i> v. <i>Parkmanni</i>	
v. <i>rubra</i>		" <i>malus</i> v. <i>transcendent</i>	
<i>Cornus housa</i>		<i>Prunus Persica</i>	
<i>Crataegus oxycantha</i>	English Hawthorn	" <i>Japonica</i>	Japanese Cherry
" <i>coccinea</i>	Scarlet-fruited Thorn	" <i>serotina</i>	Wild Black Cherry
" <i>crus-galli</i>	Cockspur Thorn <sup>m</sup>	" <i>Pisardi</i>	
(There are many other species of <i>crataegus</i> still in the nursery)		" <i>tomentosa</i>	
		" <i>padus</i>	
<i>Cladrastis tinctoria</i>	Yellow-wood	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Large-toothed Aspen
<i>Chionanthus Virginica</i>	Fringe tree	" <i>tremuloides</i>	
<i>Diccia palustris</i>		<i>Pittosporum Japonica</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus Europaeus</i>		<i>Phellodendron</i> (?)	
European Spindle tree or Burning-bush		<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European Beech	" <i>rubra</i>	Red Oak
v. <i>atropurpurea</i>	Purple Beech	" <i>velutina</i>	Black Oak
<i>Fagus ferruginea</i>	American Beech	" <i>Robur</i>	English Oak
<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>	White Ash	" <i>macrocarpa</i>	Mossy-cup Oak
<i>Gymnocladus Canadensis</i>	Kentucky Coffee tree	" <i>coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak
<i>Hicoria alba</i>	Mockernut	<i>Robinia viscosa</i>	Clammy Locust
" <i>ovata</i>	Shellbark or Shagbark Hickory	" <i>pseudacacia</i>	Common Locust
" <i>glabra</i>	Pignut Hickory	" <i>hispida</i>	Bristly Locust or Rose Acacia
<i>Hamamelis Virginiana</i>	Witch-hazel	<i>Sassafras officinale</i>	Sassafras
<i>Halesia diptera</i>	Silver-bell tree	<i>Syringa blata</i>	
<i>Hibiscus Chinensis</i>		" <i>Persica</i>	Lilac
<i>Ilex aquifolia</i>	Holly	" <i>Pekinensis</i>	
" <i>crenata</i>		" <i>Amurensis</i>	
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut	<i>Saphora Japonica</i>	
<i>Kolreuteria bipinnata</i>		<i>Salix Babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow
" <i>paniculata</i>		<i>Symplocos crategioides</i>	
<i>Lagerstromia Indica</i>	Crape Myrtle	<i>Tilia Europaea</i>	European Linden
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree	" <i>Americana</i>	American Linden
<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>		<i>Ulmus Americana</i>	American or White Elm
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Cucumber tree	" <i>campestris</i>	English or Field Elm
" <i>tripetala</i>		" <i>Montana</i>	Scotch or Witch Elm
" <i>stellata</i>		v. <i>pendula</i>	Camperdown Elm
" <i>macrophylla</i>	Great-leaved Magnolia	<i>Wistaria Chinensis</i> { Trained in	
" <i>Soulangeana</i>		" <i>frutescens</i> { tree form	
" <i>conspicua</i>		CONIFERS	
Yulan or Chinese White Magnolia		108 SPECIES	
" <i>glauca</i> v. <i>Thompsoniana</i>			
<i>Oxydendron arborescens</i>		<i>Arucaria excelsa</i>	Abies Fir
<i>Ostrya Virginica</i>		<i>Abies nobilis</i>	Noble Silver Fir
American Iron-wood	Hop-Hornbeam	" <i>sachaliensis</i>	
<i>Pyrus Thuringa</i>		" <i>Douglasi</i>	Douglas Spruce
" <i>floribunda</i>		v. <i>argentea</i>	Silver-leaved Douglas Spruce
" <i>oiensis</i>		<i>Abies Nordmanniana</i>	Nordmann's Silver Fir
" <i>baccata</i>	Chinese Apple	" <i>branchyphylla</i>	

" balsamea	Common Balsam-Fir	Larix Dalhura	Larix-Larch
v. Fraseri		" Davurica Japonica	
" cephalonica	Cephalonian silver Fir	" Kempheri	Golden Larch
" Cilicia	Cilician Silver Fir	" Europaea	
" Concolor	White Fir	" pendula	
v. violacea		Libocedrus decurrens	Picea-Spruce
" lasiocarpa v. concolor		Picea alba	White Spruce
" Pinsapo	Pinsapo Fir	v. coerulea	
" magnifica		Picea excelsa	Norway Spruce
" amabilis		v. gregoriana	
" Maresi		v. inverta	
" Parsoni		v. pygmaea	
" pectinata (dwarf)		v. pyramidalis	
v. pendula		Picea orientalis	
Abies Vetchii		" occidentalis	
" homolepis		" Alcockiana	
Biota orientalis		" Ajanensis	
Cephalotaxus Fortunei		" nigra	Black Spruce
Cryptomeria Japonica	Japan Cedar	v. Downetti	
Cupressus Lawsoniana	Cupressus-Cypress	v. pumila	
v. erecta; var. viridis		Picea polita	
Cupressus Nootkatensis		" pungens	Blue Spruce
" alba v. pendula		(dwarf form)	
" thyoides		v. aurea	
Cedrus Atlantica		v. glauca	
v. glauca		Picea Smithiana	
Cedrus Fortuni		" masculinowergii	
Ginkgo biloba		" obovata Japonica	
Juniperus chinensis	Juniperus-Juniper	" Sitchensis	
v. alba		" Ghlenmii	
v. variegata		" rubens	Red Spruce
v. prostrata		" Engelmanni	
v. argenteo-variegata		v. glauca	
v. aurea		Picea Canadensis	
Juniperus davurica		" Yezzoensis	
Juniperus communis		" Menziesii	
v. aureo-variegata		" Dawsoni	
v. fastigata		" Omorica	
v. oblonga-pendula		" monstrosa	
Juniperus Virginiana		" Schrenkiana	
v. prostrata		Pinus Strobus	White Pine
v. pendula		v. umbraculifera	
v. tripartita		v. densa	
v. kosteriana		Pinus Koraiensis	
v. Schottii		" pentaphylla	
v. albo-variegata		" Jeffryi	
Juniperus Kasteriana		" parviflora	
" tascifolia		" Benthamiana	
" Sabina v. tamariscifolia		" resinosa	Red Pine
" Dalhurica		" Laricio	Corsican Pine
(Colorado Juniper)			

v. <i>Pallassiana</i>		v. <i>alba</i> Victoria	
<i>Pinus Sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine or Scotch Fir	v. <i>Douglassi</i>	
v. <i>globosa</i>		v. <i>globosa</i>	
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>		v. <i>argentea</i> (Gen. Peabody)	
	Western Yellow or Heavy-Wooded Pine	v. <i>aurea</i>	
" <i>cembra</i>	Swiss Stone Pine	v. <i>variegata</i> waxen	
" <i>excelsa</i>	Bhotan Pine	v. <i>compacta</i>	
" <i>flexilis</i>	Western White Pine	v. <i>Douglasi pyramidalis</i>	
" <i>pungens</i>	Table Mountain Pine	v. <i>filifolia</i>	
" <i>Banksiana</i>	Gray or Northern Scrub Pine	v. <i>globosa</i>	
" <i>densiflora</i>		v. <i>Hovei</i>	
" <i>Thunbergii</i>		v. <i>Little Gem</i>	<i>Taxus-Yew</i>
" <i>monticola</i>	Mountain Pine	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Common European
" <i>Amanda Vilmorin</i>		v. <i>fastigata</i>	
" <i>rigida</i>	Pitch Pine	v. <i>aurea</i>	
" <i>Lambertiana</i>	Sugar Pine	v. <i>stricta</i>	
<i>Retinospora pisifera</i>		v. <i>adpressa</i>	
v. <i>gracilis</i> ; v. <i>aurea</i>		v. <i>adpressa</i> ; v. <i>stricta</i>	
v. <i>plumosa</i> ; v. <i>aurea</i>		<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	
v. <i>filifera</i>		v. <i>brevifolia</i>	
v. <i>filifera</i> ; v. <i>aurea</i>		<i>Taxus Canadensis</i>	
v. <i>squarosa</i>		v. <i>pendula</i>	
v. <i>aurea</i>		<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald Cypress
v. <i>plumosa</i>		v. <i>pendula</i>	
<i>Retinospora obtusa</i>		<i>Tsuga Pattoniana</i>	<i>Tsuga-Hemlock</i>
v. <i>lycopodioides</i>		v. <i>Hookeriana</i>	
v. <i>nana</i>		<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>	Common Hemlock
v. <i>nana</i> ; v. <i>aurea</i>		v. <i>Sargentii pendula</i>	
v. <i>filicoides</i>		<i>Tsuga Caroliniana</i>	Mountain Hemlock
v. <i>gracilis</i> ; v. <i>aurea</i>		" <i>Sieboldii</i>	Japan Hemlock
<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	Umbrella-Pine	" <i>diversiflora</i>	
<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Chinese Arbor-vitae	" <i>mertensiana</i>	
" <i>gigantea</i>	Giant Arbor-vitae	<i>Torreya taxifolia</i>	
" <i>dolabrata</i>	Hatchet-leaved Arbor-vitae	" <i>nucifera</i>	
" " v. <i>lativerens</i>		" <i>grandis</i>	
" " v. <i>variegata</i>			
" <i>Japonica</i> ( <i>Thujopsis Standishii</i> )			
" <i>occidentalis</i>			
	American Arbor-vitae or White Cedar		
" <i>occidentalis</i>			
v. <i>Tom Thumb</i>			

Grateful acknowledgement is made by the author to Mr. Walter Hunnewell for free access to the estate, and to Mr. Hatfield for his kindly and efficient aid in the preparation of this list.

## THE WELLESLEY INN

The engagement was announced on July 4th of Miss Mary Esther Chase of Philadelphia and Mr. Harry Curtis Lockwood of Redlands, California. Miss Chase is well known in Boston and vicinity as a successful example of the college girl in business. Having been graduated from Wellesley in '96, Miss Chase returned to her college town and established the Wellesley Tea Room,

from which small beginning she has evolved the now well-known hostelry "The Wellesley Inn" which is meeting with marked success. As the "hostess" of the Inn Miss Chase was a great favorite, and her absence will be a source of much disappointment to her many friends. Miss Chase and Mr. Lockwood will be married in the fall and live in Redlands.

## MUSIC IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(Address before the Inland Empire Teachers' Association, assembled at Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington, April, 1903.)

By S. HARRISON LOVEWELL

Director of Music, Whitman Conservatory of Music.

**I**T is easily possible in preparing an address on "Music in our Public Schools," to assume so radical and independent a standpoint that many years must elapse before the views advocated will harmonize with educational conditions.

It will, however, be the chief duty of this paper to call attention to errors in the present system of instruction as almost universally employed, and to indicate how positive results of a different kind may be attained after a new education has been begun upon two underlying principles. Inasmuch as it is undeniable that musical terminology is not generally understood, technical terms and all vague expressions are carefully avoided that the logic of the argument may be intelligible and readily apprehended. Because of the fact that by the systems for teaching music now in use in our public schools, large numbers of school children learn to read simple part-writing, and in some cases even difficult choral music with creditable facility, it may sound bold and impolitic to declare a fundamental failure in principle in the midst of these presumable successes; nevertheless, as there is nothing to be lost and much might be gained, there need be no hesitation in making known the insufficiency and occasionally detrimental nature of these pseudo-successful and much respected methods. A second time let it be emphasized that the principle and not necessarily the method is that which is at fault, because it is always commendable, and for many reasons, admirable to teach sight-singing and other musical paraphernalia in the various grades of our

schools; and furthermore, whenever possible, it is an excellent idea to organize our children into choruses for the practice of choral music with or without accompaniment; but if these fruits of the system of instruction are to be regarded as the objects of music as taught in public schools, then our self imposed task would be simple, quickly performed, and at the same time would also harmonize and be concordant in all parts with the universal conception of the subject.

But duty, incited by conviction born of experience, observation and meditation, insists upon an approach to this matter in a manner widely differing from the expected treatment of the subject, in spite of voices of protest, censure and condemnation that to adopt such radical ideas, or even a modification of the same, determines a death-blow to established order, as also the introduction of untried elements in the schemes of education.

On the other hand, we have heard of excellent performances of important choral works by students of New England High Schools; wherever this is done the climax under present systems has been reached; possibly, and unquestionably, these results are more praiseworthy than were those attained by the nearly obsolete singing-schools, but while the branches and the fruit borne differ slightly the roots are identical. Even then these results are nowise remarkable considering the strides educational methods have made in many directions. As testimony to this fact, many years before the writer learned to *sol-fa* in the primary grades, Haydn's masterpiece, "The Crea-

tion," had been performed in a neighboring village by children from the schools and local talent for the solo work. This was before the time of music charts and kindergarten, but the results, nevertheless, were analogous and perhaps superior in quality to those of forty years or more thereafter, when it is urged that teachers be trained to instruct in music.

In answer to the question: "What is the object of music in public schools?" two principles are adduced to stand as buttresses in the discussion. We acknowledge that to read music, to sing and to obtain pleasure, entertainment and profit from the practice of choral music is excellent, but these two principles depart from this conception.

A new standard is produced in what follows:

I. To transmute and transform the Beautiful in Nature, or the Soul of Man, into the language of the tone-Poet.

II. To transmute the idealized Beautiful as produced by the tone poet in his masterpieces into its counterpart in Nature, or the Soul of Man.

The first is *creation*; the second is *interpretation*.

At last we stand on firm ground and by easy steps and rational sequence may proceed to the exposition and development of the entire system.

Musical creation depends upon two factors that can be cultivated, imagination and knowledge, and upon that greatest of all factors, instinct, which at first hand often includes the other two, as the infantile Mozart composing a piano concerto at the age of 5 1-2 years bears witness. We shall not consider this last factor. The process followed here is synthetical; it builds up and constructs architecturally. Musical interpretation employs these same factors, but the process is largely analytical although not

wholly so. Unlike these same processes in other matter of reason, these are tinged by fancy and belong to the artist.

Before being specific as regards music, other subjects could be examined by the light of the creative and interpretative principles. Surely when poetry is studied there is no intention of producing poets or elocutionists, but it is necessary to be taught rhythm and rhyme that by the laws of versification the scholar may acquire the double power of changing the Beautiful that surrounds him into lyrics, and to perceive the idealized Beautiful in the true art of the poet.

Even though the world is not enriched by these pseudo-poets with their school exercises a trained imagination results, and the young person taught to poetize correctly is the better able to appropriate the creations of a genius. It would be absurd then not to poetize, because Nature did not bestow upon us the instinct of the poet. In this case, as in others, we study to create that we may interpret.

In the same way, shall we speak of the sister arts of drawing, painting, sculpture or architecture? By our two principles we could measure results very finitely. We should study drawing to be able to create, to transform or idealize, that by a cultivated imagination the eye may apprehend the idealized Beautiful in the crayon sketch of the master, and thereby the heart be touched. In the same way language may become a living force within us. That music is the highest of arts is generally conceded, but to teach it perhaps a different temperament is required than for the solving of scientific problems, although music is also a finely-developed science. To arouse others by the tones of music peculiar pre-eminent factors find employment. The first thing in the way of education in music in our schools that shall be undertaken is the rudimentary

knowledge of the subject. From the start in the notation with the youngest pupils, by easy stages we must pass onward through harmony and complete this part of the course in counterpoint during the grades of the High School.

The creative faculties receive training in a similar manner, first of all by musical dictation (the reproduction in writing of the tone which is being sounded), which constantly cultivates the sense of tonality and pitch, and eventually leads to the ability of accurately following several parts progressing simultaneously, and the power to write them by means of notation.

The faculty of reasoning will be strengthened by the architectural factor of rhythm and metre which control symmetrical construction.

From grade to grade, the creative faculty will attempt to produce simple melodies, simple part-writing, larger sentences, small compositions, and finally, even those tone poems which illustrate canonic art.

Meanwhile, from the beginning, interpretation in manifold ways has kept pace with

the other means of training the faculties of the child and the young person. The child will lay hold on the pathos of simple melodies; the ethos therein, when touched upon by the sympathetic teacher, will kindle emotional fire in the heart of this beginner in the art of music. In the higher and highest grades, the adult pupils will study the perfect arabesques of Chopin, or the philosophy of Beethoven. Thus we have reached the conclusion. We have taught *how to create* and *how to interpret*. On the one hand, we have trained an amateur, intelligent and appreciative, with instincts cultivated and attuned to the Beautiful; his course in Art has at no time been irksome, his voice has been lifted alike in simple melodies and classic compositions, and he has found delight in the unfolding of the harmonies of the masters. That which he has made his own in music is also his in literature and the kindred arts. Now if a fire has been aroused strongly within him the conservatory of music opens and completes his technical requisites as an artist or teacher.

## CURRICULUM FOR A GRADED SUNDAY SCHOOL

It is certain that in the near future the schools of the churches will adopt new methods of work. Among these will be a system of grading which will disregard the present uniform lesson system. The advantages of the uniform lesson for the Sunday school are no greater than for a day school. But a superintendent who would endeavor to compel all of the pupils in his nine grades to study the same lesson, even from different text books, would be considered a fit candidate for an insane asylum. The disadvantages of the present "International" system are much greater than their advantages. Professors Burton and

Mathews, of Chicago University, have outlined a curriculum for a graded Sunday school, preceding it with a discussion of the work of each grade. We present it here for our readers as it is given in their recently published work "Principles and Ideals for the Sunday school."

### CURRICULUM

#### I. Elementary Division

1. The Kindergarten. (Four years old.)
2. Three years of stories, pictures and verses, the chief basis of grouping being probably that of the ethical and religious ideas to be inculcated. (Five, six and seven years of age.)

3. One year of general study (the pupil now being able to read) of the books of the Bible: to know the nature of each (as history, poetry, prophecy, letter, etc.,) elementary biblical introduction, accompanied by reading of appointed portions and memorizing of selected passages. (Eight years of age.)

4. Three years of Biographical study. The life of Jesus (nine years of age.) Lives of old Testament Heroes (ten years of age.) The Lives of the Apostles (eleven years of age.)

## II. Secondary Division.

1. Three years in the study of the books of the Bible: Samuel and Mark (12 years old.) Isaiah 1-12, and Acts 1-12 (13 years old.) The Psalms and 1 Peter and Acts 13-28 (14 years old.)

2. Four years of Biblical History: Old Testament History begun (15 years old), Old Testament History concluded (16 years old), The Life and Teachings of Jesus (17 years old), The History and Teachings of the Apostolic church (18 years old.)

## III. Adult Division

Elective courses, of which enough can be planned for the rest of the life time, in Biblical Ethics and Theology; Biblical History, Church History, Christian Doctrine and other topics.

It will be seen that the course thus outlined provides for a gradual advance from Kindergarten to the Adult Division. The effort to "cover the Bible in seven years" results in the most superficial knowledge, and does not appeal to the pupil. It is believed that the promotions of a graded course would be of great value in stimulating ambition. Examinations at the end of each stage could be easily conducted. The ages suggested above are our own addition for the sake of clearness. They are of course only approximate, indicating what might be a natural course from the fourth to the eighteenth year. The same teacher might retain a class for two or three grades. There would be decided advantages then in changing teachers as the classes are promoted. There are not at present the requisite printed materials for such a course as this, but something of the kind for the Sunday School of the future is inevitable.

## SOME NEW BOOKS

THE SHIP OF SILENCE. A book of verse by Richard Ullington Valentine. [The Bowen-Merrill Co. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 161.] This collection is rather that of a poet's poems than of verse for the general public with its leaning toward direct and simple poet's appeal and away from classicism and mystic imagery. Strong though it is in phrase-values, the name poem has indeed least hold of all upon the average reader. Its obscurity probably resolves itself in the author's own mind into mysticism similar to that in Coleridge's Ancient Mariner. But in contrast to the compelling vividness of that immortal venture, the shadowy and perplexing "Ship of Silence" is as "a painted ship upon a painted ocean." If the reader is not thereby discouraged from turning the pages farther, he will be rewarded by continuing. The following poems, chiefly mythological and classic in subject and atmosphere, are treated with true Hellenic and literary feeling. The poems are always, even when they take on a romantic or personal coloring, the reflections of the observer rather than the utterance, and are never the outcry of a sharer of real and strenuous life. The latter poems, dealing with nature themes, are perhaps the most successful, although, and possibly because the least ambitious. There is a charm in their imagery, and a delicacy both in conception and treatment that are the high water mark of Mr. Valentine's poet's wave, as shown in this volume. The atmosphere of his work suggests that recommended by Wordsworth of

"Emotion recollected in tranquillity." A Rime of Rain is representation of Mr. Valentine's mood and workmanship, of a dreamy, careful charm, and at a picturesque remove from the realities of life. Here are two of its four stanzas:

"What meaning hath the music of the rain,  
Whose pale face glimmers at my window-pane,  
Turning his lute to many a whispered strain?  
His moods are manifold. My musings guess  
At curious sorrows and delights no less  
Than such as on the human heart lay stress.

"Romance and mystery his spirit keep:  
I hear him like a timid lover creep,  
Petitioning his lady's languid sleep:  
Or sigh like Petrarch, to the evening breeze,  
When Laura o'er Ferrara's terraces  
Trailed, silken-robed, to wake the heart's ill ease.

THE STORY OF MY LIFE. by Helen Keller. [Doubleday, Page & Co. pp. 441.] This is certainly one of the most remarkable biographies ever written. The mere fact of its accomplishment is almost incredible. It is fascinating reading, full of "sweetness and light." The radiant beauty and happiness of the character, revealed on every page, is both a rebuke and an inspiration to the reader. We are glad to be able to reproduce, by the courtesy of Messrs. Doubleday and Page, a recent photograph of this remarkable woman, who, not having eyes yet sees so clearly, not having ears hears to such purpose and not having the power of speech is yet so eloquent.





HELEN KELLER

**GOD AND MUSIC.** By John Harrington Edwards. [The Baker & Taylor Co., pp. 319]. "Music with its implications and possibilities, would suffice to show to all minds capable of responding to its appeal and of reasoning upon its causes and correlations, that there is a Supreme Power making for harmony, happiness, and spiritual perfecting." One need not be an expert musician in order to thoroughly enjoy this enthusiastic treatise on the nature, meaning and significance of music. Its primary purpose, as suggested in the quotation above, is to reason from music to God, and the argument is most interesting. But incidentally a great amount of information is imparted, also, in most delightful form. Certainly no lover of music or of the religious life and faith, would fail to find pleasure and profit in reading the book. Some of the chapter titles are as follows: Music in Nature; Music-therapy; The Altruistic Art; The Social Art; The Religious Art; Music and Immortality; The God of Music.

**THE SONG OF THE CARDINAL.** By Gene Stratton-Porter. [Bobbs-Merrill Co. Illus. 163 pages.] A fanciful but beautiful story of the growth, love and courtship of that most brilliant of birds, the cardinal—gros-beak. The motive of the story is to reveal the wonder of bird life and the senseless cruelty of the so-called "sport"

which finds delight in the shooting of such harmless and beautiful creatures. The book itself is typographically a work of art printed on heavy paper and exquisitely illustrated by photographs from nature.

**THE ELEMENTS OF CHRYSOSTOM'S POWER AS A PREACHER.** By Galusha Anderson. [Reprint from the University of Chicago Decennial Publications. 16 pp., 4to, paper. Net, 25 cents. Postpaid, 27 cents. The University of Chicago Press.] A valuable monograph on the life and labors of the famous "silver-tongued" preacher, the patriarch of Constantinople, in the fourth century.

**PRACTICAL THEOLOGY.** By Gerald Birney Smith. [10 pages, 4to paper. Net, 25 cents. University of Chicago Press.] A friendly criticism of present methods of theological education, with suggestion of the remedy; a department of "practical theology" to "convert the theology of the scholar into theology for the Christian worker."

**HAVE WE THE LIKENESS OF CHRIST?** By Franklin Johnson. [24 pp., 4to, paper; Net, 50 cents. The University of Chicago Press. Illus.] A detailed refutation of the view that is widely held that the representations of Christ in early Christian art go back to a painter contemporary with Christ.

## CHURCH NEWS

### Wellesley Hills Congregational

During the month of August Sunday services will be held as usual. Rev. Warren Seabury will supply the pulpit on August 2, Rev. O. E. Van Slyke on Aug. 9, Rev. E. McMillan on Aug. 16, and Rev. Henry J. Patrick, D. D., on August 30th.

The next communion service will be held on Sunday morning, the 13th of September.

Regular sessions of the Sunday school will be renewed on the first Sunday in September.

Topics for the Friday evening meetings during August are as follows: Aug. 7, "Persistent Foes," Luke 12: 13-21; Jas. 4: 1-6. Aug. 14, "The Perils Arising from Privilege," Ezek. 28: 1-10; Rev. 3: 14-22. Aug. 21, "Temptations of Individual Experience, (worry, discontent, fault-finding)," Luke 21: 34-36; Luke 10: 28-42; Mat. 6: 24-34; Aug. 28, "Modern Social Temptations," Luke 14: 15-24; Rom. 13: 7-14. Sept. 4, "Labor Lightened by Love," Deut. 24: 10-15; 2 Thess. 3: 6-16. Sept. 11, Preparatory Service.

Sunday evening services at 6.45 will be in charge of the young people. Topics: Aug. 2, Lessons from Paul, "How we may overcome Hindrances," Aug. 9, Lessons from Paul, "His Passion for Souls," Aug. 16, Missionary Concert

Aug. 23, Lessons from Paul. "Tact in dealing with Men." Aug. 30, Lessons from Paul. "How to make our lives count like his." Sept. 6, "The allied forces of Righteousness." John 17, 20-23.

The pastor's address during the month of August will be Canaan Street, N. H.

### Wellesley Congregational

On Friday evening, July 17, a good audience assembled in the chapel of the Wellesley Congregational church and listened with great enjoyment to a graphic address by Prof. Henry White Callahan, Ph.D., of the Colorado State University, upon "A Glimpse of the Holy Land."

On the Friday evening preceding, Mr. Edinburgh Mahone, Principal of the Port Royal Industrial School, Beaufort, S. C., spoke regarding his work, which follows the general plan adopted at Tuskegee, where he graduated. He received a substantial contribution in aid of the school.

During Rev. W. W. Sleeper's vacation the pulpit of the Wellesley Congregational church will be supplied as follows: Aug. 2, Rev. Lincoln B. Goodrich of Marlboro; Aug. 9, Rev. Stephen A. Norton, D. D., of Woburn; Aug. 16, Rev. William E. Strong of Amherst; Aug. 23, Rev. Prof. D. H. Colecord of Pomona College, California.

5 Cents per Copy

50 Cents a Year

# OUR TOWN

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SEPTEMBER, 1903

COPY OF CONGRESS

SEPTEMBER 1903

Volume VI  
Number 9

PUBLISHED AT THE MAUGUS PRESS  
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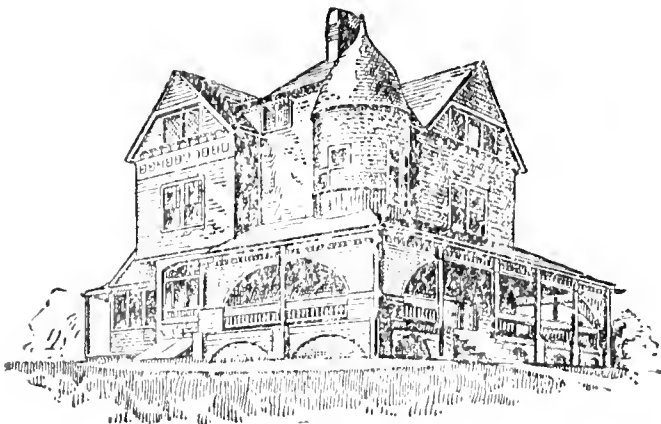
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# OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter.

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Volume VI

SEPTEMBER, 1903

Number 9

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## HOME AQUARIUM

By ANNETTE M. BLOUNT



AN aquarium in the living-room affords a continual source of interest and pleasure. No pets are more easily cared for than the fresh-water animals, and none better repay the slight expenditure of time necessary for their successful rearing.

To the inexperienced the keeping of an aquarium seems hedged about with difficulties; all that is needful for success is the knowledge of a few simple facts combined with patience and a faithful trial. The principles governing the establishment of a self-sustaining aquarium may be expressed in one sentence. The animals must have sufficient space, proper food, and, most important of all, plenty of oxygen.

In the first place it is essential to have a suitable receptacle. The ornamental globes in such common use are thoroughly wrong in construction; they do not furnish the requisite water surface to be aerated, and the distortion of their inhabitants reminds one of Alice and the Looking-glass.

The best tanks are rectangular in shape; all sizes may be purchased at the birdstores, but may be easily constructed by the mechanical genius of the family. The students of Dr. Hodge at Clark University are taught to

manufacture their own aquaria, and plain directions for putting the materials together are given in his "Nature Study and Life." The home-made aquarium is preferable as it may be adapted to any position, and can be fitted with plate glass at comparatively slight expense. Several small aquaria can be used to greater advantage than one large one; for this purpose nothing is better than the battery jars, measuring 8 inches long, 8 1-4 high and 7 inches wide, which may be procured at the electric supply houses.

When preparing the jars, after careful cleaning and polishing, the bottoms should be covered with an inch and a half of sand. River sand is recommended, but the beach sand sold by grocers for scouring is better; it must be thoroughly washed in a pan which has been rinsed in clear water, as salt and soap are fatal to certain animals. A water-plant should then be placed in each corner of the aquarium, its roots being buried in the moist sand. It is lack of such plants that causes the death of three-fourths of the gold-fish kept by amateurs. The secret of a good aquarium is the balance maintained between the plant and animal life. The plants must be plentiful enough to absorb the carbonic-acid gas exhaled by the animals, to break it

up, and so furnish part of the oxygen for the respiration of the animals.

The best plants are Mermaid-weed (*Proserpinaca palustris*), Fanwort (*Cabomba Caroliniana*), Water-weed (*Anacharis*), Willow-moss (*Fontinalis*), Bladderwort (*Utricularia vulgaris*), and Water-Crowfoot (*Ranunculus aquatilis*). These are all good oxygenators. Water-cress, Water-Crowfoot, and Bladderwort will serve for ornament and oxygen producers in the summer and fall; for winter it is often necessary to purchase Fanwort.

When the plants are well anchored by placing pebbles upon their buried roots, the aquarium is ready for the water. Wellesley town water is suitable, and remains free from the odors found in pond water. To fill the tank, put the water in a pitcher, and holding the hand horizontally, palm upwards, a short distance above the sand, pour the water gently through the separated fingers. By this method the plants and sand will remain almost undisturbed. The tank should be only about two-thirds (never more than three-fourths) full, as the surface then will be in proportion to the depth, and the tenants will be less likely to escape. In a well-balanced aquarium the water needs changing but once a year. The novice will find it more satisfactory to attend to it once a week, taking out about half of the stale water and replacing it with fresh. It may be siphoned off, but it is more convenient to dip it out from the small jars with a cup. Then refill in the manner suggested for pouring in the water at first.

The placing of an aquarium is a matter of great importance. The rays of the sun should never rest upon it more than an hour or two a day. A northeast window seems to be the most favorable position. The water should not be allowed to get too warm, 60 degrees

is the proper temperature, the creatures suffer from heat but will endure very great cold. Sudden changes, however, are very injurious.

There are definite limitations to the number and character of the inhabitants of a single jar. Fish must be about the same size, otherwise the larger will prey upon the smaller. Goldfish should generally be kept apart from the others, although there are certain small fish which can dwell with them in harmony. For a battery-jar, 8x8 1-4x7 inches, two gold fish, three or four snails, several small mussels, and five caddis-worms will constitute a happy family.

All of the materials for an aquarium may be purchased at the birdstores, the one on Bromfield street being particularly well stocked. But the ideal way is to get each animal in its habitat. The books in the running brooks of Wellesley are a free library where he who runs (and fishes) may read. More knowledge and pleasure will be gained by fishing one hour than by studying three in a museum. To fish one must have a net. Mr. Denton has a folding net which is excellent and inconspicuous. When the investigator is not averse to singular burdens, and is indifferent to exclamations on the part of the public, a broomstick to which the blacksmith has riveted a galvanized iron hoop fourteen inches in diameter, and to which the enthusiastic fisher has added a cheese cloth net, makes a good and inexpensive substitute.

Words can convey to the uninitiated no impression of the novelty and excitement of brook-fishing. Sunfish, pickerel, suckers, darters, dace, shiners, and other young fish can be caught by sweeping the net carefully through the streams. With them, snails, polliwogs, salamanders, newts, caddis-worms, and many other forms of aquatic life as well as plenty of vegetable matter will be captured.



The fisher should take only what he needs, returning the rest to the water, being careful to leave a portion of each species of plant.

After the establishment of a model household the pleasure begins. In our study we have had several battery jars for nearly three years. In them are five of the original inhabitants, two sunfish, a dart, and two goldfish. Others have made transient visits; some have gone to new aquaria, and some have been replaced in the ponds, but only two have died. Our pickerel, Goliath, after two years of surprising growth, by reason of strength threw himself out of the water and was discovered too late for resuscitation; and a tiny dart living with larger fish disappeared. Two lessons were learned by these catastrophes; now there is an aquarium covered with large mesh galvanized wire for active members, such as frogs and pickerel, and the fish are carefully assorted as to sizes.

The animals show considerable intelligence; one of the experimenters of our family has taught all of the fish to come for food at the ringing of a little bell. Each kind has its own method of feeding and it is curious to observe as well the individual characteristics. Goldfish thrive best upon the flake food which comes already prepared, but the native fishes prefer fresh meat. Beef is best, though any raw unsalted meat will serve the purpose. Small particles of the finely scraped meat may be placed on the end of a straw and moved gently through the water. After several trials even the most timid fish learn to grasp the food. We have found it best to feed only once in two or three days, as our fish refuse food when they are not hungry. The small pieces of meat which drop from the straw should be removed from the water with a dip-tube.

In the covered aquarium a young frog enjoys supremacy. He was reared from a

tadpole and, contrary to all precedents, lost the tail of his polliwog days while living in deep water. Owing to his predilection for the stone rostrum, and his wise expression, he has received the cognomen of "Mr. Dooley," while his tank-mate, a small turtle, is "Mr. Hennessy." Both of these animals use their forelegs to push generous portions of meat into their mouths. They are very tame, both eating from the straw, and the frog waits patiently to have his back stroked, while the turtle wanders contently over one's hand, putting out his head for food.

Tadpoles, snails, mussels, and caddis-worms find their food in the water, or eat the plants and the growth of green algae on the sides of the glass. They are the scavengers of the aquarium. Larvæ of dragon and stone flies, water-beetles, and water-spiders will be studied with great interest. They are predaceous and should not be placed with fish or tadpoles.

Goldfish do not seem to breed readily in captivity, and our native fishes are too young. But toads, frogs and snails can be reared from the egg, while caddis-worms and other larvæ frequently go through their metamorphoses. Snails deposit their gelatinous egg-masses on the glass at almost any season. With a hand lense the whole development from the tiny speck to the well-formed snail may be followed. When the young snails begin to fall from the gelatine, they should be removed to a separate jar, otherwise they will prove too tempting to the fish. A jelly tumbler with a spray of water-plant makes them a convenient home.

For amusement for the whole household, but especially for the "shut-ins" and invalid children, observing the life of an aquarium furnishes a varied and absorbing occupation. To see the caddis-worm leave his pebbly tube a moth-like fly, or an ugly pupa unfold-

ing the gorgeous wings of a dragon-fly seems little short of a miracle.

The aquarium once begun, each problem is met and generally quickly solved. "Experience mixed with common sense to mortals is a providence" is true in this work as well as everything else. A most admirable aid to the beginner is a little book, "The Amateur Aquarist," by Mr. Mark Samuel of Columbia College. It is published by the

Baker and Taylor Co. of New York. "Fresh-water Aquaria," an English book, with many suggestions applicable to America, is to be found in the Wellesley Library. More technical treatises are to be had but these contain all necessary information. The best way to learn, however, was expressed by that quaint old writer who was humbly grateful that "in Nature's book of infinitest secrecy he could a little read."

## A NEW ENGLAND VILLAGE SEEN BY A FOREIGNER

By MITSU OKADA



LEAVING the train, I was soon seated in a buggy with my trunk behind. "At last I have reached my destination. What kind of a place will this be?" I thought, and with a stranger's curiosity, looked around in every direction as the buggy jolted slowly up a gentle slope.

A bunch of shops,—a shoemaker, grocer, watchmender, druggist, etc.,—stood side by side behind the row of trees; there was also a tiny post-office with the national flag over its roof, and a savings bank with a large square window. While the eye surveyed this, apparently, business part of the village, with its few strolling passers, and a rumbling cart or two, the road turned toward the left, leading into a broader street.

The trees with massive trunks and verdant leaves, the well-kept green lawns around the houses, the grass-grown road itself, gave at once the sense of coolness to the fatigued traveller. Now the dark peaks of the distant mountains appeared and disappeared from behind the buildings on the right hand. The wind was blowing a little, tossing the heads of leafy trees, and making the shorn grass quiver on the ground; yet the whole place seemed buried in peaceful rest. Most of the window-shutters were closed. No one was

astir inside or outside the houses. A big, woolly, black dog lay dozing in the sun on the driveway; a robin on the grass sang quite composedly to his mate on a bough above! "What a novelty! I can hardly realize that such a place—a stranger to deafening noise of cars and hurrying footsteps—still exists in this country,—the busiest and the most active of all countries!" As I wondered, I was enjoying, meanwhile, keenly the calm, soothing atmosphere of the surroundings.

The buggy stopped before a certain house, and I alighted to become for a while a resident in this quiet, undisturbed village.

Yes, it is a village,—however an American one, decidedly. The white houses with green blinds, the walls overrun by woodbines,—how neat and trim they look, compared with our thatched cottages in Japan, with their sooty paper-screens and perhaps slanting posts! Yet, something,—a certain charm or picturesqueness—which we ever associate with our far more primitive country lodgings, is lacking in these substantial, comfortable looking houses. The stiff, abrupt outlines, the squarely cut windows, have no doubt a great deal to do with what I call "lack of charm," but mostly I miss the openness and freedom of our country houses where one peep shows the whole inside of the cottage,

from the big fireplace with its immense kettle, to the old grandmother stooping over the spinning-wheel at the other sunny corner. And so with gardens. Here, carefully weeded and hoed, poppies, pansies, geraniums flourish straight and prim, in their own limited portions. Signs of order and care are visible everywhere; while with us, gardens are more left to nature's doings. For instance, morning-glories growing in and out of the half-tumbled bamboo fence; a mossy pail lying by the old-fashioned artisan well, tangle grape-vines on the alcove above. A picture of neglect and wildness this is, yet somehow free and fascinating!

Men are busy here now in the hay fields, mowing, tossing, loading the cut grass; but where are those swarthy farmers, singing as they work among the green seas of rice which wave their stalks in thousand ways? A hen with a train of her family is strutting near the barn; a humming bird is sipping the honeysuckles; ants are hurrying on the tree trunks; flies are buzzing in the sun; but where are those familiar crows that caw so loud at the dawn of day, and those noisy locusts and darting dragon-flies without which the summer is not summer for us?

Let me, however, leave hay and rice, birds and insects, and go up the winding road beyond. Past a few old cottages, and several saplings, up, up, slowly I take the road where late daisies, buttercups, clover and other wild flowers bloom among the tumbling rocks. Fifteen, twenty minutes I ascend straight ahead until I reach a certain slender tree, bending toward the walk: then I face the way I have come. The view that falls instantaneously on my eyes is magnificent! All around, though not near, are the mountains, sombre and dark against the evening sky,—one nearest so clear and distinct that the tree-tops on it might be counted, while

the rest lie vague and soft, enwrapped in the purple mist. Through the mass of grayish clouds which hang over those ranges, come piercing the last rays of the setting sun, dyeing half the heavens in bright amber colors. Not a living object is to be seen around, even the cows have left the pasture; not a single sound is heard above and below,—even the wind has gone to rest. I, a lone gazer, drowned in this indescribable stillness, and drinking in this grandeur, forget for a while myself and everything, until perhaps a solitary bird, hastening to its nest, reminds me of going back to life and living.

The people in this little, orderly village are also noteworthy to a stranger. They are quite a contrast to our country people. Imagine yourself visiting one of our villages where the inhabitants seldom have the opportunity of seeing a foreigner. As soon as you show yourself within their vision, children would swarm around and follow you, with opened mouths and amazed looks; farmers curious as much as the youngsters, would quit their spade and gaze at you; and wives and daughters would run out of the kitchen and whisper to one another, wonder-struck. Nothing of the sort here: nay, the most friendly welcome I have received, a little girl of six came up the very next morning after my arrival and telling me that she was fond of our people, made a little present of her flowers. Such friendliness you could never expect from any of our children so soon! The neighbors at once called on me and cordially invited me to their houses. The postmaster greeted me from inside the little window at the office, and asked me what I thought of this place, and nodded his head, pleased to hear me express my liking for it; the librarian hoped that I would stay and read in the library as long as I wished. Pleasant and comfortable are such

civilities indeed. Wait three weeks, however, until the newness wears off; perhaps the interest also may die within that period.

On the other hand, the time the strangeness vanishes, is the time for our people to open their hearts and show their hospitality. When they get reconciled to your face and habits, their cold stares turn into winning smiles; their hitherto reluctant hands become most ready to offer you help. They would

invite you to a sip of tea if you pass by their houses; they would send you the first sweet potatoes of the year even if you were miles away; they would say good-bye to you with tears when you leave. Such is the nature of our people. The first eager welcome is no doubt delightful, but at the same time is not the slow, yet developing kindness of ours pleasant too?

### WELLESLEY HILLS WOMAN'S CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club was held on the sixth of May last. The following officers were elected for the year of 1903-4:

President, Mrs. Edwin M. Overholser; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Richard Cunningham, Miss Ellen Ware Fiske; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Arthur C. Hill; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Carolyn J. Peck; Treasurer, Mrs. George A. Sweetser; Auditor, Mrs. Annie E. Spencer; Directors, Mrs. John A. Harriman, Mrs. Joseph W. Peabody, Mrs. Frank F. Baldwin, Mrs. Fletcher L. Torrey, Mrs. Edward H. Wiswall, Mrs. George S. Perry.

Since the election the board of officers have met frequently to arrange the work and

program for the coming year. Much has been accomplished. Several noted speakers have already been secured. The program promises to be an attractive one, upon the subjects of art, history, music, travel, and social service, and will be announced as soon as the dates for the speakers can be determined.

Two new committees have been added, one on social service, the other on *local* history. The latter committee are working busily, gathering data, and find the field a rich one.

Members are requested to apply early by mail or otherwise to Mrs. George A. Sweetser, the Treasurer, for membership tickets.

### VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETIES



AMONG the various anniversaries which are being observed the semi-centennial of the birth of "Village Improvement" in Massachusetts might well be given honorable place. For it was in August, 1853, that a public meeting was held in Stockbridge, Mass., which resulted in the organization of the Laurel Hill Association, generally acknowledged to be the first Village Improvement Society in this country. It was on September 5th of the same year that

the constitution of that Society was adopted and the work fully inaugurated. Today there are in our state alone about one hundred and fifty of these societies, most of them bearing the name, though in some towns, as in Wellesley, an organization with a different name is undertaking similar work. If the Wellesley Club existed to do things as well as to stir up general interest by discussion, it would be a valuable Village Improvement organization. We understand that a special "Village Improvement Committee"

has been appointed by the Wellesley Club. We may venture to hope that it will not confine itself to "talk" but will discover methods of improvement, appeal to the public, and go ahead and accomplish something.

The Massachusetts Civic League is a state organization which is especially interested in this kind of work, among other things. It succeeded during the past year in getting through the legislature the bill relative to unsightly billboard advertising which is of so much interest to our own town. It is arranging for a Conference of representatives of Village Improvement organizations to be held at the Twentieth Century Club rooms on Thursday and Friday, the first and second days of October.

The opening session, at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, will be devoted to village industries. Rev. Edward Cummings will preside and there will be addresses by Pres. Stanley Hall and Mrs. Wynne of Deerfield, to be followed by a discussion. In the evening Mr. Joseph Lee will preside and it is hoped that Mr. Henry T. Bailey will deliver a stereopticon lecture on "The Village Beautiful." After the lecture there will be a social meeting when the officers of the Civic League will have an opportunity to meet their guests, and the delegates from the societies all over the state may become personally acquainted. Friday morning will be devoted to a conference, with reports from various societies where especially valuable results have been attained. There will be ten or more brief, five-minute addresses to be followed by question and discussion.

Before the meeting dissolves it is hoped that a state federation of these organizations

may be effected. It is not desired that this should be an elaborate affair, but as simple as possible, sufficient only to make a bond of union for what are now entirely separate and independent efforts. Preliminary correspondence with reference to such a federation for purposes of acquaintance and co-operation has met with enthusiastic response and a number of delegates have already been appointed.

It is believed that local societies would be benefitted by knowing what other societies have accomplished or are undertaking. It is also believed that such a federation under the Civic League might be a powerful factor for obtaining such legislation for the common welfare as these societies might desire. Of course no society need cast its influence in favor of any particular legislation unless it wishes to do so. But in case any effort should be made by these united societies in favor of public parks, or play-grounds, or good roads, or management of the tramp problem, or limiting the speed of automobiles or electric cars, or preservation of forests, or any other general improvement, it would be very likely to accomplish what no one organization now could accomplish.

It is not expected that this first conference of Village Improvement and kindred societies will be a mighty gathering but a simple, friendly and rather informal conference. If, however, it succeeds in drawing together and uniting the kind of people who are interested in village and civic improvement it will do a good work. The meetings will be open to all and everyone who reads these words and cares for the work may consider this a personal invitation to be present.



# OUR TOWN

September, 1903

*Published on the first of each month by C. M. Eaton  
Managing Editor, Parris T. Farwell, Wellesley Hills*

## Editorial

If "war is hell," what is railroading? If you had to choose, would you prefer to be shot in war or be mangled to death in an electric car or steam car accident? There are more deaths annually by such accidents than by modern war, and in the United States instead of decreasing they are increasing by hundreds every year. The New York Evening Post, not long ago, considering the statistics of fatalities for three years on our steam railroads, found them almost equal to the deaths, including the result of disease, in the Boer war. The figures are as follows: Fatalities on the railroads of the United States for three years, ending June 30, 1900, 21,847; deaths in the South African war, 22,000. The effort has been made to disprove this statement. But here are the figures of the Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission: Killed in 1898, 6,359; in 1899, 7,123; in 1900, 7,865. For the one year ending June 30, 1901 there were 61,794 casualties on the railways in the United States and 8,455 persons killed. Compared with this our Spanish war was merciful. It is better to send gatling guns to the Philippines than railroads! Add to this list the number killed and injured by the electric road and the results are appalling. The latest census for street and electric railways reports for the year 1902, killed 1,218 and injured 47,429; or nearly as many persons injured, though not as many killed, as on the whole steam railway system of the United States! These railway accidents were, for the most part, preventable. Grade crossings on steam roads abound and on electric roads no effort is made to abolish them. Not yet have the block systems of signalling been widely adopted on railroads, nor safety devices been placed on freight cars. Electric roads

especially are careless of life and reluctant to expend money on methods intended to prevent accidents. Lives lost in such accidents are a sacrifice to greed. In war there is the chance at least that a man may think he is defending a righteous cause. Would it not be well for some of the enthusiasm which is employed in denouncing war to be directed for a while to denouncing the inhuman carelessness and heedlessness of the pursuit of wealth that has such fatal and horrible issue. Nor should the public be content with the effort to make scape-goats of motormen and conductors, who generally are simply endeavoring to carry out instructions. If a few of the managers and directors of steam and electric roads could be punished for manslaughter, it might call a halt to this needless sacrifice of human life. This is a matter which the public must take in hand. Railroad Commissioners seem to be either deluded or worse and cannot be relied upon to protect the public. At best they never act until the loss of life arouses indignation. A recent article in McClure's called "Colonel Lumpkin's Campaign" is an enlightening piece of literature concerning the ways by which railroads are builded and managed to fleece the public. "If I wanted to sell a gold brick," says the writer, "I would avoid farmers as being too sophisticated. I would look for a railroad commissioner; I would expect him not only to buy the brick but to pay two or three times the market price of gold." It is a fair bit of satire which might be directed against most officials to whom is entrusted the matter of disposing of franchises and "regulating" the building and management of railroads. There is no force in American life which has proven so corrupting in municipal and state politics as the influence of railway officials, no influence

before which the public seems to be so helpless. In England, during a recent year, there was not a single life lost by railway accidents. It is doubtful if any one of our states can show an equal record. If our philanthropists, humanitarians and reformers would concentrate their attention upon this problem, it would be time and energy well employed.

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In Professor Ely's recent book entitled "The Evolution of Industrial Society," there are a number of references to Massachusetts which are interesting. Speaking of factory legislation, for the protection of employees in their labor, he reminds us that New York and Massachusetts have taken the lead and he comments thus: "Probably of all the States, Massachusetts is still the banner State of the Union, when we take into account not only the number of points covered, but the methods of carrying out the law and the positive provision made in education and otherwise in behalf of the wage-earning population." Again speaking of the relation of the people to great national monopolies, it is interesting to read that while in this state "public control of corporations furnishing public utilities has been tried more persistently than anywhere else," in this state also "there is a stronger sentiment than anywhere else in the Union in favor of public ownership and public management." Dismissing all charges of corrupt and bad intention," he says, "we have as a net result a strong movement in Massachusetts, away from private ownership of public utilities, to public ownership." Again

he speaks with warm approval of the work of the State Board of Arbitration in Massachusetts. He reminds us that the United States Industrial Commission especially commended the factory acts and sweat-shop laws of this state, "not because the legislation itself is most advanced, but because such legislation as there is is rendered effective by excellence of administration, on account of the high grade of inspectors employed, and the civil service laws which give continuity in office and protection to the inspectors." Once more in speaking of the decisions of courts on labor questions, Professor Ely applauds this Commonwealth. He says: "It is natural to expect enlightened decisions on economic questions in Massachusetts and that for several reasons. One is the progressive character of the State, due to general enlightenment; another is the altruistic spirit of the age, which finds such gratifying expression in the old Bay State, and a third is the fact of its high industrial development, as a result of which it has had to deal for a longer period than other States with those questions growing out of an intensive industrial life." All of that is very pleasant, coming as it does from a well known student of political economy, formerly professor at Johns Hopkins and now at the University of Wisconsin, representing also the opinion, undoubtedly of other scholarly men in the West. We mention it not simply for the sake of self-glorification but in order to emphasize the fact that it behooves us to preserve in the future this enviable kind of leadership, by the same methods of thoughtfulness and patriotism which have won it in the past.

## SOME NEW BOOKS

THE RECOVERY AND RESTATEMENT OF THE GOSPEL. By Loran David Osborne, Ph.D. [pp. 253. University of Chicago Press. \$1.50 net.] The purpose of this work is, in the author's own words, "to show how the gospel of Jesus has become obscured during the course of its historical development, and that it is therefore necessary to go back of this in order to recover the gospel which he taught; and further, that, inasmuch as the world's culture has radically changed during the centuries since Christianity received its first

dogmatic expression, this recovered gospel needs restatement in terms of modern thought and life." It is an unfortunate fact that it is still widely believed that Christianity is a body of doctrine upon the acceptance of which salvation depends, and this doctrine is not the teaching of the New Testament but a philosophic system, worked out by Roman Catholic theologians and passed over into Protestantism almost unchallenged and unchanged. This is especially true of the doctrines of God, of the Trinity and of the atonement. The

immediate necessity is to get back to the teachings of Christ and accept and declare what he taught about God, about himself, and about man. Even the apostolic teaching is to be recognized as rather an inspired application of the gospel to the times of the apostles than as a rule of life for all time. The author well compares the epistles to the judicial decisions of English courts which constitute so large a part of the English Constitution. The teaching of Jesus alone is final in form and substance, that of the apostles is universal in substance, but local in form. Therefore, in like manner in each age, the teachings of Jesus should be re-expressed in terms of the contemporary thought and institutional life. Protestantism should have its own new system of theology based upon fresh study of the teachings of Jesus and freed from the legalist, institutional and ecclesiastical influences which decided the theology of the centuries before the Reformation. Especially valuable is the author's clear statement concerning the Kingdom of God. There is a kingdom of the world, the law of which is selfishness. The law of the Kingdom of God is love. A citizen of the Kingdom of God cannot be governed by the law of the world. "Nothing at the present day so hinders the progress of the Kingdom of God as the persistence of the old law of the world in social institutions." And the time is coming when it must give way. Eventually either Christians must withdraw from the world or conquer it wholly. No one who comprehends at all the nature and power of Christianity will doubt which is to be." The author is evidently a pastor in active service. He writes from practical experience and from an urgent compulsion to deliver a living message. The book is not addressed solely to ministers and students. We wish it might be read widely by the laity. It is one of the most inspiring and interesting books on the theme which we have seen, and its publication is one of the hopeful signs of the times.

**THE HIGHEST LIFE.** By E. H. Johnson, D. D. [pp. 178. A. C. Armstrong & Son.] The sub-title of this book describes it as "The story of shortcomings and a goal." The shortcomings are those varied efforts by which, from the days of the hermits and early monks, men have sought to live the perfect life. The early pages are taken up with a description of the Wesleyan idea of sinless perfection, the Oberlin doctrine, and the Plymouth Brethren. Then follows the writer's own idea of "the goal," which is a life guided by the following motives:

*To do right because God requires it ;  
To trust in Christ because He deserves it ;  
To love the brother, whoever he is.*

The body of the book is given to an inspiring exposition of this kind of a life. Then follows a kindly critique of "The Keswick Movement," which at present is exerting considerable influence not only in England, but, through the North-

field meetings, in this country. The author's objection to the Keswick movement is that it calls for passivity where action is needed, that it centres observation on self where service of others is required; that it gives to the Holy Spirit a place which belongs to Christ, who is "the Way, the Truth, and the Life," and that it teaches a doctrine of a second "infilling" which is wholly unscriptural. The writer sees much beauty in the lives of the Keswick leaders and recognizes their remarkable ability. He thinks their success is due rather to their fidelity than to the Keswick peculiarities. The peril of the movement is that it tends to discourage ordinary Christians and cripple valuable effort by looking to the wrong source for power and demanding that which is impossible. The reader will surely be convinced that the author's idea of the goal, given above, is more inspiring and more scriptural than the Keswick program.

**STUDIES IN THE EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.** By Richard T. Ely. [pp. 497. Macmillan. \$1.25 net.] Professor Ely is one of the most valuable of American political economists because he is able to write upon the most important economic problems in a way which is intelligible and interesting to the public. From the publication of "Social Aspects of Christianity" some twenty years ago to the present time he has probably imparted more information to the people about social problems and exerted a wider influence than any other author. He is at present editing a series of works by different authors, called "The Citizens Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology," of which sixteen volumes have already been issued. The latest volume in this series is on "The Evolution of Industrial Society." Like Professor Ely's earlier works it is clear in style, timely and interesting in material. The first quarter of the book presents a review of the industrial evolution of the race from the hunting and fishing age of primitive man to the present age of machinery and great business combinations. The remainder of the book discusses the problems which have arisen out of this evolution. Professor Ely recognizes as clearly as anyone the unsatisfactory nature of present conditions. He also sees that socialism is the remedy to which a remarkably large proportion of the public is turning. But he does not believe in this remedy. On the other hand he declares that the present social order is possessed of abundant vitality and that the remedy is to be found in progress along present lines of activity. Competition is a natural law. To give competition a fair chance and regulate it is the proper method. Private ownership of natural monopolies has destroyed competition. Let the public take charge of such monopolies as the railroad, telegraph, telephone, and express, then competition will have a fair chance. Professor Ely shows that government ownership tends to purification of politics and reminds us that it is



private ownership which has debauched legislatures and elects and keeps in office the worst of our national and municipal politicians. The book is full of information and should be widely read.

**A PARISH OF TWO.** By Henry Goelet MeVickar and Percy Collins. [pp. 417. Lothrop & Co. \$1.50] This story is told by means of a series of letters between two men, each of the collaborators, apparently, assuming a character. "Percy Collins" is, we understand, the pen name of a well known ex-minister. We presume that many readers of the book will fancy that they recognize the style of a popular, brilliant but somewhat erratic Unitarian clergyman formerly settled not far from Boston. In the story the two men who write the letters are an invalid clergyman and an old college chum, who makes him a kind of father confessor. This latter has tired of his wife and always speaks of her with a sneer, which would be "bad form" outside of a "society novel." So he wanders idly about vari-

ous winter resorts and falls easy prey to a woman who becomes the heroine. She is alienated from her husband and her views of matrimony and maternity, frankly expressed, are quite lacking in ideas of duty. At first her name is not revealed but she proves to have been also the early love of the ex-minister, and he becomes in turn her confidant. Thus he has "a parish of two." The surprise to the reader at this point consists in the fact that this man, who has discoursed loftily about his brother clergymen, commits the unpardonable crime of any ecclesiastic, he betrays the confidence of the two members of his parish, each to the other. In fact the clergyman, throughout the story, seems to be morally, as well as physically, invertebrate and utterly fails to meet the requirements of his position. On the whole the most likable man, the strongest character, is the man whose wife is "the woman in the case." The end of the story is a series of tragedies with no relieving feature; on the whole a fitting conclusion for a chronicle of moral obliquity.

## CHURCH NEWS

### Wellesley Hills Congregational

The communion service will be held on the morning of Sunday, September 13. Anyone wishing to unite with the church at this communion should confer with the pastor either at or before the meeting on the evening of September 4th.

Topics for Friday evening meetings during September are as follows: September 4, Labor lightened by love. Deut. 24: 10-15; Thess. 3: 6-16. Sept. 11, Preparatory Service. "What can we do for Christ in His church?" Ephes. 5: 25. "As Christ also loved the church and gave Himself for it." September 18, The man with one talent. Mat. 25: 14-30. Sept. 25, Why Christ and the Apostles praised the Church. Rev. 3: 7-13; Col. 1: 9-18. Oct. 2, Why Christ and the Apostles blamed the Church. Rev. 2: 1-5; 3: 1-3; 1 Cor. 11: 17-22.

There will be a meeting of the Church Committee at the close of the Friday evening meeting of Sept. 4. Those who wish to unite with the church at the coming communion are cordially invited

to meet the committee at that time.

The Sunday School will renew its sessions on the first Sunday in September. There is an adult Bible class which meets in the church at the close of the morning service to which visitors are cordially invited. Members of the parish who cannot attend the class regularly will be welcomed whenever it is convenient for them to be present. And as many as possible are also urged to become regular members of the class. The responsibility of teaching the class is shared by different leaders and the sessions are of great interest and value.

During September the young people will hold their meetings as usual on Sunday evenings at 6.45 o'clock. Topics are as follows: Sept. 6, The allied forces of righteousness. John 17: 20-23; 1 Cor. 1: 10-13. Leader, Edward Farwell. Sept. 13, Feasting that makes lean souls. Ex. 16: 2-5; Ps. 106: 13-15. Leader, Mr. Armstrong. Sept. 20, Union Missionary Meeting. Sept. 27, Why and how we should bear witness for Christ. Acts 5: 27-32. Leader, Miss Mary Bolles.

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Daily Papers, Magazines, Stationery, etc.

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# OUR TOWN

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O C T O B E R, 1903

Volume VI  
Number 10

PUBLISHED AT THE MAUGUS PRESS  
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# OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter.

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Volume VI

OCTOBER, 1903

Number 10

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## ELECTRIC RAILWAYS THROUGH WELLESLEY

By RICHARD CUNNINGHAM



THE development of electric roads throughout the United States during the last fifteen years has been something wonderful. Particularly has this been the case in the suburban towns of our large cities. The people in their anxiety to have the electric roads, have pushed their various Boards of Selectmen into granting franchises and privileges which were worth thousands of dollars to the corporations.

This went on until the people began to realize what they had been giving away and then they appealed to the Legislature to enact laws whereby the various towns might recover some of the money in the form of taxation. The excise law of 1898 was one of the laws passed by the Massachusetts Legislature.

Reckoned as single track, in 1901 there were 2,257.071 miles of electric railways in Massachusetts, in 1902 2,591.455 miles. In 1893 total number of passengers carried 213,552,009. In 1902 465,474,382. During the year 1902 there were over 4,000 persons injured, twice as many as the previous year. I have given the above figures to show the importance of having the companies operated under the very best rules and regulations that can be devised by the authorities. Take for

example the Boston & Worcester Electric Railway Company going through our town. The Company has not spared expense in building its roadbed. The rails are heavier than were used by steam roads a few years ago, and the cars are constructed in a substantial way, but we must remember that the directors did all this to make money, and because of this well-equipped road we should not allow cars to run through our streets at the rate of forty miles an hour. We know there are individuals who like it, but that does not make it safe. After expending twenty thousand dollars to get rid of grade crossings on account of the danger, it seems foolish, and I might say wicked, to allow street cars to run through the streets of Wellesley faster than the steam cars averaged over their own right of way when the crossings were abolished. This corporation has made out a certain schedule from Boston to Worcester, and in order to carry it out cars must be run at a speed which, in the opinion of the town officials, is not safe. The company will have its way if possible, and has appealed to the Railroad Commissioners.

This instance, (one of many,) where the town officials and the company disagree, only proves that it is impossible for a great

corporation, organized to "make money," to consider the safety of the public if by so doing it will interfere with their plans as mapped out in the beginning of a scheme. Mr. Shaw testified in court that the Worcester road was carrying eight to ten thousand people a day. Less speed means a loss of money and he, the interested party, is willing to risk accidents. It might mean a saving of money.

Under these circumstances the townspeople should stand by their officers in their efforts to put in force regulations toward protecting the lives of the community. I think the day not far distant when electric railways will be ordered off our highways into a right of way of their own if this high rate of speed is to continue. The right of granting reservations in our streets to electric railways is questioned by leading lawyers, so that the more these corporations demand perhaps the quicker the public will get its rights. The matter of fares must come up soon. If it is a fact, as Mr. Shaw stated, that his road is carrying from eight to ten

thousand daily he can afford to carry them for three cents where he now charges five.

In reply to a letter of mine written in 1900, Gov. Pingree, of Michigan, sent me the following:

"The fares now in force on the street railways of Detroit, during certain hours of the day, are not three cent fares but eight tickets for twenty-five cents. They have proved an entire success financially. Straight three cent fares would in my opinion, from what I know of the facts, prove still more successful than eight tickets for a quarter, because straight three cent fares bring the street car within the means of the poorest people."

The people will do well to bear in mind that corporations never sleep. Their lawyers are always watching. If the 328 towns and cities of Massachusetts would club together as a corporation and pay a lawyer ten or twenty thousand dollars a year to look after their interests at all times, particularly when the Legislature is in session, the money would be well expended.

## FRIENDLY AID ASSOCIATION



THIS summer's work of the Friendly Aid has been unusually satisfactory and has been much more easily maintained than in some former years. There has been little or no difficulty in obtaining capable and well-trained teachers for the Kindergarten and sewing school who took hold of the work with interest and enthusiasm, and so far as could be learned from observation and the testimony of the children themselves, with pleasure and profit to the little folks.

The membership of the Association now numbers about sixty. All these have contributed sums large or small, and this fund has made it possible to pay a fair price to the instructors during the summer and still leave enough in the treasury to meet the ordinary demands for the fall.

No definite fee for membership has yet been established, but all who contribute are considered members and entitled to vote at the annual meeting.

Attendance at these two summer schools and interest manifested have been a little



above the average. Some older girls in the sewing class, who have been members for some time, have done remarkably good work and displayed a knowledge of sewing which is most encouraging. They were making articles for their own use, and went about their work with an intelligence which showed not only good training but interest in what they were doing. This class will be resumed this month, and kept open during the winter.

The children had a rare treat one afternoon in hearing Mrs. Sleeper, of Wellesley, read fairy stories. Some other plans had been made for entertainment, but were obliged to wait another time for fulfilment.

The winter work of the Association varies a little from that of the summer time. Individual wants are more imperative and older folks come in for a share of attention, and already efforts are being made to meet these demands. The working force is being increased and a number of young ladies in town have been called upon for active work. But there is still need of a little more volunteer help, especially in looking over and rendering wearable some of the garments sent in for distribution.

It is a great pleasure to report a large number of useful garments all ready to be worn as well as a quantity of new and well-made baby clothes furnished by the young ladies' circle of Kings' Daughters. Another circle of Kings' Daughters, Mrs. F. G. Morse, secretary, also are ready to assist in

any work.

So far, no demand has been made upon the Association which it has not been able to meet. Some little children living in a very poor old house were reported to be in need of warmer bed clothing. It is a comfort to know that they only slept cold one night afterwards. A poor sick woman needed a warm blanket and had one sent to her almost immediately. These cases and other similar ones were reported by physicians in town and the things came most readily in response to personal appeal.

No very large sum of money has been needed for the work hitherto. The chief expense has been the support of the summer and sewing schools which the committee takes great interest in maintaining. They are carefully considering plans for greater usefulness and improvement in methods. The town is being districted, and an attempt is being made systematically to become acquainted with those who need help.

Much of the work has been necessarily experimental, but if one may judge from the records of the past year, there seems no ground for fear that the Friendly Aid will lapse through want of work or want of funds and generous support. For all this the committee is most truly grateful.

More extended and careful reports will be given at the annual meeting in January at which time there will be the election of officers for the next year.

## THE AGE OF PHOTOGRAPHY

By MARSHALL L. PERRIN



NOTHING so dissatisfies the lover of ancient art as the contentedness of modern effort and the absence of inspiration in modern works. What is it that responds to our longing so unspeakably in the Vatican galleries and which we miss upon returning

home? It certainly does not lie in the execution alone; I am not sure that our later artists and sculptors paint and chisel so badly in comparison with the ancients. The trouble is in their aims, in their minds, or rather in their hearts.

We are having today the age of photography, of exact representation. The highest

praise bestowed upon a painting is that "it is very natural," and upon a piece of statuary that "it looks just like life." If this be the criterion, a good photograph surely excels them both. Indeed, with the remarkable exactness possible now in photography, there will be left no place for the brush; for while color may be lacking in a photograph, that is only one element of the artist's power, and rarely the saving one.

The wonderful Greeks did not seek to imitate nature as they found it, but to reveal possible nature. We cannot suppose that their men and women were so gloriously handsome and beautiful. Indeed, the busts and statues to which tradition has attached the names of certain citizens would not lead to that conclusion. But their artists knew what the race was striving after and busied their thoughts with superhuman possibilities, with heroes, demi-gods, and gods. No beholder can have exclaimed, "How natural;" but with a long breath of yearning aspiration, he would murmur: "How divine!" What a fortunate people, who had time for those long breaths and whose artists could in good faith take for their models ideals from the supernatural! For them art did not imitate what was, but showed what might be. It revealed the next steps possible in the scale of perfect human development. It held up before the people in plastic shape what their own hearts longed for and the ideals toward which their conscious efforts might reasonably be directed. This is the secret of Greek art. This is why it lives forever. This is why we can never look our fill at the Ludovisi Juno and the Resting Mars. We are inspired with the rare and vital quality of self-reverence.

How different is art today! The divinities are dead, and so is the inspiring art: dead in the hands of a world of practical photographers. The art buildings of the Paris exposition were full of only very successful attempts at realistic representation. So it will be at St. Louis. Current literature is illustrated in a childish way with well-drawn pictures to enliven the story and to show just how it looked to see two persons talking together as described. Puerile indeed! There is more real animus in the advertisement designs than in the full-page drawings in the body of the magazine. In sculpture the

most that we attempt is the bust of some great man or a cemetery piece. And why is all this so? Because life is different today. Art, as a reflection of culture, seems to spring with us from the mind rather than from the heart. Has the heart, then, no aspirations nowadays that demand something above an imitation of what we see? This wearying question beats in upon one's brain in the halls of modern art. The reply, though evasive, is not uncertain. A noted artist gifted with fine sense tells me that it doesn't pay to spend his time upon vagaries. No one buys them; and an artist must live. An ideal conception is "overdrawn;" an inspiration is "not true to nature." They will not sell.

Our soil in America is, of course, particularly unfavorable to anything greater than realistic imitation; but the whole occidental world is lying in the same dark age of contentedness. Business life is all-absorbing. Our very pleasures are well-planned and irksome. Our religion, though truer than that of the ancients, is much less imaginative. We have no time to read poetry: it is "such a roundabout way of saying anything." Nor are we restful enough to dream and aspire with the poet. We hurry along to get the idea, and at most feel that this is well expressed. There is almost nothing in us nor in our thoughts that fosters vague longings. If there is, it is not "good form" to show it nor to be too demonstrative. Ambition we have, but not aspiration. The one aims to get there: *there*, some definite place, of riches, fame, or social success. The other longs to grow, to become, to step forward into a larger life, to take the next step of personal development. Truly, it is something to fill the position which society, one's friends, and the church expect of a man; but it means more to his own soul to feel the craving for what is unattainable and beyond what merely conforms to his environment.

In their wonderful literature, too, the Greek poets needed not to fear the criticism of "overdrawn;" for they told of demigods and heroes. Alas! we are so afraid of being idolatrous, that we have no sub-divinities, except saints; and these are tabooed by the Protestants. We have only very human patriots, philanthropists, and politicians. We live wholly in the world as it is. Our literature

is almost entirely made up of pictures of past or present conditions. The most favorable criticism of a story is, here again, that it is a perfect delineation of some character or scene. The fiction and drama of today may be rotten from cover to cover; but if it is only a correct photograph, we allow our young people to read it, with the flimsy excuse to our conscience that it is true to life. See how false and dangerous is this criterion! Beautifully-drawn indecent pictures can also be bought which are very true to life: shall we be consistent and purchase these for them, too? If we dare not follow out our principle, then why should we allow them to associate even for the time of reading a book with men and women whose breath is tainted, simply because there are such creatures in life? Books are our companions, and heroes and heroines are life-long friends; and if the wonderful skill shown in the author's portrayal be sufficient reason for making these acquaintances, then better let them have the real thing and invite such people to our homes to meet our daughters. Actual contact would much more convincingly persuade our children of the correctness of these literary photographs, the brilliancy of their specious talk and the reality of their sins. *Ad absurdum!* The only proper use for much of modern famous fiction is in the hands of mature students of history or of social science, to whom it may serve as do anatomical diagrams to the medical student. Unless I am interested scientifically in the germs of disease, why should I peruse exact photographs of filth, just because they are well taken? I have no sympathy with sowing wild oats either in acts or in thoughts. Enough bitter weeds grow in every nature to provide sufficient practice in the knowledge of evil without sowing extra ones.

There is such a cry nowadays against the unnaturalness of the old-fashioned goody-goody stories of Sunday school libraries that a child has now only photographs of other children to ponder over, who are equally weak and sinful with himself. No hero is tolerated that cannot readily be matched in life. How often one hears it said of a character in adult fiction that he could not possibly have lived. This usually only shows the speaker's very limited range of experience. But granted that

it really be not a very probable character. That is nothing against him from the Grecian standpoint, if his perfections are in the right direction. The benefit of having for our ideal things and persons that are not actual, is that we are led thereby to reach out after something lying just beyond us and which our nature healthfully craves, of the true, the good, and the beautiful. This is the proper function of art in painting, sculpture, literature, and music. Music, indeed, is the only sphere of sentiment in which this is realized. The days of "The Battle of Prague" and of "The Lion's Awakening" are happily numbered. What virtue was there ever in imitating the horrid roar of war? Skill, indeed, but not virtue. Titles are given now merely to indicate the style of the composition; and one may while listening build one's air-castles according to individual hopes.

Skill, or art in its lower sense, may be meritorious but not inspired nor inspiring. What is not creative cannot give birth to life. True art, which should be more than exact portrayal, should ennoble and elevate. The painter and the author may sketch as exactly as a lens; but unless the subjects will do me good, why should I contemplate them? And unless they derive their inspiration from ideals above me, how can they do me good? I protest that it is the business of artists to pass over to me an inspiration: not to show me how dirt looks, but to open to me the heavens and reveal to me the glorious possibilities of life and beauty; to show me what I may be and not the hateful reflection of what I am. If painters, sculptors, and authors have no inspiration to give me, then they are only skilful artisans and not true artists.

But again, referring to the assertion of my friend, the painter: an artist is the product of the age and at the mercy of the age. His works are what the people demand. Are we right, then, in blaming the artists, when perhaps we ourselves are helping to crush out what inspiration they have? We, too, must be more humble, thirsting and anxious to be shown what we may become; less contented and self-satisfied, less easily pleased with the ugly pictures of the earthy. Furthermore, the desire for higher things must be constant, the ideals ever within and the thirst a continu-

ous impelling motive. I was told this summer by travelling friends that they did not trouble to visit the Vatican this time, as they had seen those things when they were in Rome once before! On the steamer homeward a gentleman "did not need to go on deck," alleging that he had seen a similar brilliant sunset on a previous trip!

Real artistic sense is a mark of abiding aspiration and of growth. Growth is, however, relative. Our civilization may be much more extensive in size and height than that of the Greeks; but they developed very rapidly in their day, and their belief in the constant presence of higher natures about

them urged them to demand from their artists some glimpse of the superiority of these beings. Perhaps some day our faith may become stronger in the real presence of the beatified and our sense of super human possibilities may then be again aroused. At least, let us hope that after our eagle has become hoarse with screaming and with boasting of our cleverness, our inventions and of our greatness, we may so hunger and thirst after the unattainable that we shall be filled. Then will the power of heaven-born art become again divine, and our conceptions be as lasting as those of the Greeks.

## BOOK REVIEWS

**BARBIZON DAYS.** By Charles Sprague Smith. [A. Wessels Co., Oct. illus. pp. 232. \$2.00 net.] This book is the outcome of a summer spent by a Columbia professor on the borders of the Forest of Fontainebleau. He would seem to be equally at home with the natural surroundings and with the artistic associations. Thus he has given us a series of essays of unusual character on four French artists; the painters Millet, Rousseau and Corot and the sculptor Barye. There is a prefatory chapter describing the Forest of Fontainebleau. The volume is almost interleaved with suggestive photographs either of the surroundings or of the works of the artist. It is a beautiful piece of bookmaking with its wide margins and large clear print. But the subject matter is well worthy of its dress and will delight the reader. We are able to enter with sympathetic comprehension into associations which produced Corot's mystic landscapes and also Millet's "Man with the Hoe." Withal one gets a curious new insight into the political history of France in the early part of the nineteenth century. The conservative and liberal ebb and flow made itself felt in the tides of art as forcibly as elsewhere. The Barbizon group being innovators known as "the young school" were now tossed on the heights of fame and again sunk into disrepute. All of this furnishes interesting reading, and is told in straightforward, interpretative English. The book will make an ideal Christmas gift.

**CAP'N SIMEON'S STORE.** By George S. Wasson. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 12mo. pp. 287. \$1.50.] Cap'n Simeon Roundturn's store is situated in Killick's Cove, a fisherman's harbor whose name is unaccountably missing from the latest atlas. But the dialect and certain local references place it not far beyond the eastern verge of Penobscot Bay. Those who have visited that region in the humble capacity of rusticator will take keen pleasure in the discussions which

go on of winter evenings in the old store on the wharf. Then the old yarns are respun in turn with comments thrown in by the listeners. The tales reek with superstitions, reminiscences of witches' bridles and haunted "laidges." These are readily accepted by the old fellows, but any attempt to discourse upon such a new wonder as the X rays meets with cold skepticism. There are enough varieties of opinion on most topics to give spice, but there is only one mind about "rusticators" who are regarded with universal scorn. "Wonder what them summer rusticators would say if they should light down here this weather. S'pose they'd turn to and be rowing aerost from Skipper's Island tonight bare-armed and bare-headed same's ever?" "Godfrey, mighty, you!" cried Job Gaskett, "'twouldn't s'prise me one mite to see 'em tryin' of it on. Them folks doos make out to act so like a parcel of nat'als when they are down here summer times that nothin' they turned to and done wouldn't jar me none now." The book is full of the unconscious humor and pathos of those who spend their lives on and near that stern and rock-bound coast. There is a certain tang which belongs to the fog and the loom of just that region. Mr Wasson has set it forth most adroitly. Could he have slipped "unbeknownst" into Cap'n Simeon's store and taken his reports in shorthand?

**FLOWERS OF THE DUST.** By John Oxenham. [A. Wessels Company. 493 pages. \$1.50.] This is a thrilling story of the French and German war. The hero is an English surgeon who, while a student, falls delightfully in love with a beautiful girl of Brittany. The early portion of the narrative, with its description of youthful life and experiences, is charmingly told. As the story moves on there is heard the muttering of war and finally comes the catastrophe. Mingled with this is the plotting of a Jesuit priest to gain control of the property of the heroine. There

also an old family feud with strange and dire results. During the war the young surgeon hastens to the field of battle and the action of the story hurries hither and thither, much of it being in Paris during the siege. The course of true love is very seriously disturbed and mysteries and perplexing situations abound. The miserable incapacity of the officers of the French army, the pitiable lot of the common soldiers is graphically revealed. The part of our American Minister Washburn and the skill of American surgeons is pleasantly described. And in the end all comes out as it should. The story is well told, with a mingling of romance and realism which is remarkable. Some of the characters are most delightful, and the interest of the reader is sustained from beginning to end.

**SOUL WINNING STORIES.** By Louis Albert Banks. [The American Tract Society. 223 pp. \$1.00.] Rev. Louis A. Banks was formerly pastor of a Baptist church in Boston. In this book he gives a series of stories out of his own experience. Some of them date from his early ministry when as a boy preacher, sixteen years old, very slight and youthful in appearance, he began his evangelistic work in Washington Territory. He was a member then of the United Brethren Church, and his early work was that of a circuit rider in districts that greatly needed such ministrations. These stories from his life are simply told and win the sympathy of the reader. They are full of suggestion and are wonderful testimonies to the redemptive power of Christianity even in the case of most abandoned lives. No one who reads them can fail to be interested, aroused, and if he is a Christian worker, encouraged.

**THE FORTUNES OF FIFI.** By Molly Elliot Seawell. [Bobbs-Merrill Co. 12mo. pp. 239, illus. \$1.50.] This is the jolliest of good stories, and should be saved to enliven some dreary day. Fifi, who signs herself Josephine Chiaramonti, is a truly original heroine. We cannot tell what prank she will perpetrate next. She was a waif orphaned by Napoleon's Italian campaign and adopted by a French soldier. When the story opens she is acting in a fifth-rate theatre in Paris. A lottery ticket gives her a fortune. In France a fortune falling to a girl means a "dot." The introduction of a conventional lover produces a problem in Fifi's life which she works out in a method new in the devices of fiction. We will not spoil the story, but simply recommend the adorable Fifi to other readers. The beautiful binding will make the book especially desirable as a gift.

**THE JOYFUL LIFE.** By Margaret E. Sangster. [The American Tract Society. 218 pages. \$1.00.]

This is intended to be a gift book, and is beautifully printed in clear type on good paper with an illuminated border on each page. The text is worthy of its setting. The author's own statement of its purpose is as follows: "Each chapter of this book is a simple and friendly talk on some theme of homely interest, and the author's aim has been to suggest something helpful in each as to life and conduct." This aim is satisfactorily attained. The first chapter, "The Joyful Life," presents a phase of Christian character which greatly needs cultivating. Other topics are "The Christian Woman's Opportunity," "Christmas Holly," "Life's Ups and Downs," "When Mother is Blue," "Reverence," etc. It is a collection of helpful meditations which will carry comfort to every one who reads them.

**THE SCHOOL AND SOCIETY.** By John Dewey, Professor of Pedagogy in the University of Chicago. [University of Chicago Press. 129 pages. \$1.00.] This book contains three lectures: The School and Social Progress, The School and the Life of the Child, and Waste in Education. There is also a fourth lecture giving an account of three years work in the University Elementary School. In the first of these lectures we are shown how social conditions have changed within the past two or three generations, since the time when the household was the centre around which clustered all the typical forms of industrial occupation, and how the school must change to meet these new conditions. The second lecture considers the development of the child by the exercise of its natural resources, its "four-fold interest," in conversation, inquiry or finding out things, construction, or making things and artistic expression. "The question of education for the child is the question of taking hold of his activities and giving them direction." The third lecture shows the waste of the traditional elementary school system, due to the isolation of the school, that is the separateness of the life in the school from the life outside of the school. The author's ideal is "to have the child come to school with all the experience he has got outside the school, and to leave it with something to be immediately used in his everyday life." The final lecture shows how some of these ideas have been practically worked out in the elementary school which is connected with the University of Chicago. There is a vast amount of stimulating suggestion and information in these lectures at which we have not even hinted. It should be read by all who are interested in the development of the modern elementary school, and it undoubtedly shows the tendency of all modern development in that part of the public school system.

## A Letter from India

[Rev. J. C. Perkins in the Missionary Herald]

The following letter from our missionary in India will interest especially the members of the two Congregational Churches:

"Last night the pastor, a catechist and myself were in a village of Kullars, or men and women of the thief caste. It was a picturesque place, lying at the foot of a small mountain and surrounded by fields of grain, cotton, and tobacco. The people treated us very nicely and hospitably, and brought straw for the oxen that drew my cart and milk for myself and the pastor. They had not seen the face of a white man in the village for many years, so my every movement was watched by scores of curious eyes. When my dinner was ready the table was set out in the open of the inclosure in which were the huts of the different families of the brothers who lived there, and when my servant told them that I was going to eat, they all withdrew as though they were going out of sight. As I turned about after having eaten a portion of my dinner, I saw in the dusk about twenty or twenty-five ghostly white forms seated on their haunches silently watching me. To their astonishment, I ate with a knife and fork and not with my fingers as they do.

"A little later, about eight o'clock, the people of the place gathered in a large crowd at a central place in the village and quietly listened as we told them the 'old, old story,' which was by no means an old story to them, but a very new one to most in the crowd. I took for my subject Paul's speech on Mars' Hill, throwing especial emphasis on the fact that, as we are the Lord's children and as a father is like his children, God could not possibly be like any of these hideous idols that we see by the hundreds wherever we go in India. I closed with emphasis on Paul's statement that God formerly winked at idol worship but now commands every man to repent. A catechist followed, telling the nature of sin in general and their sins in particular, and showing their need of the Saviour. Then the pastor spoke, bringing the Saviour directly before them, and finally asked if any among the crowd wished to take the Lord Jesus as Saviour and God.

"It seemed the height of audacity for three men to face that crowd of thieves and ask them if they wanted to leave the religion of their ancestors and embrace an entirely new religion concerning which they knew very little. Before going to the meeting we had prayed together and encouraged ourselves with the words of Elisha, 'They that be with us are more than they that be with them,' and so it proved, for despite all opposition, to our great delight four men, one of whom was the chief man of the village, were touched by the Spirit and gave their names before all their heathen relatives and neighbors as wishing to take Christ as their Saviour.

"I wish you could understand how different the confession of Christ is at home from what it is in a heathen country. If one of your young people, in answer to the pastor's call, should stand up and confess the Lord Jesus before men, he would have father and mother, pastor and friends all congratulating him—but here? Well, what occurred to the four confessors of last night in the above Hindu village? Their persecution commenced before they went to sleep that night. In fact, to one persecution came before he had left the crowd for his home, for just as the meeting broke up I had turned around to speak to some who had been seated behind me; the man's wife came up from the rear and struck him a blinding blow across the face. At the little prayer meeting I held with the new Christians the next morning, I found that three of the four had gone dinnerless to bed, as their wives were furious with them for becoming Christians and had refused to cook for them. But their persecution had not stumbled them a bit, and they listened with a glow upon their faces as I picked out the passages in Scripture about enduring persecution and bearing the cross after the Lord Jesus. Such passages as: 'If we suffer we shall reign with him;' 'A man's foes shall be those of his own household;' 'Rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer for his name,' etc., strike with telling force in this country, when a man has to endure so much because he has professed Christianity."

## CHURCH NEWS

### Wellesley Hills Congregational

On Sunday morning, Oct. 4, in the absence of the pastor at Stockbridge, Rev. Dr. F. E. Emrich, Supt. of the Mass. Home Missionary Society, supplied the pulpit. On Oct. 11 the pastor will preach on Jonathan Edwards, with especial reference to certain characteristics not generally appreciated.

The next observance of the Lord's Supper will be on Sunday morning, Nov. 1st. Preparatory service will be held on Friday evening, Oct. 30. There will be a meeting of the Church Committee on Friday evening, Oct. 23d, at the close of the prayer meeting. Will those who wish to unite with the church either by letter or on confession of faith please notify the minister as early as possible.



The Suffolk West Conference of Congregational Churches will be held with this church on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, Oct. 21. In the afternoon Rev. Dr. Davis, of the Eliot Church, Newton, will speak on "The Duties and Perils of a Suburban Church," and Rev. Dr. Prudden, of West Newton, will speak on "The Relation of Suburban Churches to the city problems." The evening service will begin at 7 o'clock with a half hour of praise and worship, with Professor MacDougall at the organ. The addresses of the evening will be made by three laymen, one speaking on "What we have the right to expect from the Church," another on "How Shall we reach Men?" and the third probably on the "Park St. Men's Club." During the conference a very important report will also be presented by Rev. Mr. Hale of the Leyden Church, Brookline, on the proposed Union meetings of the three Suffolk Conferences. The committee of arrangements in our church are Mr. J. W. Peabody, Mr. H. P. Smith, Mrs. E. M. Overholser, Mrs. Oldham and Miss Fiske.

At a social meeting of the young people of the church on Tuesday evening, Sept. 29, in the church parlors, a Young People's Association was organized. The following officers were nominated and elected: President, Mr. E. O. Hood; vice-president, Mr. Arthur Hill; secretary, Mrs. George Reed; treasurer, Mr. Ernest R. Spalding; chairman of Sunday afternoon Service Committee, Mr. J. W. Peabody; chairman of Missionary Committee, Miss Louise B. Richardson; Chairman of Music Committee, Mr. Arthur Manchester; Chairman of Social Committee, Miss Ellen W. Fiske. The names of the members of the committees will be given in a future issue of OUR TOWN. The meeting was largely attended and thoroughly enjoyed.

Sunday evening meetings in October, until the Sunday Service Committee is prepared for its work, will be continued in charge of the Young People's Society. On Sunday evening, Oct. 11, topic, What Joseph teaches us. Gen. 21:14-16, 42-46. Leader, Mr. Will Shattuck. Oct. 25, What Moses teaches us. Ex. 34:28-35. Mat. 17:3-4; Heb. 3:1-5. Leader, Miss Mabel Rhoades. Oct. 18 will be a Missionary meeting.

Friday evening meetings. Oct. 16. Machine and Spirit in Christian Work. 1 Cor. xii. Over-organizations vs. underorganizations. Examples of successful combination of both. Safeguards against perfunctory service.

Oct. 23. The Defects of the Church as Specified by Outsiders. 1 Pet. 3:8-16. What adverse judgments have you heard recently? Difference between sincere and captious criticism.

Oct. 30. The Influence of our Church in this Community. Rom. 15:1-7; Heb. 10:19-25; 1 Pet. 4:1-11. Is it growing? What retards its further advance? To what ends should it be more strenuously directed?

## St. Mary's Church

Bishop Lawrence will make his regular visitation to the parish for the purpose of administering the Rites of Laying on of Hands or Confirmation, on Sunday morning, November first.

The Eastern Convocation of Massachusetts will meet at St. Mary's Church on Thursday, Oct. 22. There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion at 10.45 with sermon by Rev. Frederic Palmer, Rector of Christ Church, Andover. After luncheon at 2.30 p. m., there will be a conference at which some subject will be introduced by a speaker and generally discussed. The subject and speaker have not yet been arranged. Both the service and conference are open to everyone, although the speaking is limited to the members of Convocation.

The choral evening services on Sundays have been resumed.

While the music is still under the direction of Mr. Morse, Mr. Dudley Fitch is playing the organ for Mr. Morse.

## Unitarian Church Calendar

During October the Pastor will preach on the following subjects:

Sunday, Oct. 18. The Two Men in Us.

Sunday, Oct. 25. "She hath done what she could."

The Pastor's Bible class will study "The Sects of the Christian Church."

The pastor and Mrs. Snyder will be at home Tuesday evenings of this month. It is hoped the parish will take advantage of this opportunity, not only to meet the pastor and his family, but each other.

The Entertainment Committee announces that the first sociable of the season will take the form of a *reception to the pastor and his family* at the parsonage, Tuesday evening, Oct. 20th, at 8 o'clock.

The Wellesley Hills Branch of Women's National Alliance will hold meetings on October 13 and 27 in the Church parlor at 3 p. m. Calendars giving full particulars as to speakers and subjects will be sent to every family in the parish before the first meeting.

The Wellesley Unitarian Club will hold its first meeting of this season Oct. 29. The place of meeting will be announced later. Hon. Samuel F. Powers, our representative in Congress, will speak on the subject of "*American Characteristics*."

The Sunday School will give an entertainment to all the classes except the Kindergarten on the evening of Oct. 31st. A *Halloween Party* which will be in charge of Miss Florence Hyde and a special committee. The hour 7.30 to 9.30.

Teachers' meetings Thursdays at 3 p. m., Oct. 1, 8, 15, 22 and 29, at pastor's residence.

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# OUR TOWN

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NOVEMBER, 1903

Volume VI  
Number 11

PUBLISHED AT THE MAUGUS PRESS  
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SELDON LESTER BROWN

# OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
interests of the Town of Wellesley

Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter

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*Volume VI*

*NOVEMBER, 1903*

*Number II*

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## SELDON LESTER BROWN

By CAROLYN PECK



SELDON LESTER BROWN was born in Buxton, Maine, Sept. 21, 1856, but soon after his birth his parents moved to Ashland, Mass. If as some one

says, the first essential for good character is the choice of good ancestors, Mr. Brown is exceptionally fortunate in that respect, for he sprang from men and women of strong character. His mother was a woman of high ideals and very ambitious for her son. By her he was trained in the habits of accuracy and strict truthfulness and from his father he gained his interest in public affairs and the ability to acquire general information which makes the well read man.

After fitting for college at the Ashland high school under the guidance of Hon. A. S. Roe of Worcester, then principal of the school, Mr. Brown entered Wesleyan College in 1875, graduating in 1879. Since his parents denied themselves that their son might have the best advantages, he appreciated their sacrifices and tried to lighten the burden in every way, spending his vacations at hard labor in the shop, with little time for pleasure or relaxation.

Upon graduation from college, he entered

immediately upon his chosen profession as a teacher, and his first school was that in Brookfield, Mass., where he remained two years. At Lancaster, Mass., he taught five years, coming to Wellesley in 1886.

For more than sixteen years, Mr. Brown has most successfully filled the position of principal of the Wellesley High School, as attested by the love and esteem with which he is regarded by the more than two hundred pupils who have studied under him. During this time the high school has nearly doubled in numbers and has attained high rank as a fitting school for all the principal colleges and universities. Three-fourths of its nearly three hundred graduates have been his pupils and of every one of these, Mr. Brown is the personal friend. His good offices and help are always at their disposal, even though school days may be far in the past. No sacrifice of time or strength is too great if it is needed to help along one of his boys or girls. His scholarship is unquestioned and he has the teaching ability, the power of imparting knowledge, which unfortunately does not always accompany learning. Into his school work he puts his whole heart and soul. Each of his scholars is studied and under-

stood as an individual: the weak points noted that they may be strengthened and the good points seen and appreciated.

In school as out, Mr. Brown dearly loves a good story and his funny stories always form a most pleasant part of school memories to the graduate of the "Wellesley High." Most forcibly do they impress the point of some needed rebuke, so forcibly that the unlucky culprit resolves never to transgress again lest a worse fate than ridicule befall him. For Mr. Brown can be exceedingly stern and decided on occasion and there is no appeal from his decisions which are always fair and just to all parties concerned. As a freshman once naively remarked, "He seems stern and severe, but he is not really so, tho' he has to appear so in school, for out of school he is just as nice and pleasant as he can be and" (great point of excellence to a boy!) "he is very much interested in ath-

letics." In their foot ball and base ball, the boys can always count upon his interest and all proper cooperation in their wishes and plans. His relations with his assistants, also, have always been most pleasant and cordial and they have often been indebted to him for valuable suggestions in their work, while they are always sure of his support in any difficulties that may arise.

In this brief and hasty sketch, I have not touched upon Mr. Brown's interest in all town matters shown as trustee of the Hunnewell Library and in many other ways, but have merely tried to portray him as the school master striving to further in every way possible the good of his scholars. Though in some cases he may have to wait many years to reap the full fruit of his labors, he receives the full measure of affection from his boys and girls who call him with only seeming disrespect, "Pa Brown."

## ATTRACTIVE WELLESLEY

By REV. LEWIS W. HICKS



THE value of a town as a place of residence may be measured by the reluctance which one feels to leave it, and by the power which it has both to draw him back again, after a somewhat lengthy absence, and to enhance his regard for it after he has compared its present with its past, as he knew it in former days. As thus measured Wellesley must be considered an almost ideal place of residence, both from the standpoint of the townsman and the gownsman,—yes, and of the gownswoman. It has not been an easy matter for those who have walked Wellesley's streets, inhaled its bracing air, drunk its pure water, roamed in its shady woodlands, clasped hands with its es-

tablished residents inside and outside of its institutional precincts, sat at their firesides and enjoyed their generous hospitality, and watched or been a part of the flow and ebb of the young life which has given such celebrity to the place, without feeling reluctant to bid it farewell. Seldom, if ever, has the writer heard one say "I am glad to leave Wellesley." On the contrary, the necessities which have compelled its residents to change their habitat have commonly been regarded as misfortunes. Students have felt this same reluctance in common with the village people; joining to their regret that seminary or college days were over a genuine sorrow that, in completing their course of study, they were obliged to leave our beautiful town.

Whenever we have met a graduate of one of our worthy educational institutions we have almost invariably heard the praises of Wellesley sung,—the praises of Wellesley as a fine residential town, a place of beauty, a home-like place. Indeed, so strong has the attachment been to it that not a few have refused to leave it, and have either constrained their parents to establish homes among us, or remained here, apart from their relatives, for the ostensible purpose of taking up further lines of study,—a purpose which, in some cases, was evidently mingled with a desire to continue their existence in a healthful and congenial atmosphere, where life is well worth the living.

Now with this delightful power which Wellesley has to retain its residents, and to compel their reluctance to part from it, there is mingled a kindred power to draw one back to it again, whenever circumstances permit a return. This may be seen in the fact that post-graduates are numerous in Wellesley. That so many determine to return and pursue special courses of study here is doubtless owing, to a very large extent, to what they are enabled to find in the lecture room, library, laboratory or observatory. But it may well be questioned whether in the wider environment of the community, in the general healthfulness, physical and moral, of the place, there is not also an influence which enters as an important element into their decision to return to Wellesley, rather than to take up special courses of study elsewhere. However this may be, certain it is that here are now residing people of another class, who, having once engaged in the different activities of the town and been compelled to move on to other fields, have at length, by reason of changed conditions in life, been enabled to return with a view to making this their permanent home.

That they do thus come back is *prima facie* evidence that they set a high value upon the town as a place of residence. But in returning after an absence of a certain number of years, seven for instance, does one find an enhanced attractiveness in the place? Has his sojourn in another community, where social and intellectual opportunities abound, not been the means of so dwarfing in his estimation the attractions of Wellesley that the latter seem less powerful than they were that number of years ago? Or has the reverse been true, that time and distance have enhanced them, and the improved and improving conditions of the place still further added to their power to please? In answer to such questions it can be said by at least one who has returned to Wellesley, after the above-mentioned lapse of time, that the Wellesley of today yields no disappointment to him as he returns to cast in his lot with its people. Apart from those sad personal changes which inevitably take from any familiar and dearly loved location much of its capacity to give pleasure, none have occurred here which seem to have made Wellesley a less desirable place of residence to a returning pilgrim. Indeed, he finds that the fundamental things which formerly made the town attractive are still here, and that many of them have been growing beautiful. Seven years have added no little to the charms of Wellesley's natural features, while art has done quite as much to supplement nature in her efforts to gratify the esthetic sense. Some very unsightly things have disappeared. Some vacant and neglected lots have been cleared up and occupied by capacious houses of fine proportions, which give to the town an air of substantial prosperity. But even better things than these impress themselves upon the attention of the new comer. He finds that the public schools have maintained their old-

time high standards, and still have the benefit of the wise superintendence and of much of the admirable teaching force which made them so efficient in the nineties. The private schools, too, and the College, which have made the name of Wellesley famous throughout the land and beyond, are seen to have been making remarkable progress towards the ideals after which they have ever been striving since they were established: so that, both in their equipment and gain in the number and grade of their students, they seem to have gone beyond the limit which they could reasonably have expected to reach within so short a time after their establishment. And this is not all. Through the generosity of one of our most liberal givers, the thing that was only dreamed of a few years ago has taken the form of reality, in a well-appointed clubhouse for the entertainment and development of the boys along

all proper lines. The churches, too, have added to their attractions and efficiency by erecting new additions to their old plants or by building anew from the foundation. Thus it would appear, from even a somewhat limited inspection, that Wellesley's attractiveness has made decided gains within these last few years,—gains which betoken a condition as well-nigh perfect as can reasonably be looked for in an imperfect world. To be sure not everything has been done that can be and ought to be done: but the fact that the faces of the leaders of public opinion are turned towards the future, and not towards the past, is an indication that concerted action between the different parts of the township will, in due time, make real the beneficent plans which have already been suggested as needful for making Wellesley every way attractive to those who are desirous of living in an ideally perfect suburban town.

### THE WELLESLEY BOYS' CLUB



**D**URING the spring and summer of 1901 there was built on Central street, a beautiful club house for the boys of Wellesley. The land upon which it stands had long been owned by Mrs. Pauline A. Durant, and the club house is the realization of a long cherished purpose on her part to contribute a worthy means of pleasure and improvement in behalf of the boys of the town.

In the spring of 1902, Mrs. Durant deeded the entire property, land, building, and equipment to three trustees under a deed of trust. This instrument is recorded in the Norfolk Registry of Deeds.

The club house was first opened to the boys in November, 1901, and for two seasons they have enjoyed its privilege and profited by its use.

A small fee has been charged for member-

ship, a group of citizens have upon annual payment of one dollar each, become associate members with privilege of using the bowling alleys at moderate rates, and other rentals of gymnasium and alleys have brought in a small income. The trustees have employed a permanent janitor and an instructor for the boys, and desire to continue the same plan for five months of the present season. This small income has been wholly inadequate for the support of the enterprise, and practically the whole burden of expense for taxes, improvements and maintenance has been borne by Mrs. Durant.

She finds herself, at this present time, unable to continue this liberality. The trustees, in order to keep the club house open the coming winter, are obliged to appeal to the generosity of our citizens for aid. Suggestions of improved methods of conducting



and maintaining the enterprise have always been welcomed by the trustees, and it is hoped that any who are interested will be free to offer them.

The results of the club work hitherto have abundantly rewarded the effort made. The spirit of helpfulness, courage and manly effort has been prominently fostered by the club. A new conception of their own possibilities of manly achievement has come to many, and a permanent impulse to their ambition. The gymnastic drill, the exercise of bowling and the pleasure and employments of the reading room have all contributed to very happy results.

The trustees serve without pay, and feel warranted by the great hopefulness of the undertaking and the work already done, in making a direct appeal for contributions of

money from all interested in the boys of Wellesley. It is hoped that a large number will respond by gifts in any convenient amount.

The bowling alleys are for rent to the public on Monday and Thursday afternoons and evenings. Wednesday evenings they are reserved for the men who become associate members of the club. If the alleys were patronized to the full extent the trustees would be greatly assisted in meeting the expenses.

Contributions may be handed to Mr. R. K. Sawyer at the Wellesley postoffice, or Mr. A. P. Dana, treasurer.

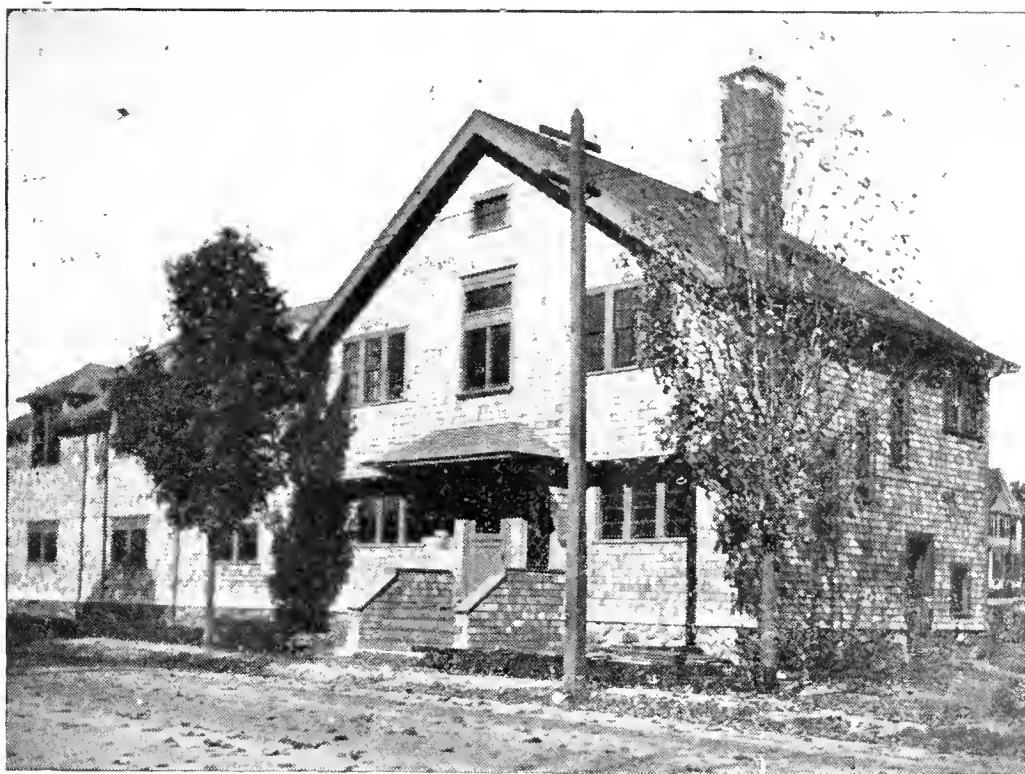
Respectfully,

R. K. SAWYER,

A. P. DANA,

EDWARD A. BENNER,

Trustees.



## THE SUMMER PLAY GROUND.

By CHARLES A. SIBLEY

(President of the Wellesley Education Association.)



A year ago last summer, the Wellesley Education Association tried the experiment of furnishing a play-ground for the boys of The Falls and of furnishing them with an instructor in outdoor sports. The Metropolitan Park Commission granted the use of a suitable tract of land near the river for the purpose, upwards of \$100 was raised by subscription and Mr. E. H. Bennett was engaged to meet the boys every day during the months of July and August to organize and direct them in their sports. The results were so very satisfactory that it was decided to continue the enterprise again last summer. Another hundred dollars was raised in June and Mr. Bennett was again engaged to carry on the work during July and August. A little additional apparatus was installed and Mr. Bennett started operations promptly in July. He was with the boys every week day for several hours and his daily reports of what transpired make very interesting reading. We should be glad to present them all here if space permitted. From twenty to forty boys convened with him daily to enjoy in an orderly and sane fashion the facilities of the play-ground. They ranged in age from eight to twelve years, and during part of the time, while the mills were closed, a substantial number of the older boys appeared regularly and took part in the sports. What these boys would have been doing, if it had not been for the play-ground and for Mr. Bennett's oversight, we do not know, but we do know that while they were engaged upon the play-ground and under Mr. Bennett's direction, they were learning lessons and accumulating much which will prove of sub-

stantial benefit to them and to our community. Mr. Bennett's policy was to get the boys to do whatever work was necessary to add to the effectiveness and pleasure of their sport. They cleared the grounds themselves, installed the apparatus, built a good raft to be used on the river, and, as a finale to the whole event, the last of August they arranged and carried out a very successful tournament and picnic.

A few extracts from Mr. Bennett's reports will surely be of interest. He says :

"The work compared with last year was a success. The boys knew me better and I them. For the most part they behaved well and gave me very little trouble. A few boys who were new to the play-ground were rather unruly for a few days but they soon became quite tame. . . . I did not encourage them to remain idle, but let them understand that if they wished to use the grounds they must work for we did not want anyone there idling his time away. . . . I talked with him and pointed out the danger of lying around wasting time which he might regret some day. . . . This year was more trying than last because I did not have any leaders. Out of from thirty to forty boys who used the grounds, there was not one that I could call a leader. Some had the qualities but were too small. Those who were large enough did not have the essentials. This was seen during the work done on the race track. This year we spent three days clearing the scrub off and levelling the grounds. I divided them into squads and placed one in charge but it did not work. The workers overruled their boss and soon they were all

bosses. The work was finally finished because I would not give out a ball or a bat or in fact allow any play until the work was done. About thirty boys were engaged in doing this work. They brought their own tools such as rakes, hoes, shovels, etc. I should like to have had a picture taken of them during their working hours. It would have been a good addition to this report. . . . The raft has been a success this summer. The boys have taken good care of it. Some fellows from Newton interfered with it once, letting it go down the stream but our boys fetched it back. I wrote the fathers of the wrong doers and their mothers paid me a visit next day. Afterwards the raft caused no more trouble. . . . I tried new games this year. With the youngest element they were a success, but the older ones did not seem to appreciate them. Base ball was their favorite. Nothing but that would fully satisfy them. I finally arranged things so that base ball would be the last game of the morning, and those who did not take part in the other sports could not play base ball. That worked very well. . . . The first of the season several boys "played hookey" from their home work. I did not know this until one morning Mr. ——— came down to the swimming hole. He wanted his son ———. Now ——— was in the water and did not see any fun in tasting the stick that his father had with him. Of course it was my place not to allow the boy to be whipped on the grounds before the others, so I told Mr. ——— he must whip me first if he wanted to chastise the boy. After a talk, in which I told him we did not allow, if we knew it, any boy to come until his work was done at home, etc., etc., I convinced him that it would do no good to beat the boy, also that ——— was one of my best boys (which is true in many ways,—in athletics, etc.) Before he left me, he

offered me a good cigar and finally went away very well pleased. I called on the boy's mother several days afterward. Both father and mother came to see their boy win a prize at the picnic. . . . There was a small amount of stealing done this year. Several balls were stolen at the beginning. This was settled by not allowing them any more balls and by keeping in all the apparatus until the balls should be returned. Next day they were brought back, supposed to have been found in the grass. The catcher's glove however, did not come back. . . . Our present place is an ideal spot, having the river so near and being so secluded from everything. . . . Of all the games (base ball) played during the season, we lost one. A good record! The game lost was due to lack of attention and not to lack of ability. . . . The picnic was a success. There were quite a number of visitors to see the sports and all appeared to enjoy them. Everything went off without trouble. After the lunch and cream were served, the prizes were given to the winners of different events. The names of the boys who won are: Athletics—Class A. C. McCabe first, O'Neil second, J. Curry third. Class B. Joe Curry first, Kilmine second, H. Mabey third. Class C. Willie Cunningham first, W. Mabey second, O'Connor third. Swimming. Class A. A. Burnett first, J. Curry second, C. McCabe third. Class B. Tom Curry first, J. McCabe second, L. Connelly third. Prizes for Classes A and B, medals; C, base ball bat. Prizes for swimming, tights. . . . I wish to thank Misses Putney, Croskill, Burnell, Morse, and others for very efficient aid at the picnic."

We feel sure that this enterprise has paid a large dividend and is well worthy of continuance.

## THE WELLESLEY CLUB



THE annual meeting of the Wellesley Club was held at the Copley Square Hotel, Boston, Monday evening, Oct. 19. The reports of the officers were read, showing the club to be in a healthy and prosperous condition.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Richard Cunningham; vice-president, Clarence Alfred Bunker; secretary, T. Raymond Pierce; treasurer, Nelson Crosskill; curator, William O. Robson; directors, Charles N. Taylor, Frederick Reed, George S. Perry and Edwin M. Overholser.

The following new members were elected: Rev. Parris T. Farwell, Joseph E. Selfe, Edwin M. Brooks, Henry Swenson, and Arthur E. Brown.

Resolutions on the death of Mr. Charles M. Eaton, a member of the board, were read by Mr. Seldon L. Brown and unanimously adopted.

The subject of the meeting was "Wherein are Present Conditions in Wellesley Not Satisfactory?" The discussion followed the line of Taxation and Messrs. Lake and Kingsbury of the Board of Assessors were the guests of the evening.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Joseph W. Peabody who called attention to the fact that real estate values in Wellesley were being inflated for the purpose of keeping the tax rate down and advocated an increase in the tax rate instead of the raising of valuation. Mr. Charles N. Taylor followed along the same line and cited specific instances where real estate in the town had been assessed for more than the price at which it had this year been sold. Mr. Lake replied to the gentleman, asserting that real estate in Wellesley is assessed at what the assessors consider its real value, which is the duty assigned to them by the law. He further stated that an increased tax rate would have a tendency to cause some of the largest taxpayers to leave the town.

The discussion was a very interesting one and was listened to with close attention by the members present.

Mr. Charles E. Fuller has resigned as a member of the Town Improvement Board and the Directors have elected M. Joseph E. Selfe to fill the vacancy.

The next meeting of the club will be held November 16th.

## LOCAL HISTORY

The Local History Committee of the Woman's Club is very desirous of receiving information of local interest, relating to the history of the town of Wellesley previous or subsequent to its separation from Needham. Any data relating to its geography, such as maps, deeds, records of boundaries, real estate transactions, are of interest and of especial importance if of considerable age. All material will be carefully treated and returned to the owners. Photographs of buildings within present town limits but not now standing, are particularly requested.

Matters of private family record will be useful.

Anecdotes and reminiscences of town customs and characteristics are requested. Articles may be left in charge of Mrs. Calvin Smith, and information by correspondence may be addressed to her. The committee is at present collecting its material and has immediate use for all that may be offered. The time at its disposal is limited and all response to this appeal will be most gratefully received.

## THE WELLESLEY HILLS WOMAN'S CLUB



HE program of the coming year offers many attractions. The committee appointed to make the arrangements consider themselves fortunate to have secured Ernest Ingersoll, the naturalist. He comes early in the season, and the subject matter of his lecture will be "Man's Debt to the Domestic Animals." Mr. Ingersoll, as every one knows, is thoroughly conversant with the general subject of natural history, and it is conceded by all who have heard him that whatever division of the subject he takes, he deals with it in a manner altogether fascinating as well as instructive.

Members of the club who are interested in the history of our own country (perhaps also those who are little *hazy* on its various epochs) may be pleased to learn that a lecture by Rev. R. W. Wallace of Somerville is to be given on "The Louisiana Purchase." As it is just a hundred years since the purchase was made, the theme and its timeliness can not fail to interest when given by one who has mastered the history of the period in all its many phases.

Dr. John Bowker is to give one of his delightful stereopticon lectures on scenes in foreign lands.

Mrs. Chaffee's lecture on "St. Cecelia in Music and in Art" promises a rich treat.

## A VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT FEDERATION



IT is rather remarkable that the Village Improvement movement which has made itself so widely felt has waited for its fiftieth anniversary before recognizing its unity. On October first and second there was held in Boston, at the Twentieth Century Club rooms, the first conference of Village

Mrs. Bryant of Wellesley will have charge of the music used in illustration.

By way of entertainment in a lighter vein, Miss Eda L. Nichols will present a Japanese drama. It will be given in native costume, with Japanese songs accompanied on the *Samisen* and introducing the graceful dance of the *geisha*.

The following is the complete program:

November 4. Home afternoon. Tea.

November 18. Man's Debt to the Domestic Animals. By Mr. Ernest Ingersoll. Pupils of the eighth and ninth grades to be guests of the Club.

December 2. Russia. Illustrated by stereopticon. By Dr. John C. Bowker.

December 16. The Louisiana Purchase. By Rev. Robert W. Wallace. Pupils of the High School to be guests of the Club.

January 6. Gentleman's Night. 8 p. m. Reception and entertainment.

January 20. Program furnished by Local History Committee.

February 3. To be announced. Tea.

February 17. St. Cecelia in Music and in Art. Illustrated by stereopticon. By Mrs. Adeliza Brainerd Chaffee.

March 2. Song Recital from Boston Composers. By Mrs. May Sleeper-Ruggles.

March 16. To be announced. Tea.

April 6. Ko-ha-na-San. A Japanese Drama. By Miss Eda Luette Nichols. Tea.

April 20. Program furnished by Social Service Committee.

May 4. Annual Meeting. Tea.

Improvement Societies. There were three sessions, afternoon, evening and morning, and at each session there was a large and representative gathering. Incomplete registration showed 167 persons from 67 cities and towns of Massachusetts, representing 54 local organizations, besides nine towns in other states. The principal addresses were

made by Rev. Edward Cummings, Mr. Joseph Lee, Mr. Henry T. Bailey, John Graham Brooks and Mrs. Madeline Y. Wyne. There were also brief reports from societies in Deerfield, Ashfield, Stockbridge, Auburndale, Hingham, Whitinsville, Bridgewater, Scituate, Malden, Jamaica Plain and other towns and interesting exhibits of various local village industries. It was unanimously voted to form some kind of a State organization of Town and Village Improvement and kindred societies and to appoint an executive committee of twenty, authorized

to take the necessary action, raise funds and call another conference in the spring. The purpose of the federation is to promote village and civic improvement in its various forms, to provide lectures, lantern slides, literature and, if necessary, to work for favorable legislation. It seems probable that many societies may receive new ideas and new life, new societies may be formed in villages needing such assistance, and matters of common interest may be promoted by the aid of numbers where single organizations would be unsuccessful.

## OUR TOWN

November, 1903

*Managing Editor, Parris T. Farwell, Wellesley Hills*

We know that our readers will be grateful to us for persuading our High School Principal, Mr. Seldon Brown, to let us present his portrait in *Our Town* before our final issue. Probably no man has warmer friends, or more of them, or friends more generally distributed over the whole community. The position which he holds is one of exceeding influence and great responsibility. The town is fortunate to have at the head of its chief public school a man who is so eminently gifted with the talent for teaching and so faithful to his trust. We are glad to be able to present also a sympathetic sketch of Mr. Brown's career from the pen of one of his former pupils and the present secretary of the High School Alumni Association.

### ST. LOUIS AND THE BOODLERS AND GRAFTERS

There seems to be some peculiar features about the recent exposures of political corruption in St. Louis which have attracted a very wide and, by no means, favorable criticism. Why is it, the critics ask, that while there have been many indictments and

many trials in St. Louis that no one of the bribers or boodlers have yet been sent to the Penitentiary? The answer is really not far to seek. Many of the men who have been publicly indicted for bribery and corruption are people of immense pecuniary resources. Some of them are millionaires, and they naturally exhaust all legal methods of escaping the penalty of their crimes. Those who have been convicted are at liberty on bail until the highest courts in the state have determined their legal status. The whole structure and theory of our criminal jurisprudence favors the law's delays. Developing in England during the long struggle of the people with kings and feudal barons the object kept clearly in mind was the protection of the life, liberty and property of the subject. Everything was insisted upon that could shield the weak and restrain the strong. The subject accused of crime must be tried by a jury of his peers; he must be protected from the influence of irrelevant testimony; he must have the power to command the testimony of unwilling witnesses. Any infraction of these valuable prerogatives invalidated any process of criminal procedure. And all these protections

thrown around the poorest subject marked the highest glory of the English civilization. But, transferred from feudal times and monarchical conditions to modern times and Democratic institutions, this noble system requires to be modified in its working methods. We live under a government in which (excluding our new possessions) every man is a citizen and no man is a subject. No fixed social caste threatens the freedom or security of classes below it. And, speaking in general terms, the law's delay results rather from the ingenuity of criminals who are trying to escape the consequences of their crimes than innocent men seeking legal protection. All sorts of irrelevant and even absurd technicalities are allowed to obstruct the course of justice. To give a single illustration. Sometime ago, in this very state of Missouri, a man was being tried for a serious crime, I think it was the murder of his wife. In the course of the argument the prosecuting attorney referred to the prisoner as a scoundrel. After conviction the condemned man moved for a new trial on the ground that the state's attorney had prejudiced the jury by giving him an approbrious epithet of the just application of which it was the very purpose of the trial to test. The judge granted a new trial and the state was put to a large expense of money and time to decide the question of whether or not one of the officers of the Court had the right to apply a title to an accused man which the subsequent evidence seemed to show that he richly deserved! This is an exaggerated case, but it simply shows how easily a man whose criminality is substantially proven may disturb and derange the delicate instruments of our criminal jurisprudence. And only those who are acquainted with the political conditions in St. Louis can estimate the tremendous influence and power of "Boss" rule. We know of no city in this country in which partizanship can be so

easily inflamed and irritated and made potent for evil. No city in which an independent party movement is so difficult to maintain. The great parties in the state are not only divided by natural lines of cleavage. They are separated by the bitterness of the civil war. Almost every man who has secured high political distinction in the state has been advanced, not because he was a good democrat but because he rendered service to the "Lost Cause." This is not mentioned as a ground of reproach, but simply to show how hard it is to bind men together into an independent municipal party whose political antagonisms were more bitter than in any other state. Some years ago during a heated mayoralty contest the Republicans put at the head of their ticket a very respectable merchant. The Democrats selected an intemperate, disreputable lawyer who was the idol of the criminal classes. Thousands of reputable democrats decided to vote for the republican candidate. But one night this candidate was reported to have made an uncomplimentary reference to the "rebels." The feeling in his behalf instantly changed. The candidate's disavowal of an unauthorized newspaper report made no difference. And myraids of respectable democrats preferred to curse their city with four years of misrule than to vote for a man who could speak slightly of the "Lost Cause." This is only an illustration of the easy method by which partizanship and party leaders can keep good men from combining for the purification of a great city. This helps explain the power and influence of such bosses as the man Butler, who, without education or social position has been able, for years, to rule St. Louis and exact tribute not only from the leaders of both parties, but also from the monied men who have been willing to bribe the baser elements of both parties for their own pecuniary advantage.

## BOOK REVIEWS

**THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.** By Sydney George Fisher. [J. B. Lippincott Co. Illus. 12mo. pp. 328.] The chief objection to this book is its title. There are no true histories. If there were we should not care to read them. It is said that a scientific dairyman once succeeded in producing butter that was absolutely without bacteria but it was also perfectly tasteless and unpopular. We prefer to take our food germs and all and history needs the tang of the personal equation. Mr. Fisher gives us plenty of that desirable element and his history might be compared to a tasty cheese. This is not to say that his attitude is unfair. He is careful to explain the reasons for his opinions and to give copious authorities for the same. He tries to have us look through English eyes at the turmoil among our ancestors. We are familiar with the facts: how those old "saints" quarreled and smuggled and mobbed the loyalists in delightful disregard of "the consent of the governed." But the ancient tale is retold in most spicy and enlivening fashion. Nor does the realism cause our wonder at the great triumph to grow less. All the exceptions and detractions and explanations but serve to increase our sense of the marvelous. Surely the stars in their courses fought for us. A most valuable chapter is called "the rights of man" and shows the growth of public opinion on the burning question of that day. It is pleasant to believe that the founders of our nation were influenced by Locke and Burlamaqui instead of Rousseau and the French school. Another interesting topic is the play of Whig and Tory politics in England. No other popular history makes so much of this feature of the drama. Mr. Fisher thinks that the failure of General Howe was due to his Whig principles which made him reluctant to proceed to extremities toward us and also willing to make a case against the Tories. An enlightening chapter is the one on "the character and condition of the patriot army" in which he says: "It is pleasant, of course, to think of the revolution as a great spontaneous uprising of all the people, without doubt, hesitation, or misgiving, and that each hero put on his beautiful buff and blue uniform, brought to him presumably by a fairy or found growing on a tree, and marched, with a few picturesque hardships, to glorious victory. But the actual conditions were very different. We find uniforms mentioned here and there, and boards of officers, adopted fashion-plates of beautiful garments for all ranks; but there's many a slip between a fashion-plate and getting the beautiful garment on the rebel's back. Those who actually saw the patriot troops in the field described them as without uniforms, very ragged, and at best clothed in home-made hunting shirts." The illustrations are mostly reproductions of contemporary pictures.

**COMPARATIVE VIEW OF GOVERNMENTS.** By John Wenzel. [D. C. Heath & Co. Paper. 21 pages.] Outlines of the governments of the United States, France, England and Germany arranged in parallel columns, showing at a glance the leading facts of these governments, and their similarity or dissimilarity. Under the head, for example, of Chief Magistrate are shown, for each country, his title, term of office, qualifications, succession, responsibility, powers and duties.

**BABEL AND BIBLE.** By Dr. Friedrich Delitzsch. [The Open Court Pub. Co., profusely illustrated. Boards, 50 cts. net. pp. 66.] These are two lectures concerning the light thrown on the Bible by Assyriological research. The lectures have created wide-spread interest and debate. The volume contains much of the most important of this discussion contributed by such men as Harnack, Cornill and M. Halivvy. Especially interesting is the letter written by Emperor William. The volume concludes with Prof. Delitzsch's replies to his critics. The publishers have placed English readers under great obligations by this admirable English edition, finely illustrated.

**THE MYSTERIES OF MITHRA.** By Prof. Franz Cumont of the University of Ghent. [The Open Court Pub. Co. pp. 239. Map. Illus. \$1.50 net.] Mithraism originated in the East and spread westward even to Italy. It fought for supremacy with Christianity, and is thought to have inspired or at least "given form to certain doctrines of the church as the ideas relative to the powers of hell and the end of the world." There are many remarkable resemblances between the two religions. The 25th of December was celebrated under Mithraism as the birthday of the Sun, and the origin of our word Sunday is from the same source. So powerful was this faith by the middle of the 3rd century that the author says, "it appeared for the moment as if the world was on the verge of becoming Mithraic." But Christianity prevailed. The history of this pagan religion has been veiled in obscurity and study of it has been strangely neglected. This book reveals a fascinating bit of history which adds new interest to the records of the early struggle and victory of the Christian faith, and reveals the sources of those pagan influences which, everyone knows, were felt in the customs and ritual and doctrines of the mediæval church.

**HIS LITTLE WORLD.** By Samuel Merwin. [S. Barnes and Co. pp. 201. Illus. \$1.25.] The love story of Hunch Badeau, the captain of a schooner on the Great Lakes. The hero is a strong, unselfish, genuine man. The action of the story is vigorous. The characters are not kid-gloved society people, but crude material, and we are shown the genuine romance and rugged beauty of unpolished human nature.



**HELP AND GOOD CHEER.** By Theodore L. Cuyler. [The Baker and Taylor Co. 170 pages. Net \$1.00.] This is intended for a gift book and is admirably adapted for the purpose. Outwardly attractive in its binding it is within equally beautiful. The charm of Dr. Cuyler's writings are well known. This little volume of essays was intended to bring "Help and Good Cheer" to the reader. Some of the topics will suggest the nature of its message. "The Secret of a Strong Life," "Growing Old and Keeping Young," "The Rainbow about the Throne," "Rich Poor People," "How to be Contented," "Light at Evening Time." It is a pleasant book to read, thoughtful and kindly in every page, and sure to carry comfort to anyone who receives its messages.

**CASTLE BLAIR.** By Flora L. Shaw. [D. C. Heath and Co. 306 pages. Illus.] Not a new book but a classic, presented in attractive and inexpensive form. John Ruskin long ago wrote of it "There is quite a lovely little book just come out about children, 'Castle Blair' . . . The book is good and lovely and true, having the best description of a noble child in it that I ever read, and nearly the best description of the next best thing—a noble dog." There is a brief commendatory introduction to this edition by Mary A. Livermore. The scenes are laid in Ireland, and the story is said to give a very good description "of what happened when that country was passing through one of its often recurring periods of

trouble between the land owners and the peasant class."

**CHILD LIFE IN JAPAN.** By Mrs. M. Chaplin Ayrton, edited by Dr. Wm. Elliot Griffis. [D. C. Heath and Co. 70 pages. Illustrated by Japanese artists. Price 20 cts.] This is one of the latest and most delightful volumes in Heath's "Home and School Classics." Like other volumes of the series it is most admirably adapted for the use of children. For school use it is classed with grades 4 and 5. Mr. Griffis says it gives "a true picture of the old Japan which we all delighted in seeing, when, in those sunny days, we lived in sight of Yedo bay with Japanese boys and girls all around us." Part of the book is a translation of tales for children. A paper by Dr. Griffis on "The Games and Sports of Japanese Children" is added. The illustrations are delightful and the book will interest any child.

**THE ROSE AND THE RING.** By W. M. Thackeray. [D. C. Heath and Co. 130 pages. Illus. 25 cents.] This charming classic in children's literature is also published in the "Home and School Library" for grades 4 and 5. The story needs no commendation. Parents who read it long ago will delight to obtain it again in this attractive form and read it again with their children. Of its general plan Dr. Edw. Everett Hale says, "In the exuberance of its rollicking absurdities it would be ridiculous to try to trace plan or motive except the wish to amuse the reader, old or young."

## CHURCH NEWS

### Wellesley Hills Congregational

Sunday morning services. The service on Nov. 1 will be devoted to the celebration of the Lord's Supper. On the morning of Nov. 8 the pastor will exchange with Rev. George T. Smart of Newton Highlands. On the morning of Nov. 15 Rev. Horace Bumstead, President of Atlanta University, will present the claims of that Institution, which is among the foremost of the schools for the colored people. The regular offering for that Sunday is for such work and will be given to Atlanta.

Sunday afternoon services. These will be held at five o'clock during the winter months. Very good congregations have gathered at the two already held. On the afternoon of Nov. 1 Rev. Dr. McElveen of the Shawmut Church, Boston, will speak. On Nov. 8 there will be a Vesper Service with especial music and a brief address by the minister. On Nov. 15 the Sunday School will give a concert exercise called "In the Land of the Crescent." An offering will be received for the Missionary Committee to use in its work. On Nov. 22 there will be a Thanksgiving Praise service. Nov. 29 Rev. W. C. Rhoades of the Eliot

Church, Roxbury, will speak on "The Privilege of Service."

Friday evening topics: Nov. 6. How has your Christian Faith Changed Since Childhood? 1 Cor. 13:8-13; Heb. 5:12-6:3. In the form of its expression? in the shifting of emphasis? in its relative importance in your sight?

Nov. 13. What Authorities do You Recognize in Your Religious Life? 1 Cor. 3:16-23; Phil. 2:5-16. The Bible, conscience, Christian consciousness, reason, creeds, the opinion of others, Christ,—how do you rank these in value?

Nov. 20. Why do You Think You will Live Hereafter? Job 14:13-22; John 14:1-3, 15-19; 1 Cor. 15:51-58. Of various arguments,—the analogy of the seed, the argument from design and evolution, universal adherence of mankind to faith in immortality, the witness of Christ,—which do you consider the most satisfactory?

Nov. 27. What Doctrines of Christianity Sustain and Inspire You Most? 1 Cor. 13; 1 Pet. 3:15. Are the so-called old truths or the so-called new truths most nourishing and energizing? What truths can you most ardently commend to others?

Dec. 4. Unanswered Prayer. Matt. 26:39; Heb. 5:7-10; Luke 18:1-8. Your own; others,

Reasons arising from personal conditions. Reasons inhering in the providential purposes of God.

**Social Committee.** At a recent business meeting of the Social Committee connected with the Young People's Association, it was decided that on Nov. 4 a reception will be given to the Rev. and Mrs. Parris T. Farwell in the Church Parlors. On Jan. 19 a game social will be held, and on Feb. 23, March 29 and April 13 other entertainments will be given. It is hoped that all the young people will heartily co-operate with the Social Committee in making these entertainments successful and beneficial to our church.

**Missionary Committee.** Arrangements will be made for a mission study class to meet on some week day evening fortnightly. The theme will be "The land of India." Those who would like to join the class may communicate with Miss Putney or Miss Richardson. The effort will be made to collect an interesting and valuable library of information on the history of India.

Thanksgiving day services will probably be held in our church this year. The hour of service and the preacher will be announced in the churches.

### St. Andrew's

The Right Reverend, the Bishop of Massachusetts, will make a visitation to this parish and administer the rite of Confirmation on the morning of Sunday, November 22.

The annual meeting of St. Andrew's Guild was held in the Rectory on October 22d, at which the most satisfactory reports were read of the work done in the parish last year by the various parish organizations, and plans were made for the accomplishments of even greater things in the future.

The hour of service on Sunday evenings has been changed from 7.30 to 7.15 o'clock.

St. Andrew's is fortunate in having secured Miss Marie Sundborg, of Boston, to sing soprano in the newly organized choir.

Invitations have been sent out for a large reception to be given at the Rectory on Monday evening, Nov. 2d.

### Unitarian Society

The Unitarian Club dined together on Oct. 22d at the Wellesley Inn. After dinner Hon. Samuel Powers, who represents our district in Congress, made an admirable address on the subject of American Characteristics. The Club grows in numbers and enthusiasm. Rev. E. C. Butler, of Quincy, will speak to the Club on November 19 on the subject of

On Sunday, Nov. 15, at 8 p. m. this church and the Congregational church will unite in a meeting to be held in the former in the interest of the Tuskegee school. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. Taylor, a very able representative of the school.

Rev. Geo. Pratt of Natick supplied the pulpit on Sunday, Nov. 1st.

The Pastor's class for the study of the Christian Sects meets in the parsonage every Sunday morning at 12.15 o'clock.

Mr. Snyder preached in the chapel of the Hackley Hall School, at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, Sunday morning, Nov. 1st.

The Wellesley Hills Branch of Women's National Alliance will meet as usual in the Church Parlors the second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 3 P. M. November 10, Rev. Edward E. Park of Hingham will address the Alliance on "The Ideal Minister." November 24, Rev. John Snyder will be the speaker.

Philanthropic Branch meetings are held every Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Snyder. The ladies will sew for the Fair.

Nov. 11 entertainment for the children of the Kindergarten Department of the Sunday School. The hour 3.30 to 5.15 P. M.

The regular monthly sociable in charge of the Entertainment Committee will be given in the Church Parlors, Tuesday evening, November 24, at 6.30 P. M. The members and friends of the parish are invited to partake of an *Antiquarian Supper*. The arrangements will be in the hands of Mrs. Richard Cunningham. Return postal cards will be issued and replies are requested so that the committee may know how many to provide for.

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DECEMBER, 1903

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of this magazine as  
a monthly publication

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## OUR TOWN

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L. ALLEN KINGSBURY

# OUR TOWN

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the  
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Entered at the Post-office at Wellesley Hills as second-class mail matter.

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*Volume VI*

*DECEMBER, 1903*

*Number 12*

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## L. ALLEN KINGSBURY

By JOSEPH E. FISKE

L. Allen Kingsbury, the son of Luther and Almira Kingsbury, was born March 9, 1818 and died November 19, 1903. He was one of fourteen children, most of whom lived and died in what is now within the limits of Wellesley.

Allen, as he was popularly known, was more inclined than others of the family to acquire a book education, and had a stronger taste for literary pursuits. This tendency was shown in his attempts at attaining a college education. He early went to a school of somewhat wide reputation kept by Rev. Daniel Kimball, located in Needham. He then went to Middletown, Connecticut; but not fancying the inducements he went to school in Holliston where he assisted in teaching, and afterward to Phillips Academy, Andover, to fit for college; but changing his purpose he accepted the position of the teacher of the Academy in Wrentham, for which experience in the Academy at Holliston had fitted him. He was a successful teacher as several of his pupils there have told me, and was recognized as such far beyond the limits of his town. He taught the North School in our town for three or four winters. One of our citizens who was a pupil is enthusiastic in his praise, saying that he was indefatigable in his efforts, leaving no method untried to instruct the dull, and manifesting great pleasure in the success of the bright ones. His keen wit and quick repartee were of great assistance in the government of the school.

He kept the village store for a time, and the intellectual training the loafers in the store attained was none the less useful because secured without cost.

He married in 1838, Mary Jane Dix, (who died Oct. 12, 1854) a teacher in Needham, and in 1892 Charlotte M. Sawyer, who also taught in town, who survives him. None of his children have died. Mrs. Mary Florence Grant, living in Wellesley; Herbert D. in New York and Frank A. in Dover, New Hampshire, children of his first wife; and Mowty S. of Waltham, by his second marriage.

My earliest recollection of Mr. Kingsbury was when he called to see Miss Dix in her school room, my first teacher who was very highly esteemed by the parents of the little children under her charge. I noticed particularly the tall hat he carried before him and which he seemed to regard with peculiar attention.

Before and during war times there was a lyceum famous in the annals of the few remaining citizens of Wellesley of that time. Mr. Kingsbury was editor of the "paper" which was read at the meetings. It was full of spice and local hits. He was also a leading debater and the politics of the day were engrossed by warmer topics than the duty on sugar or the restriction of trusts.

Mr. Kingsbury was for many years on the board of the School Committee of Needham and was progressive as well as prudent.

He was, during my knowledge of him,

especially prominent in town meeting, and his usual announcement of "Mr. Moderator I did not intend to speak on this question and will only say a single word" was generally received with pleasure and amusement, but usually the side which he opposed would have preferred that he had kept silent.

## FREEMAN PHILLIPS

On November 13, in the early hour of the morning, Freeman Phillips passed from this earthly life, after a very brief illness. He was calmly talking to his nurse, in the full possession of his intellectual faculties, when, without a struggle, or a moment of apparent pain, the heart ceased to beat.

Although Mr. Phillips was a very modest and simple man, made conspicuous by no public functions, his life was made noteworthy by the fact that he represented in this community the striking characteristics of that old New England type of man which is becoming too rare in this modern day. His character was founded upon the enduring principles of justice, truth, temperance, simplicity and unmoveable integrity. He leaves to his children the priceless legacy of an unspotted reputation. Making no religious pretensions, he evidently believed that he best served God who put into his life-work the full faithfulness and sincerity of his soul. He looked for no immortality which should not be the fruit of a just and honest career. Living in an age made feverish by its appetite for unearned wealth, he walked unconsciously the beaten path of honorable thrift

He was always ready for an argument upon any subject. His religious views were rather erratic, but I was always impressed in conversation with him that he generally desired to know the answer to the question asked long years ago, "What is truth?"

and simple economy. He did not have two sets of opinions upon any of the great questions that divide men. In business, in politics, in social reform he was always and everywhere the same stern, unchanging conscientious advocate of the best ideals of life. He was the Mayflower type of man. And if the temper of the time had made persecution, banishment and contumely the price of devotion to duty Freeman Phillips would have stood unshrinkingly among the men whose unbending spirits made New England great. He was in truth "a wise master builder" putting into character the same honesty of material, and the same workmanship with which he wrought in stone and wood.

As we stood beside his casket and looked upon the strong, resolute and handsome face unseamed by the petty and carking cares of trivial worldliness, the face upon which the swift angel of death had left no trace of pain, we felt that we might repeat the majestic lines of Milton :

"Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail  
Or knock the breast, no weakness, no contempt,  
Dispraise to blame, nothing but well and fair,  
And what may quiet us in a death so noble."

## MRS. LYDIA COFFIN HUSSEY

This estimable lady, who for many years has been a most devoted member of the Unitarian Church, was taken from earthly life on the first day of December. She had been, apparently, in her usual good health and spirits until almost the hour of her death, and then with scarcely any warning, she found eternal peace.

Mrs. Hussey was a member of the well-known Coffin family, of Nantucket. She and her husband, the Rev. Mr. Hussey, were both born in the Quaker communion; and

although he accepted service in the Unitarian fellowship, yet they both retained the sweet and cheerful simplicity of demeanor, and the deep and quiet spiritual insight which characterize the followers of George Fox.

Mr. Hussey was settled for many years in Billerica, Mass., and in North Eastern, Mass. In both of these parishes Mrs. Hussey is remembered with profound affectionateness. Her perpetual youthfulness, her cheerful alacrity, her broad sympathy, and her intellectual brightness made her an ideal minister's



wife. She had been a widow many years, and happily lived to see her great-grandchildren.

Those who loved her cannot deeply sorrow that her long and useful earthly life has ended, because she passed away while all her mental faculties were untouched by decay and her ever fresh interests in life undiminished. She could have appropriately uttered

the sweet lines of Mrs. Barbauld :

“ Life ! we’ve been long together  
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;  
’Tis hard to part when friends are dear—  
Perhaps ’twill cost a sigh, a tear;  
Then steal away, give little warning,  
Choose thy own time;  
Say not Good night,—but, in some brighter elime,  
Bid me Good morning.”

## THE STORY OF “OUR TOWN”



ON Thanksgiving Day in 1897 the Union Service, in which at that time all the Protestant Churches in town united, was held in the Unitarian Church in Wellesley Hills. At the close of the service Rev. Mr. Chandler called his brother ministers together and suggested the publication of a paper in the interests of the town, to be edited by the ministers. All agreed to consider the matter. The result was that in January 1898 there appeared the first number of “OUR TOWN”. Its opening paragraph is interesting : “There are two reasons why this paper is printed. The first is, that all who have the religious interests of our town at heart may be brought into closer co-operation with each other. The second is, that there may be an opportunity for an earnest and honest discussion of the problems relating to the moral and spiritual development of the town”.

That opening paragraph declared the ideal which has been fairly maintained during the life of the paper. It has never attempted to be a Philistine or a magazine of town gossip. The contributions to the first number were entitled “The Religious Unity of a Town,” “Town and Gown,” and a Growing Town.” And here again these three themes have been the ones most prominent in all the paper’s issues. There has been development, however, in the appearance and the content of the paper. The first number was an eight page paper with five and a half pages of reading matter, including church notices. At the outset the ministers were financially responsible for the paper. They engaged several friends in the task of soliciting sub-

scriptions and advertisements. One generous subscription of fifty dollars helped to make both ends meet the first year and the second year. After that more was received in business ways. By the end of the third year important changes occurred. Mr. Chandler and Mr. Hayes had moved out of town, and Mr. Vorse had passed to his heavenly reward. Only one of the three original editors remained. Mr. Snyder came to help fill the vacancy before the year ended. But it was fully determined to let the publication cease with the December issue. Mr. Eaton, however, our publisher, who had been a warm friend of the paper from the start, was unwilling to see it discontinued. He agreed to assume all financial responsibility if the remaining editor would become the managing editor and attend to the literary contents of the paper. Mr. Eaton at once set about making a magazine which would be a credit to any town. The January number of 1901 was a veritable work of typographical art. Aided by Mr. Perry Ballou, who has always been the artistic genius of the office, he brought out for the twelvemonth a magazine of about twenty pages, with a newly designed cover each month. From that time to the end no issue has appeared without one or more illustrations, generally full page, and of permanent value. Large editions of certain issues have been published and sold to the last number. One feature of the magazine is that scissors and paste have had no place in the editorial sanctum. Every article, from the beginning, has been original material. And almost every article has been written by a resident of the town, including College Students and faculty. Here are the



REV. EDWARD H. CHANDLER  
Managing Editor from 1898 to 1900



REV. PARRIS T. FARWELL  
Associate Editor, 1898 to 1900  
Managing Editor, 1901 to 1903

names of some of our contributors : from the College : the president, Miss Caroline Hazard, Profs. Sarah Whiting, Hamilton C. MacDongal, M. A. Willcox, A. V. V. Brown, Emily G. Balch, Evelyn B. Sherard, Adelaide I. Locke, and Miss Bertha L. Doane, '01. (President of the Barnswallows) Profs. Katherine Coman, Sophie C. Hart, Katherine Lee Bates and Vida Scudder. From our own townspeople : Messrs. Joseph Fiske, E. H. Walcott, Richard Cunningham, Benj. H. Sanborn, Victor J. Loring, John D. Hardy, Benj. Curtis, Marshall H. Perrin, W. H. Blood, Jr., Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., J. J. E. Rothery, E. A. Benner, Walter B. Swift, H. L. Rollins, Seldon L. Brown, Dr. E. E. Bancroft, Joseph W. Peabody, F. H. Gilson, Robert M. Baker, E. M. Overholser, I. H. Fannham, Harrison H. Plympton, Mrs. E. M. Overholser, Mrs. E. A. Kingsbury, Mrs. E. R. Robson, Miss Mabel Soper, Miss Belle S. Bassett, Miss Grace W. Conant, Miss E. W. Fiske, Miss Isabella H. Fiske, Miss Edith A. Sawyer, Miss Annette M. Blount, Miss Carolyn J. Peck, Miss Mary N. Edwards, Miss Gertrude A. Pomeroy, Mrs. C. C. Henry, Miss Mary A. Gillette. These are the names which we have come upon in turning over the pages and there are others equally well known. The mere mention of these names suggests the possibilities of the community for the future.

And let us remind our readers also that all of these contributions have been freely given. Neither those who have written for the paper, nor its editors nor its publisher have looked upon it as a money-making affair. It has been the hope of all to make *Our Town*, so far as possible, an affective agency for Village

Improvement in every imaginable direction. As a wise means to such an end it has been widely recognized outside of the town and has won considerable favorable comment. It has given, also, an admirable illustration of religious co-operation within a town. Town organizations, clubs, churches, committees have not used it as freely as they might wisely have done, but there is no doubt that it has actually helped in some degree to forward every kind of good work.

It was a great loss, not only to his friends but to the community when, last March, Mr. Eaton died. He had plans for the future of the paper which he would doubtless have accomplished had he lived. We have simply tried to carry out for the year the work as he began it.

With this number of *Our Town* its history as a monthly magazine is to come to an end. Before surrendering his work the present managing Editor wishes to express his gratitude to the host of friends who have contributed to the existence of the paper, to subscribers, to those who have written for its pages, to those who have advertised in its columns and to all who have been interested in its welfare. It is not impossible that the life of the paper may be continued, *as a weekly*, under another management. It has been the hope of all of the Editors of *Our Town*, from the beginning, that such a result might, in time, be reached, but they naturally, did not feel like undertaking the task. There seems to be a very general desire for such a paper and if the effort is made it is to be hoped that it will meet with hearty support from all parts of the town.

## FRIENDLY AID AGAIN

A brief summary of the work of this association, published in the October number of *Our Town*, mentioned among other items that an attempt was being made systematically to become better acquainted with different parts of the town and their needs and opportunities.

Along with this, another committee has also been at work during the past month and have now ready a carefully prepared list of such women as are ready and willing to

go into families by the day or hour, to assist in the various branches of house work, washing, ironing, cleaning, etc. It is hoped this will prove a substantial advantage both to those who wish to obtain work and to those who wish to employ such help.

The Chairman of this committee has this list in hand and will be very glad to receive additions to it at any time, as well as to answer questions concerning it, either personally or by telephone.



REV. WM. E. HAYES  
Associate Editor, 1898 to 1900



REV. ALBERT BUEL VORSE  
Associate Editor, 1898 to 1899

## WELLESLEY COLLEGE IN 1903

By EDITH A. SAWYER



FROM the outset of its career, *Our Town* has given generous space to the college here in Wellesley. Accordingly there seems a special fitness in the editor's suggestion that the college shall stand in line when, with its present number, this valued local paper bows itself off the stage.

Perhaps nothing will be more suitable, under the circumstances, than a resume of the appreciable gains in the college life, its wide-speaking activities and its unchanging ideals during this year of 1903.

The past year has been one of recognizable growth. A considerable increase has occurred in student numbers.—977 students having registered this autumn as against 889 in 1902; and of the students this year, 329 are new comers. To provide for the larger number, more ample dormitory accommodation was necessary. The new Noanett House, on Washington street, in Wellesley, covers this need in part, but even with this added space, the problem of housing continues to tax the resources of the college officers to the utmost, and will lead to the erection of other buildings in the near future. The completion and the satisfactory working since September first, of the central heating plant,—the gift of John D. Rockefeller, is another of the noteworthy events occurring in 1903. By means of this vast central machinery, steam heat, hot water and electric light are furnished to the administration building, Memorial Chapel, Stone Hall, the Norumbega Hill cottages, and all the other large buildings within the college enclosure. Owing to the great thought and care which President Hazard and the Trustees gave to making the outward visible signs of this complex mechanism as little objectionable as possible, the beautiful college grounds have suffered practically no defacement.

"Student government" is now in its third year, and a success, so far as results can be measured in definite terms. Administrative matters are this year under the direction of Miss Florence Hintsinpillar, 1904, president,

and Miss Louise Hunter, also of 1904, vice-president. Each dormitory has its student head, and there are various sub-divisions of responsibility, all in the hands of student groups.

In many and acceptable ways, the residents of the Wellesleys have shared, especially of late, in the advantages contingent upon the college life. Chief among these recent opportunities have been the lecture on "Parsifal", with musical excerpts, by Rubin Goldmark, October nineteenth; the organ recital in Memorial Chapel by the distinguished English organist, Edwin H. Lemare, November sixteenth, and the Sunday morning sermon by Dr. Henry VanDyke, November twenty-second. The Wellesley people are always made cordially welcome at the Sunday vespers, elaborated musical services being arranged by Professor Macdonald on alternate Sunday evenings.

A course of readings, offered this autumn by the elocution department has been open to college and townspeople alike. First of these entertainments came the monologue reading by Miss Beatrice Herford, October twenty-six, a second entertainment readings by Mrs. E. Charlton Black is appointed for the afternoon of December twelve, and the third, a dramatic presentation, will be given by Mr. Leland Powers, in April. A delightful series of lectures has been held on Thursday evenings during November and December, in the chemistry lecture hall, especially for residents of Wellesley: in this lecture-series Miss Charlotte F. Roberts, Miss Katherine Lee Bates, Miss Elizabeth F. Fisher, Miss Mary W. Calkins and Miss Sarah F. Whiting, all prominent members of the college faculty, have taken part.

Early in November, President Hazard went to Milwaukee to attend the annual meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. Writing of the visit for the *College News*, the President says, "It is delightful to see the affection with which Wellesley graduates over the country regard their college; certainly the cordiality of their meeting is most welcome to the visitor."

Wellesley women are active there as everywhere, in all good works."

In her report to the Trustees at their November meeting, President Hazard made mention of the modification of the curriculum as the chief event on the academic side of the college life, and the fulfilment of the pledge to raise an endowment fund by commencement time as the chief event on the side of affairs, in 1903. Gifts to the college during the year have amounted to \$218,399; this sum including the bequest of Mrs. Martha S. Pomeroy of \$60,000 for building a dormitory. The Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship of \$25,000 has been established, and the Rollins scholarship of \$8,000 has been received.

President Hazard in this annual report also referred to the three deaths which mark the close of periods of much strong influence and usefulness in the college life, — that of Mrs. Palmer, that of Dr. Alvah Hovey, vice-president of the board of trustees, that of Professor Wenckebach, head of the German department. Four instructors have been raised to the rank of associate professor in

their respective departments, — Miss Balch, Miss Gamble, Miss McKeag and Miss Waite.

Much more might be said concerning the manifold activities of the college, its student social clubs, its college settlement work, its Christian Association, its hundred-and-one avenues of effort and usefulness. The college life moves on, increasingly rich, increasingly complex, perhaps; yet dominated always by the spirit of its founders.

An abstract from a letter written by Rev. Joseph Cook from Rome, in 1881, permission to use which is kindly given by Mrs. Durant — expresses what those who realize the college growth in power feel:—

"I honor Mr. Durant as the most efficient American promoter of the higher education of women. I revere his religious spirit, which cannot fail to affect the whole future of the College he founded. . . . The cause of the higher education of women, not only in America, but throughout the world, owes to him an incalculable debt, which will become larger and larger as Wellesley College continues, in generations to come, its far reaching work."

## THE WELLESLEY CLUB—A Sketch

T. RAYMOND PIERCE, Sec'y



HE inception of the Wellesley Club is best set forth by giving the following abstract from the records which appears under date of October 21, 1889:

"Forty gentlemen, citizens of Wellesley, met at the United States Hotel in compliance with a 'Call' issued by Mr. George E. Richardson and others, for the purpose of organizing a 'Town Club.'

"After partaking of a bountiful feast, Mr. Richards asked the attention of those present, as he wished to present some of the reasons why it would be beneficial to the citizens of Wellesley to have such a club. In his opinion the interests of the Town could be talked over by the proposed body of men with deliberation and a course of action mapped out before attending Town Meeting."

At this meeting a constitution and by-laws were adopted. Article II of the constitution reading: "The object of this Club shall be to promote literary and social

intercourse among its members and especially to consider and discuss questions relating to the Town of Wellesley."

November 18, 1889, the Club was permanently organized with the following fifty-seven gentlemen as charter members: Josiah G. Abbott, Nathan Abbott, Frank F. Baldwin, Edward E. Bancroft, Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., George C. Buell, Edwin O. Bullock, George L. Chester, Albion R. Clapp, Albert Clarke, Richard Cunningham, Arthur P. Dana, Charles H. Dillaway, John Edmunds, Jonathan Edwards, Edward D. Emerson, Joseph E. Fiske, Frank L. Fuller, William Heekle, Francis C. Hersey, Addison D. Hildreth, Charles H. Hooker, Harry I. Jaquith, Albert Jennings, George F. Johnson, E. W. Kellogg, Andrew Lees, Oliver C. Livermore, Robert H. McGlashan, William W. McLeod, Arthur I. Nash, William C. Norcross, Charles H. Osgood, Benjamin F. Parker, Joseph W. Peabody, Leander V. N. Peck, Noah A. Plympton, George E. Richardson, Warren A. Rod-



CHARLES M. EATON  
Publisher of "Our Town" from 1898 to 1903



PERRY BALLOU  
Who has superintended the Typographical  
arrangement of "Our Town"



man, R. Kinsman Sawyer, Warren Sawyer, Joseph E. Selfe, John W. Shaw, Stephen B. Simons, Isaac Sprague, Jr., Edwin H. Stanwood, Herbert J. Stevens, George P. Tenney, T. Wallace Travis, William H. Vaughn, George D. Ware, C. Everett Washburn, George Rantoul White, E. Herbert Whitney, J. Franklin Wight, Charles T. Wilder and Henry D. Winton.

Of these gentlemen, Messrs. J. C. Abbott, Bullock, Chesbro, Edwards, Heckle, Hildreth, McGlashan, Osgood, Parker, Peck, Shaw, Simons, Stevens, Whitney and Wilder have passed away.

The first officers of the Club were: president, Albert Clark; vice-president, Nathan Abbott; secretary, Joseph W. Peabody; treasurer, Arthur I. Nash; directors, George E. Richardson, Edward D. Emerson, Joseph E. Selfe and George C. Buell.

The records of the Club furnish a very complete history of the progress which Wellesley has made in the last fourteen years along the line of public improvements. The influence of the Club in this way can never be measured.

"Electric Lighting" was the first subject taken up, the discussion being opened at the meeting of Jan. 20, 1890 and continued at an adjourned meeting in Shaw Hall, Feb. 3. The outcome was that a committee was appointed to ascertain the actual cost of the two methods, viz. "municipal" and by contract with the Natick Electric Light Co. During February, 1892, this subject consumed the greater part of two meetings, one regular and one special, and it was undoubtedly largely due to the careful and intelligent consideration which the subject received in the club that the town shortly after had its streets lighted in a satisfactory manner. On Jan. 17, 1898, municipal lighting was discussed and the same matter was again brought up on Oct. 16, 1899 but nothing definite was done at either meeting. The matter has been informally discussed at several meetings since that time but only one meeting, that of February 1903, has been wholly given up to it, the guest that evening being Pres. Charles L. Edgar of the Edison Electric

Illuminating Co. The prevailing sentiment has been through all these discussions that Wellesley is getting more favorable terms under its present contract than it would under the municipal lighting system.

"Sewerage" first came up in February, 1891, when several authorities on the subject outlined three methods of disposition, namely, by draining into the sea, by precipitation by chemistry and electricity and by distribution upon land. In January, 1894, Pres. Clark outlined a plan for a system of sewerage for the Town. "Sewerage Possibilities of Wellesley" was discussed at the January meeting of 1897. The subject is still a live one and threatens to come up at any time again as some system must be adopted at no distant day and undoubtedly a comprehensive discussion by the Club would go far toward paving the way to the best solution of the problem.

November 16, 1891, the subject was, "Is it desirable to have an electric railway through the town of Wellesley?" Prentiss Cummings gave an interesting account of what had been accomplished in other suburban towns by the introduction of horse and electric railways. Mr. I. H. Farnham advocated storage batteries for the system should a franchise be granted. Since the Boston & Worcester road was incorporated, hardly a meeting has passed without some discussion upon this subject, all of which is too recent to need any mention here.

November 17, 1902, the subject of the meeting was "Village Improvement Societies. Does Wellesley Need One?" The speakers were from the Ansburndale and Newton Centre Village Improvement Societies. At this meeting it was voted that a committee be appointed by the president to consider the question of establishing sub-committees of the club to consider matters relating to the interests of the town. The committee reported at the January meeting and it was authorized to present a detailed scheme to carry out its report which it did at the February meeting by proposing amendments to the constitution.

On March 16, 1903, the Constitution was amended to provide for the election of a



Town Improvement Board consisting of six members and the President and Vice-President, ex-officiis. The duty of the Board is defined to be: "To keep in touch with all matters relating to the town, and bring them to the attention of the Club with such reports and recommendations and at such times as it may deem expedient."

This Board is composed at present of Clarence Alfred Bunker, chairman, Richard Cunningham, John D. Hardy, John H. Sheridan, Joseph E. Selfe, Frank H. Hardison, Rev. Thomas L. Cole, Isaac Sprague with Harry L. Peabody as secretary.

"Schools and Education," "Better Railroad Accommodations," "The Widening of Streets," "Improved Roads," "Town By-Laws," "Parks," "Taxation," "The

Police Force of Wellesley," "The Fire Department," all these have received their proper share of attention and the club has steadfastly held to the object for which it was formed.

At the same time, topics of national and state interest and civic problems have not been entirely neglected. The club has been addressed by many of the most prominent men in civil, judicial, educational, religious and political life. The annual Ladies' Night held in April is one of the pleasantest features of the Club.

The Presidents of the Club have been Albert Clarke, 1889-1896; Albert Jennings, 1896-1897; Joseph W. Peabody, 1897-1898; Joseph E. Fiske, 1898-1901; John D. Hardy, 1901-1902; Richard Cunningham, 1902-.

## THE PHYSICAL TRAINING OF GIRLS

By LUCILLE EATON HILL

Director of Physical Training, Wellesley College

**P**HILLIPS BROOKS said, "The duty of physical health and the duty of spiritual purity and loftiness are not two duties; they are two parts of one duty which is the living of the completest life which it is possible for man to lead."

The object of Physical Education is to gain and maintain physical health or wholeness—to generate and store up vitality to be used in living the completest life possible.

It is made apparent by the Entrance physical examinations of hundreds of Wellesley students that physical education in many secondary schools for girls is narrow in its interpretation, limited in its field of labor and unsuccessful in furnishing a sound physical basis for the intellectual life or a life of supreme usefulness. The home does not sufficiently realize its responsibility to work with the school to gain and maintain the health of the girl. And the girl is neglected.

If we consider the scope of Physical Education in its true meaning, we see at

once that the Mother is the real "trainer" and that a school officer is never more than a good "assistant".

Physical Education deals with the main factors of hygienic or wholesome, simple, natural living. 1. Food and drink. 2. Sleep and rest. 3. Physical Exercises in the open air. 4. Mental Exercises in pure air in *wise relation to the first three factors*. The "trainer" pays attention to the clothing and bathing of the body, and to the ventilation, temperature and cleanliness of living, sleeping and school rooms.

As the little girl is fed, clothed and bathed at home, as she sleeps and rests at home, as the parents are free to prescribe the "mental exercise", offered by the school, in wise relation to the strength generated in home training, it appears that *Mothers* form the great body of Physical Educators of the world. And they are not all successful in their chosen profession. Per force by *being* Mother they accept the "calling", but through lack of recognition of the duties incumbent upon the physical

Educator,—the girl is neglected.

We gain the health of the child by establishing the "habits of health." The "habits of health" assist the girl when she is mature enough to control her living through a knowledge of physiology, hygiene and a *conviction* of the *value* of health. To gain and maintain health is first a moral duty. Health has a commercial value which exceeds the value of all other property. Health of body, or "wholeness" meaning grace of motion and beauty of form as well as functional or muscular strength, is an aesthetic duty, giving a normal physique instead of deformity, and naturalness instead of awkwardness. Health means the ability to most successfully use the intellect and the will.

It is during the period of growth that the important work in Physical Education must be done. "Prevention is better than cure." There can be no "system of Physical Training" of more than superficial value until the *Home* and the *School co-operate* in intelligent and enthusiastic effort for the health, mental, moral and physical, of the child. The discussion will be on the division of duties between Mothers and School officers representing physical training. Until the Mothers cease to criticise "over mental exercise" in the school curriculum *while permitting* "over social" exercise for young High School girls, "under or over-feeding", "under sleeping", unsuitable bathing and clothing—the Mothers have no sound basis for argument that the young girls *are* "over mentally exercised" for the basis of intellectual training is physical training. The candle cannot be burned at both ends. Vitality or health is the candle. Work is the flame.

The problem is great. It must be solved by the organized work of all public spirited women in every community which realizes the import of one of the great national questions, "The Health of Women." It must be solved by the work of the organized Associations of School Superintendents and State Boards of Education where nothing

can be done by a local School Board alone. The successful initiative in many cases could be made by the Woman's Club of the town or section interested. A committee could easily establish a working basis that would bring results. As "book learning" is the work of the High School the theory of Physical Education, Physiology or Hygiene, would perhaps be expected of the School. But it is not often made interesting and offers no practical connection between beauty and grace and the gymnastics, and games which the School recognizes as Physical Training. The girl must be interested in her Physical Training as a whole or the effort expended in her behalf will have no lasting effect. All mechanical and unintelligent "Exercise" is practically of little or no value.

The "play" and "dance instincts" are so keen in all healthy children—nature's aid to health and happiness—that a young girl's active or latent interest in games and dancing should be developed and encouraged as a part of her education. Here again the duty of the school might be to give instruction in gymnastics, from which definite *results* are expected, dancing and games.

The initiative in the introduction of *games* suited to the age and strength of the girl, as well as gymnastics and dancing should be taken by the school authorities, not by the pupils as a part of the scheme of education, a playground and if possible a playshed for use in stormy weather secured, and an instructor in games, a woman, provided. The playground might be a capital skating rink in winter.

"Natural" dancing including the rhythmic motion of body and arm as well as feet, is the most delightful exercise imaginable, and it appeals distinctly to a natural desire to move in harmony with music, its sister art. For dancing, the "lost art," passes easily from analyzed or mentally controlled practice motions to unconscious grace of light movements suggested by music.

Neglect leads to abuse. The most striking illustration of abuse due to *neglect* of

*supervised physical exercise in Secondary Schools for Girls* is the game of Basket Ball. This growing evil is so pronounced that promoters of the cause of health for women have grave reason for anxiety.

A ball is an ideal plaything. When used by young children with no idea but of fun and frolic, the tumbling around on the grass is as harmless and wholesome as the play of any young animal. Give the same "plaything" into the hands of well-grown girls who are striving to gain some definite goal by their "play," when hard floors and walls form the playground, when the "winning of the school team" has become an exaggerated factor in recreation the danger of *uncontrolled, uninstructed* "play" appears. Basket Ball is a fine game of supreme physical activity. The benefits to be derived from it are dependent on 1. Physical suitability not only at the beginning of the season but at *every* practice, vouched for by a competent school officer. 2. Abundance of pure air, for in proportion to physical effort should be oxygen. Therefore Basket Ball should preferably be played out of doors. 3. Absence of nervous excitement attending

immoderate competition. 4. Absolutely intelligent instruction by a school officer and perfection of discipline. 5. Rules "Basket Ball for Women" except in Colleges or Clubs of thoroughly trained girls of the College age.

In schools where this supervision and recognition cannot be given the game of Basket Ball should be suspended as productive of possible ill results instead of invariable good results. The school authorities have no right to permit the school insignia to be worn or the school name to be given to an organization unless the school recognizes and guarantees physical benefit to be uniformly the results of that form of school physical training. I believe the neglect of this supervision is unintentional in most schools, due to the ignorance of the School Boards of the dignified and important place which games hold in physical training.

Until the recognition is gained and the parents of the girls have confidence in the administration of this very strenuous sport the young girl should be withdrawn from danger.

## CIVIC VIRTUES to be Taught in the School Room

By MARSHALL L. PERRIN

[Extract from remarks before the Mass. Teachers' Association, Nov. 27.]

. . . Now that the family, the Sunday-school and the old-fashioned academy are no longer foremost and reliable agents in actively training the children in practical morality, the public schools must willy-nilly take this up; for the life of our public institutions depend upon it. The more subtle moral qualities are often inculcated into the child's heart by the personality of the teacher, by the literature that is read, by the art and music which are studied, and which are refining and inspiring. But we have to deal more concretely with the direct teaching of those principles which

would a child into fitness for good citizenship, not as a citizen of the world at large, nor of Heaven, but of this Republic, of these United States of America. Nor does this mean simply the knowledge of the Constitution and of the machinery with which a republic is managed, with all its complicated systems, nor even the acquiring of an acumen in analyzing matters of public interest and in discussing subjects of national, state, or town importance. We refer rather to those civic virtues upon which a republic itself is based. The absence of bureaucratic control in the com-

plicated systems of a democracy shifts the responsibility from central authority to the numerous small officials, who are largely left to their own consciences, without the fear of oversight and criticism from above. The criticisms and displacements come rather from below, from the body of private citizens, by means of the ballot or in open town meeting. This favors, to be sure, demagogism on the part of the ambitious; but it lays upon every one, office holder, or citizen a great weight of personal moral responsibility.

It is upon the recognition of this moral responsibility and the living up to it, that the stability of the republic rests. A republic contains within itself the elements of its own destruction, unless the citizens be virtuous: and the virtues especially demanded of its citizens are not only the "heavenly" virtues, which a high order of spirituality requires of all members of the human race, but some very homely ones, which stand somewhat in discredit today, but upon which the beginnings of this republic firmly rested. We need to enumerate them, as many of our children in the public schools come from families, rich and poor, where the words are seldom or rarely used. In fact, American editions of the English dictionary may have already reckoned obsolete such terms as *thrift*, *frugality*, *economy*, *patience*, *chores*, *humility*. Are we not right in declaring that, while the popularity of young peoples' religious societies is emphasizing the spiritual and heavenly virtues, these earthly ones, the low bed-rock foundation of a republic, are at a very low ebb?

Whenever a republic degenerates it relapses into a sort of despotism. The ambition of a few grows rank in the loose soil of general moral weakness. Now, while individual sin may, according to the creed of the sinner, meet its due at different stages in this life or another, racial and national errors and weaknesses cannot defer consequences; and results follow conditions at the inevitable summons of History. For

national sins, too, "the punishment fits the crime." Our intense covetousness and love of the almighty dollar have brought us to the verge of a financial despotism, where the money is gathered into the hands of a few. The trusts and unions not only forbid citizens to earn their daily bread as they may please, but they even prevent us from making an independent bargain with a workman. Again, our neglect to bring up our children to do old fashioned chores about the house, our inability to turn our hand to odd jobs, as did our forefathers, the incoming of European specialization with the hordes of immigrants, is driving us to a despotism, and worse than despotism, of labor. Not only do strikes affect the outside world, but an innocent householder, has to call a carpenter to put down a board that a plumber has displaced and must not replace. Physical labor, once the glory of an American, is now scorned by our youth, unless in connection with athletics. Perhaps the use of their hands in varied craft-work can be brought back only by the teaching of the manual arts in schools; and in this light the training of artists who shall also be artisans has a profound moral beginning.

Our wastefulness and extravagance, our love of show, lack of thrift and frugality have brought upon us not only the much-vexed servant question, but an entirely unnecessary scarcity and expensiveness of some of the very necessities of life. Our search for luxuries to take their place reminds one of the simplicity of Marie Antoinette, who upon hearing that the people had no bread, inquired why they were not given cake. Are children brought up to save their pennies or to spend them for candy? Where is the cigar-holder that every European smoker carries in his vest-pocket? That would look economical! Do we like warmed-over food? Patience, too, is decried: it denotes slow blood! From the child who must be attended to at once, to the hustling, hurrying man who must attain *success* at all hazards, strenuousness

is the popular motto. Nervous dyspepsia and selfish greed, suicide and embezzlement are but the most evident of the many physical and mental penalties to be paid for these sins against the calm poise which marked our ancestors.

Is humility, the very basis of teachableness and of moral development, a very pronounced American virtue particularly among the young? The meek child that was to be seen, not heard, has long since died, pushed into oblivion by the conscious self-asserting, all-important subject of absorbing interest and indulgence in the family of kindergarten amusement and of theoretical child-study. In national life also, the eagle's hoarse screams have drowned the very sound of the word modesty. Most American "globe-trotters" will testify that everything in other countries, which is not just as it is in America, is bad, not up-to-date. Those that staid at home knew it beforehand. Shout for everything that is American, right or wrong, good or bad. That is the only true patriotism! To be sure, its other right name is conceit, but it counts for patriotism. So, too, we have been brought up by our school text-books to feel that our country has been glorious in its career, only so far as it has had successful wars. That also counts for patriot-

ism. Our ideas are confused. Real patriotism can best be taught by example. Arnold von Winkelried and Franklin were *patriotic*; Rome before its fall was *proud*. No fall seems to have yet come upon our pride, but the tendency is exceedingly dangerous. Perhaps, however, it is, after all, merely a childish trait in our case, the mark of youth and of excessive prosperity. The newly rich, with whom our country abounds, and many of whom came to our shores as penniless immigrants, have naturally given the coloring of their inordinate vanity to the mass of the population. Yet it is very catching and all-pervading. At a recent address given in this town by a prominent statesman on "American characteristics", much was made of our good qualities, with not one word nor hint of any weaknesses. We have great national virtues, very great; but also serious defects. Is it not well if we are to take our place among the great nations of the earth, to talk these all over among ourselves, as in a well-bred and harmonious family, lest the tares grow rank and choke the wheat; and where can this better be done than in the non-sectarian, non-political school-room, where the minds and hearts of the young may be stirred to perform the best possible service as loyal citizens?

## THE WELLESLEY CLUB

The November meeting of the Club was held at the Hotel Westminster, Boston, Monday evening, November 16. There were present fifty-two members and one guest. President Richard Cunningham presided.

Messrs. Erwin H. Walcott, J. F. Vaughan and Thomas D. Coleman were elected to membership.

Vice president Bunker explained the new train service and reported for the town improvement board.

Selectmen Cunningham and Hardy announced the regulation of speed on Worcester Street by the Railroad Commissioners, and gave a resume of what had transpired

in the street railway and light situation since the last meeting.

The subject of the evening discussion was, "Does Wellesley Need a Local Paper?"

The first speaker was Mr. Isaac Sprague who briefly reviewed the history of the papers now serving the town. He outlined plans for a new one and gave some estimate of the expense required.

Mr. Sprague was followed by Rev. Parris T. Farwell, who for several years has edited "Our Town", without remuneration and practically without assistance. Mr. Farwell brought before the Club copies of "Our Town", beginning with the initial issue and including the banner one of each year

up to the present, showing the growth of the publication. He spoke of the interest in the paper taken by the late Charles M. Eaton, and mentioned other names which had been associated with it.

A very general discussion followed which was participated in by almost every member, the universal sentiment being that

Wellesley should have a local paper, but there were differences of opinion as to how it should be conducted and financed.

It was finally voted to empower the Town Improvement Board to take such steps as they think best to encourage the establishment of a town paper.

## WELLESLEY HILLS WOMAN'S CLUB

Under the auspices of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club and by the courtesy of the Mangus Club Mr. Booker T. Washington addressed a large audience at Mangus Hall on Wednesday evening, Nov. 24.

He was gracefully introduced by Mrs. E. M. Overholser, the President of the Woman's Club, and was met with a round of applause as he rose to speak. He gained the attention of the listeners at once and held it to the end by his quiet dignity, earnestness and sincerity. It was impressive to note his singleness of purpose to do all in his power for the uplifting of his race, or "*my race*" as he so loyally spoke of the negroes throughout the lecture. He enlivened the address by humorous anecdotes and an occasional sly thrust at the white race, as when he compared the cost of the education of a white child in the public schools of the state of New York and the

cost of education of a black child in Louisiana: forty one dollars being expended per annum in the first state, and one dollar and ninety one cents in the last.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of the problem and the many discouragements he meets, it was cheering to hear him say "he was not discouraged." He considered what had already been accomplished: "they came to this country with chain on wrist and ankle—were freed with hoe and spade in hand:—they came pagans—were freed Christians with Bible and spelling book at command:—they came without a language were freed speaking the proud Anglo-Saxon tongue."

He closed his address by giving in strong, eloquent terms his belief in the final uplift of his people to become worthy American citizens.

## SONNETS

ISABELLA H. FISKE

### At Sunrise.

The eastern clouds are great rich rugs  
Of oriental dye,  
See how they woven are with all  
The colors of the sky:  
Like prayer-mats at temple door  
That shrines a deity.

### Lamps.

If the sun should flicker out  
Like a lamp burned low,—  
All earth's creatures, without doubt,  
Vanished long ago.  
Would some being of the air  
Wishing for its light  
Fill and kindle it with fire  
Ere another night?

## JOHN ROBINSON

The story goes that a Congregational minister hearing Scrooby mentioned said, "Scrooby, Scrooby,—It seems to me that I have heard that name referred to somewhere. Where is it? and what happened there?" It is to be feared that some, even of the members of the church of Pilgrims and Puritans may ask a similar question about John Robinson, the faithful and beloved pastor and teacher of the Pilgrims. It has not been the way of Congregationalists, more is the pity and the shame, to know much about their own early history or to teach it to their children. It is high time to correct this evil and a little book about John Robinson, just published, may well help to remedy the blunder. The author of this book is Rev. Ozora S. Davis (Ph. D.) of the Congregational church in Newtonville. Most of the readers of these words probably know him and have often had the privilege of hearing him speak. For those who have not we will say that Dr. Davis is one of the most influential and most scholarly of the younger ministers in greater Boston. He has for years made a thorough study of the life of John Robinson, going to original sources and accomplishing a vast amount of research. As a result he has given us not only a good biography of the Pilgrim minister, but also a sketch of the early his-

tory of the Pilgrim church as has long been greatly needed. It is brief but complete. Most of our histories have been too long and too dry. This can be read by a busy man and will hold his attention from introduction to finish. Dr. Davis is thoroughly in love with his theme and one feels his sympathetic handling of it on every page. There are a few controverted questions, as that concerning the famous quotation that "yet more light will break forth from God's word," in which Dr. Davis successfully refutes positions taken by so eminent a scholar as the late Dr. Henry M. Dexter. He has the graphic power, also, of placing before his readers the inmost nature of the man whom he describes until we feel as if we knew him. It is not too much to claim that on the whole, for the instruction of our people in our own history, no book equal to this has been given to us for a long time. It is to be hoped that it will be read by every good Congregationalist at least, and by everyone else who is interested in that most important movement in church history which gave birth to the churches of New England.

[John Robinson, the Pilgrim Pastor. By Ozora S. Davis D. D. Net \$1.00. The Pilgrim Press. 355 pages illus.]

## BOOK REVIEWS

CHAPTER ON ANIMALS. By Philip G. Hamerton. [D. C. Heath 88p. illus. cloth 25cts.] An attractive volume in Heath's Home and School Classics. Good reading for children of about twelve years, by a lover of animals and a master of English.

GORGO. By Charles Kelsey Gaines, Professor of Greek in St. Lawrence University. [Lothrop Publishing Co., illus. \$1.50] This professor of Greek has successfully accomplished the very difficult task of setting before us the life of Athenians and Spartans four hundred years before Christ. It was a daring undertaking to present Alcibiades, Socrates, Cleon, Lysander, Demos and other classical characters, but the effort is successful and many a student will read the pages with fascinated attention.

HEART OF OAK BOOKS. Book vii. Edited by Charles Eliot Norton. [D. C. Heath, 367 pages,

60 cents.] This is a collection of masterpieces of literature made by one who is himself a master. It is the latest volume in a remarkably fine series of readers based on the idea that there is no better way to acquire good style than by familiarity with the masters of style.

OLD WORLD WONDER STORIES. [D. C. Heath, 97 pages.] The famous stories of Tom Thumb, Jack and the Beanstalk, Whittington and his Cat, and Jack the Giant Killer, in good type, good binding, beautifully illustrated. Good for an eight year old Christmas stocking.

OMAR KHAYYAM. Fitzgerald's Translation of the Rubaiyat. [The Century Co. 120 pages. All leather binding.] This is a beautiful volume in "The Thumb Nail Series" printed by the famous De Vinne Press. An admirable Christmas present.

**PA GLADDEN.** *The Story of a Common Man.* by Elizabeth Cherry Waltz. [The Century Company pp. 350 \$1.50.] The readers of this book will lament the death of its author, for she has given us a series of stories certainly equal to the best in American literature. Pa Gladden is one of God's good and wise men; a farmer and a lover of nature, sympathetic, courageous, shrewd, strong, tender and possessed of a keen sense of humor. Each story is unique in its plot and the collection shows us Pa Gladden in a great variety of situations. He is a man well along in years, wise not with the wisdom of the schools but from the instruction of a warm heart, a clear conscience, a sound brain and much experience. Cross-roads settlement and Pegram village seem to be somewhere in the Central states, Illinois or Indiana, and their inhabitants, apparently of Dutch descent, talk in a peculiar dialect. But they are very much like other human beings—and for all their distresses, their perplexities, Pa Gladden is adviser and friend. How he helps some unfortunate creature or solves some knotty problem is the theme of each story.

**THE KING OF THE GOLDEN RIVER.** By John Ruskin [D. C. Heath, 58 pages, cloth 20cts.] A famous classic for children, which needs no introduction to our readers. This is a desirable edition suitable for a gift.

**THE STRIFE OF THE SEA.** By T. Jenkins Hains. [Baker & Taylor Co., illus. 328 pages \$1.50] A series of stories about animals who live in or on the sea. The pelican, the turtle, the shark, the penguin, the albatross, the sea dog, and the ship rat are among the heroes depicted—a motly group. Also we journey to far off places, from lighthouses on the dreadful Atlantic coast, to island peaks in tropic calm and from stormy cove town to the quiet waters of the Mexican Gulf. The whole effect is weird and unusual. Always there is the contact with human life which adds humor, pathos, and a deeper tragedy with now and then a note of philosophy, as when the old mate says: "A man that fights to win is no sailor. It's him that fights when he knows he will lose—an' then maybe he won't lose after all." Altogether it is a most bewitching book which we commend to those who like the sea and animals, or just a story. Barring a mannerism or two the English is as pleasant to the mind as the cream paper, clear print, and wide margin are to the eyes.

**THREE FAIRY TALES.** By Jean Ingelow. [D. C. Heath & Co., 56 pages, illus. 20cts] "The Onphe of the Wood," "The Fairy who judged her Neighbors," and "The Prince's Dream." This is classed in The Home and School Classics, with grades four and five. Like the other volumes in the series it is good, healthy reading for a child.



**THE BODY BEAUTIFUL.** By Mrs. N. M. Pratt. [The Baker and Taylor Co., 208 pages, illus. \$1.00.] The proper care and development of the body is an essential part of education. In another part of this magazine is an article on the subject by Professor Hill of Wellesley College. The present book is especially addressed to young women. It is well written and seems to be very sensible. It describes minutely methods of care and exercise, of diet and dress, and health rules in general. Thirty-three illustrations assist in explaining directions given in the text.

**TWO LITTLE SAVAGES.** By Ernest Thompson Seton. [Doubleday, Page & Co., pp. 552, illus. \$1.75 net.] The sub-title reads "Being the Adventures of Two Boys who Lived as Indians, and what they Learned." One of these boys "Yan," born with the love of nature in his veins, is said to be the author himself, not represented with historical accuracy, but essentially. He with his chum, "Sam," learned many things about life in the woods, how to make an Indian Tepee, how to



make a fire without matches, how to make a bow and arrow, to build a dam, to blaze a trail, to signal as Indians do, with columns of smoke or piles of stones; the ways of the birds and beasts, the names and uses of different trees and shrubs. Was there ever a boy between eight and fifteen years of age who never cared even to play Indian? This book is not for him. But for all other boys its pages will be fascinating. As usual with Mr. Seton's books this abounds with illustrations. It will be one of the best gift books of the season.

**ULTIMATE CONCEPTIONS OF FAITH.** By George A. Gordon D. D. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Crown 8vo., pp. 393, \$1.30 net.] This book was written for the Lyman Beecher Lectures at Yale University, though not all of it was delivered there, owing to time limitations. It is the most important book which Dr. Gordon has published. Written to be addressed to young men in preparation for the Ministry, it emphasizes the worth and dignity of that office and presents an outline of the authors "working theology." Making the startling statement that "within the past twenty-five years in Great Britain and in New England the traditional theology has passed away," he endeavors to show the fundamentals upon which the coming theology is building. Personality, the individual ultimate; humanity, the social ultimate; Christ, the religious ultimate; God, the absolute ultimate, such are the great themes, nobly presented in these lectures. We know of no book which better represents the dominant doctrinal conceptions of that part of the Evangelical church which is conservatively progressive.

**WITNESSES OF THE LIGHT.** By Washington Gladden D. D. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 12mo. illus. \$1.25 net.] This volume contains the William Beldea Noble Lectures, delivered at Harvard in 1903, during advent. Its contents are Dante, the poet; Michelangelo, the artist; Fichte, the philosopher; Victor Hugo, the man of letters; Richard Wagner, the musician; Raskin, the preacher. Most admirable are these brief biographical sketches, gathering together, out of the vast profusion of material on any of these lives, those facts which are most significant and typical. Dr. Gladden has a plain, straightforward style which permits no waste of time in rhetorical flourishes, but presents in the clearest way the

things one wishes to know. As biographical expositions of great lives for the instruction and inspiration of the average reader, nothing can be better than these lectures.

#### INDIA.

Those who are engaged just now in the study of India may be interested in the following books received from The Open Court Publishing Company, 324 Dearborn St. Chicago.

**BUDDHISM and its Christian Critics**, by Dr. Paul Carus [311 pages, \$1.25] The author writes in an interesting manner, with abundant quotations from Buddhist literature, on the origin of Buddhism, the Philosophy of Buddhism, Buddhism and Christianity etc. His purpose is to emphasize those beauties of the faith of India which have been too little recognized here by the Christian world. **THE GOSPEL OF BUDDHISM.** By the same author, is a compilation of Buddhist teaching gathered from many sources. [81.00] **ANCIENT INDIA.** Its language and religions, by Professor H. Oldenberg [110 pages, 50cts.] The contents of the volume are three essays, originally published in Germany and here translated. Their themes are "The Study of Sanskrit, The Religion of the Veda, and Buddhism. **HYMNS OF THE FAITH** [106 pages \$1 net] is "an ancient anthology of Buddhist devotional poetry, compiled from the utterances of Gotama and his disciples: from early hymns by monks, and from the popular poetic proverbs of India". The translator writes of them enthusiastically "no trite ephemeral songs are here, but red hot lava from the abysses of the human soul, in one out the two of its most historic eruptions". Certainly they sound a most human note. Here are some of the topics in this Anthology, Flowers, Fools, Evil, Old Age, Pleasure, Anger, Thirst".

**KARMA.** A story of Buddhist Ethics. (Paper 15 cts) by Paul Carus. A remarkably clever tale, embodying Buddhist principles as they would appear if applied to life. We do not wonder that it has been translated into many languages, has been accredited to Tolstoi and even to ancient Buddhist literature. All of these books eulogize Buddhism, some may think excessively. But it is doubtless better to err on that side than to fail to see truth and beauty wherever it exists.

## CHURCH NEWS

### Wellesley Hills Congregational

Sunday mornings. On Dec. 20 and 27 there will be sermons appropriate to the Christmas season. At the service on Dec. 20th the children are to bring presents for the manger, as in previous years. These presents will be distributed on Christmas day in Boston by visitors of the Volun-

teers of America. Jan. 3rd, the Sacrament of the Lords' Supper will be observed. Will those who wish to unite with the church on the first Sunday of the New Year confer with the pastor as early in December as possible.

Sunday afternoons. Dec. 20th Rev. W. G. Puddefoot the Field Secretary of the Home Mis-

sionary Society will speak and on Dec. 27 there will be a Christmas Sunday School concert. There will be special Christmas music and the Primary Department will sing some Christmas Carols.

The service preparatory to the Lord's Supper will be held on Friday evening, Jan. 1st, at quarter before eight.

There will be a Christmas Eve Vesper Service in the church on Thursday evening, Dec. 24th at 7.30 o'clock. The meeting on Friday evening, Dec. 25 will be omitted.

On Saturday afternoon, Dec. 26, from 4 to 6, there will be an entertainment at the Church for the children of the Church, their parents, teachers and friends.

The annual church business meeting will be held on Thursday evening, Dec. 21. Dinner, to which all the members of the church and congregation are invited will be served at 6.00. Reports from the church and all its organizations will be read after the dinner, before the business meeting. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance of the church members at the business meeting at 8 o'clock.

There will be a meeting of the Church Committee on the evening of Friday, Dec. 18 at the close of the prayer-meeting. There will be an opportunity then for those who wish to unite with the church at the coming communion to meet the committee.

The Mission Study class will meet at Mrs. Robson's on Tuesday afternoons, Dec. 15 and 29 at 4 o'clock. All friends interested in the study of India are invited to attend the sessions of the class. Topics: for Dec. 15 the history of India from the beginning to the advent of Hinduism. Dec. 29. The Hindu, Mohammedan and Maratha periods of India's history. Text book "The Cross in the Land of the Trident."

### St. Mary's Church

A Young Peoples' Association, which has been talked of for some time, was auspiciously organized on November 12, with Mr. Russell C. Spring as President and thirty two charter members.

A boy's Club also has been organized in the parish, along the lines of the Knights of King

Arthur, a form of organization which has proved successful in many places. Mr. Hayes, the former rector of St. Andrews, is at the head of the order on the Pacific Coast. This order is not denominational. It was founded by a Congregationalist minister, Mr. Forbush, who is an expert in boys' work.

Neither Young People's Society nor Boy's Club is limited in its membership to members of St. Mary's congregation, nor even to members of the Episcopal church.

The addition to the Parish House, which was dedicated by Bishop Lawrence in October, has made this expansion of the work of the parish much more practicable.

The Thanksgiving service was held as usual in the morning. The decoration with fruits and vegetables was effective and added to the value of the service. The Children's service on Thanksgiving Eve was not well attended but many gifts were handed in for the missionary box.

A Christmas box, to go to a mission school for colored people near Petersburg, Virginia, was packed at Thanksgiving. Through the energy of Miss Crehore, secretary of the Woman's Missionary Chapter, with others, the full number of articles asked were procured, and additional clothing was sent. Different organizations contributed to the box, including the Sunday school with its Thanksgiving offerings of books, toys, games etc.

### Unitarian Society

At the last meeting of the Unitarian Club, held at the Wellesley Inn, Nov. 19, Rev. John Cuckson of Plymouth, gave an intensely interesting paper on the topic, "What is a Liberal Education?" At the next meeting of the Club, Dec. 17 Rev. Channing Butler of Quincy will speak on the subject of "Calvinism."

During December the Pastor will preach on the following subjects:

Dec. 20. Seeing Jesus.

" 27. A Christmas Sermon.

At 4 P. M. Dec. 27 the young and old of the church will join in a union Christmas service.

The Pastor holds his adult Sunday school class on Sunday mornings after the regular church service at the parsonage. The class is studying "The Christian Sects." All are invited.

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Boys of the ordinary high school age are received into the upper classes, and there is a Preparatory Class for younger boys.

Rock Ridge Hall, the Main Building, was finished in 1900. It was designed especially for the use of boys, and is furnished with the best modern equipment throughout, e. g., electric lights, hot and cold water, shower baths, numerous fireplaces, pianos, reading room, club room, well equipped laboratories, darkroom for photography, bicycle room and shop.

A Casino eighty feet long and about forty feet wide has just been erected for the use of the students. This building contains a large Gymnasium well-equipped with modern apparatus, Bowling Alleys of regulation length, a Baseball Cage seventy feet long, fifteen feet wide and seventeen feet high, Dressing Room, Locker Room, Shower Bath and a Stage.

A carefully selected private Library of over two thousand volumes, within two minutes walk of the school, is now open to the use of students.

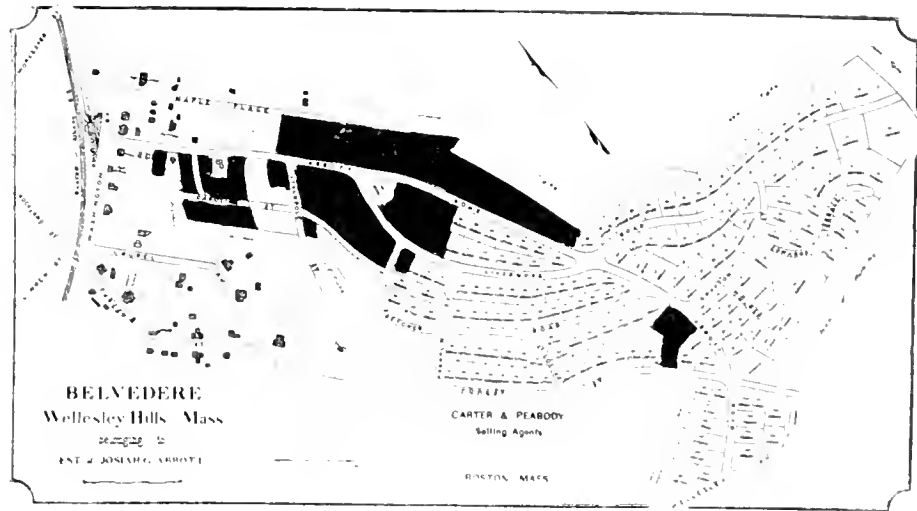
An Advanced Course has recently been added for boys who have completed their studies of a high school grade. This course has been planned especially for young men who find themselves unable to attend college or scientific school but desire the advantages of academic life and a course of one or two years in studies of college grade.

An unexpected increase in the number of the pupils this year, the second of the school, has made it necessary to add a third building, now called the Hawthorne House, as a dormitory for some of the boys, and a residence for some of the instructors of whom there are now five.

The following are Special Features of this school: Instructors chosen for their *ability to educate*; individual aid and direction for students who are found not to have been trained to *make the best use of their time*; encouragement for all proper athletic exercises; a carefully supervised *study of current events* emphasized by the use of maps and photographs and by lectures; a wholesome, vigorous, carefully guarded *home life*; high *American ideals* for boys who are to be fitted for the great responsibilities as well as for the great opportunities of American life.

This school offers unusual opportunities for physical training, for in addition to the privileges of their own gymnasium, tennis courts and fields for minor sports, its pupils have the free use of the Riverside Recreation Grounds with their ample ball fields, tennis courts, swimming pool, quarter-mile cinder track, open air gymnasium and boat house. Golf links are also available.





The above print is a plan of Belvedere. The shaded part shows the land which has been sold, over one million feet. A fine class of dwellings have been erected thereon. These houses have established the character of the neighborhood. Belvedere has been laid out, and the lots sold, under conditions to give convenience and protection to the residents. A new street is now being constructed parallel with Livermore Road, which is opening up some very desirable lots within the radius of that part of Belvedere already occupied. For full particulars, terms, etc., apply to

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**Mr. Chas. M. Eaton will be associated with us in responding to inquiries for real estate in Wellesley.**

Authorized agents for the following Insurance Companies:

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*Manchester, of England*  
*Sun, of England*  
*Caledonian, of Scotland*  
*Hartford, of Hartford, Conn.*  
*Continental, of New York*  
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BOSTON OFFICE: 749 TREMONT BUILDING  
WELLESLEY OFFICE: COR. OF WASHINGTON  
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Tel. phones:

Haymarket 277

Wellesley 22-5

THE MAUGUS

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PRINTING, PUBLISHING

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WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

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### Wellesley Steam Laundry

Shirts, Dresses, Shirt Waists, Curtains,  
Shades, Draperies and all kinds of Fancy  
Ironing at reasonable prices

PLAIN CLOTHES BY THE DOZEN

Nothing used that will in any manner hurt the  
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A card will be promptly attended to

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Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty  
Room 4, Walcott Building, Natick

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[Advertisements inserted in this column at the rate of  
one cent a word. No charge less than ten cents.]

**FOR SALE**—Ready about October 15, house ten  
rooms, bath and furnace, 11,000 feet of land,  
seven minutes to station and good neighborhood  
Price, \$4,000.

Cultivated land with wooded areas, about 30  
acres with long frontage on electric car lines,  
and about equal distance from Wellesley and  
Wellesley Hills railroad station, good land for  
development. Will be sold at acreage prices.

Corner lot in Wellesley, 12,000 feet, growing  
neighborhood, near several fine estates and  
only about seven minutes from station. Town  
water, electric lights and concrete walk.

Lot of 110,000 feet, two minutes from Wellesley  
station. long frontage on street and will cut  
into several lots. Want to sell entire.

**TO LET**—In Wellesley Hills

Ten room dwelling house, with bath and fur-  
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venient to schools. Rent \$35 per month.

Seven room dwelling, modern conveniences,  
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Ten room dwelling, modern conveniences, high  
and ample grounds, private stable, seven  
minutes only from station, nearer to schools,  
abundance of shade and fruit trees. Rent \$500  
per year.

Eleven room house, bath and furnace, six min-  
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and electrics. Rent \$35.

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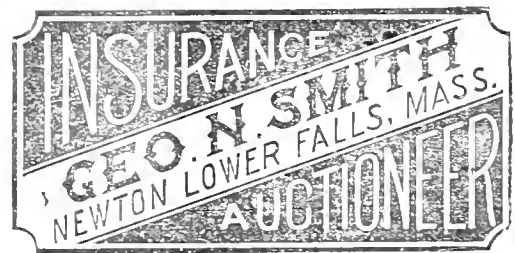
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Worcester Mutual, of Worcester, Mass.  
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Fire	Accident	Rent	Use and Occupancy
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## *Publisher's Announcement*

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# OUR TOWN for 1903

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As is the case with all live magazines, we can issue no definite prospectus. But it is our purpose to do what is done nowhere else for Wellesley—to publish each month something on the life of the Town.

The Wellesley Number published in May

The Education Number published in June

The Hunnewell Memorial in July

and many articles upon the Schools, the Clubs, the College, the Churches and the life of the town, have justified the claims made for OUR TOWN in the past. We shall keep up to this standard for the coming year.

We feel that we have a right to invite the co-operation of every public spirited Citizen.

The publisher would be glad to have subscriptions (fifty cents a year) sent in as soon as possible.



## OUR TOWN

### The Wellesley Inn

WELLESLEY, MASS.

Near the Village Square

Lunches, Dinners and Suppers served to  
Driving and Automobile Parties

DR. M. O. NELSON

Dentist

Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty

Room 4, Walcott Building, Natick

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Wellesley route Tuesdays and Thursdays

Go to the new store on Central  
St., Wellesley, for your Crackers,  
Breakfast Foods and Confections

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To advertise our Shoe Department we will give  
to every customer who purchases \$5.00 worth of  
Shoes a beautiful Picture and Frame.

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Shirts, Dresses, Shirt Waists, Curtains,  
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*Calendar we are now  
preparing for 1903*

*will be one of the  
most elaborate  
issued*

## Twenty Printings

have been required to  
bring about the  
effect, which we think  
is fairly pleasing

**Size 12 X 18**

**Mounted on Red  
Raw Silk Card**



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THOSE WHO  
PREFER SUPERIOR  
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# Some Articles Contributed to "Our Town" During the Year 1902

In addition to these there have been reports and notices from the clubs and churches of the town, and from Wellesley College, together with reviews of current literature and other items of general interest

## JANUARY—

The Abbott Cedar  
American Citizenship  
The Religious Life at Wellesley  
The Garment Trade and The Consumer's League  
Shall the Town Collect Household Refuse?  
Wellesley Hills Woman's Club  
Sloyd in Wellesley

## FEBRUARY—

Exhibition of Photographs, Feb. 13-15  
The Child and Nature Study  
The Young Men in Wellesley Town Affairs  
The Wellesley Club  
The Wellesley Playground  
Wellesley Hills Woman's Club  
The Consumer's League  
Foxy Grandpa

## MARCH—

Opportunity  
The Wellesley Hills Woman's Club  
The Curve of Social Progress  
The Child and Nature Study  
Methods of Sewage Disposal  
Rev. Wm. W. Sleeper

## APRIL—

The Etherton Oak  
Parents and Teachers  
Pictures for the Schools  
The Indian Industries League  
The Wellesley Association

## MAY—

A Progressive Suburban Town  
The Public Schools  
Where shall I go to Church?  
The Social Advantages of Wellesley  
Recreations  
Wellesley From a Health Point of View  
What Profiteth the Town  
Friendly Aid  
Installation of Mr. Sleeper  
Amherst College Glee Club Concert

## JUNE—

Wellesley's Superintendent of Schools  
A Beginning in Manual Training  
English Literature at Wellesley  
The New School Building

## JULY—

Programme of Memorial Service  
Introductory Remarks  
Addresses  
Mr. Hummewell and Wellesley College  
Mr. Hummewell as a Business Man  
Hummewell-Welles

## AUGUST—

The Christus of Traumthal  
A Tenant Oriole

## SEPTEMBER—

Indian Remains in Our Town  
Mt. Monadnock  
The Widening of Worcester Street  
By the Sweat of Thy Face Thou Shalt Eat Bread  
The Future of War

## OCTOBER—

Lyman K. Putney  
Music in Our Public Schools  
The Summer Playground  
Lectures Upon Labor  
Twilight on Rangeley Lake

## NOVEMBER—

On Wheels in a Sportsman's Country  
Public School Art Lectures  
The Summer Kindergarten  
The Boy Problem, a Study in Social Pedagogy  
Dorothy South  
Leander Van Ness Peek  
The Wellesley Inn

## DECEMBER—

The Wellesley Buttonwood  
Home Reading of Our Boys and Girls  
The Grantville Dramatic Club

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Washington St., Wellesley. Connected by Tel.

## For Sale

*Space for Want Ads.  
in Our Town*

## *Announcement Extraordinary!*

In order to place within reach of the  
people of Wellesley our Japanese  
Calendar for 1903, we make  
the following offer

We have some 200 of these left and while they  
last, will give them to anyone sending in a sub-  
scription to "Our Town" before February 1, 1903

**This offer Positively ends  
February 1**

If calendars are to be sent by mail, ten cents extra must be included  
for mailing and packing

Subscriptions may be left with and calendars obtained at  
Mrs. H. E. Currier's and at Flagg's News Stand, Wellesley;  
Drug Store and Mrs. Isley's, Wellesley Hills, or the office of

*The Maugus Press, publishers*

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**GEORGE E. SEAGRAVE**

Central St., Wellesley



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**BIG DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT STORE**

**“Profit sharing checks”**<sup>GIVEN WITH  
EACH PURCHASE</sup>

**Money Refunded if Not Satisfied**

Mail orders receive prompt attention. Goods delivered free

**P. P. ADAMS**

**133-135-137 MOODY ST.      WALTHAM**

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Near the Village Square

Lunches, Dinners and Suppers served to  
Driving and Automobile Parties

**DR. M. O. NELSON**

Dentist

Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty

Room 4, Walcott Building, Natick

**W. E. GLOVER**

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West Newton

Wellesley route Tuesdays and Thursdays

I keep a full line of Battle Creek Sanitarium  
Health goods. Fine confections of all kinds.  
Cosmos Pictures and Picture Frames. Passe-  
Partout Supplies, etc.

**Mrs. W. S. Martin**

Central St., Wellesley

To advertise our Shoe Department we will give  
to every customer who purchases \$5.00 worth of  
Shoes a beautiful Picture and Frame.

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Washington street, Opposite schoolhouse  
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Remember we sell cheaper than elsewhere

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It is conservatively estimated that a properly conducted paper can be made self-supporting from the start and may in the future prove profitable, but to accomplish the best results the plan should be considered as one for the public good rather than as a money-making scheme.

It is suggested that a corporation be formed under Massachusetts laws, with a capital of \$2,500, and the stock distributed among the townspeople. This will provide working funds and reasonably ensure the permanence of the undertaking. The direction of the enterprise and the working out of details would be placed in the hands of a board of directors, to be elected by the stockholders. It is suggested that the stock be issued in shares of the par value of \$5.00, and that the original subscribers to the stock be entitled to a year's subscription to the paper for each two shares of stock purchased.

We feel that this enterprise has in it the possibility of great value to the Town, and commend it to your careful consideration.

ISAAC SPRAGUE,  
F. HOWARD GILSON, } Committee.  
PARRIS T. FARWELL, }

**Y<sup>e</sup> MAUGUS PRINTING CO.**  
(Incorporated)



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everywhere

*A Joyous Christmas and a Happy  
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P. A. Ballou, Pres.

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Why not have us  
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Incorporated 1846

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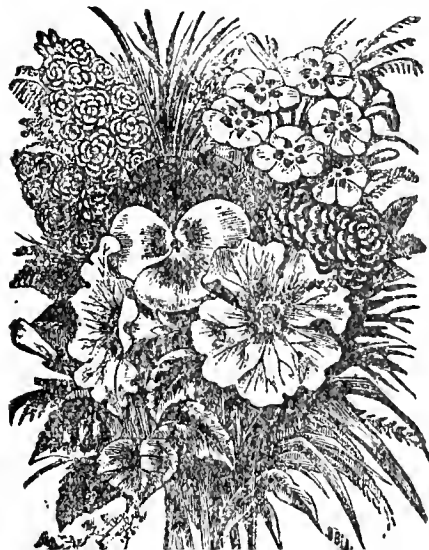
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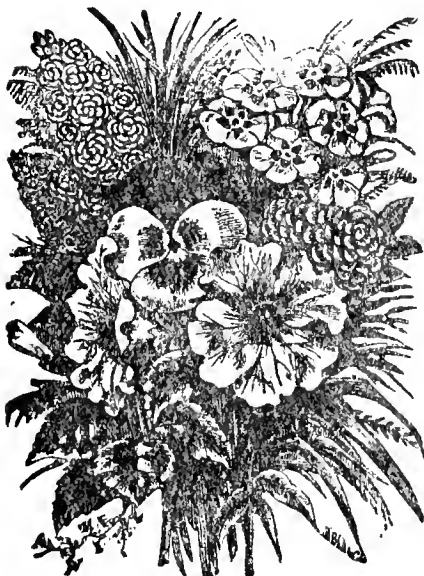
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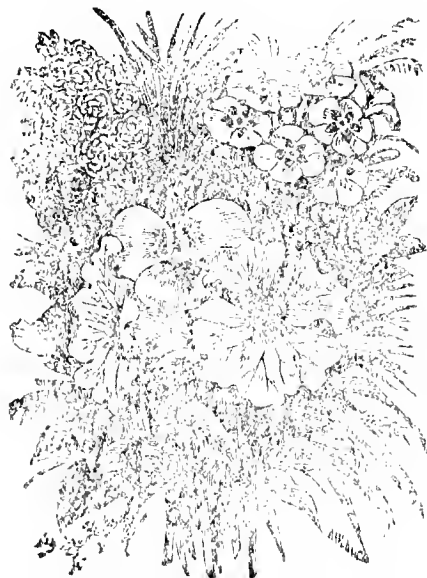
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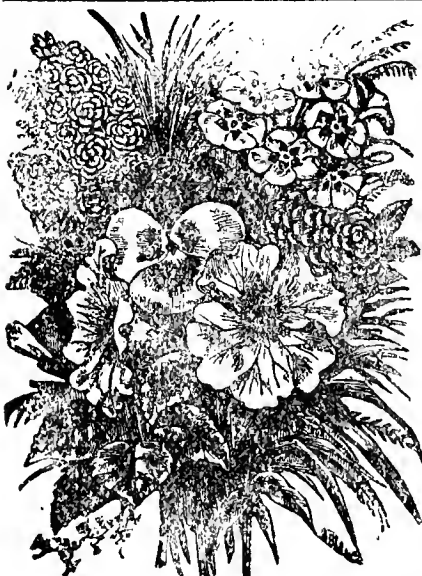
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